ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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THE TIMES, Tuesday, July 22, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for Ate and Ten Years' automatic insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, or to the Bureau du Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Classified Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

ASHWORTH.—On July 18, 1930, at Villa Lussy, Montreux, to DOREEN, wife of LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER A. H. ASHWORTH, R.N. (retired)—a son.

BAYMAN.—On July 20, 1930, to DOROTHY MAUD (née Leatherdale), wife of LEWIS ALFRED BAYMAN, "The Warrens," Shenfield, Essex—a son.

BUNTING.—On July 21, 1930, at 2, Broadlands-road, N.6, to RHODA, wife of BERNARD L. BUNTING, Whetstone—a daughter.

CADBURY.—On July 21, 1930, at Priorsfield, Edgbaston Park-road, Birmingham, to PAUL and RACHEL CADBURY—a daughter.

CARTER.—On July 20, 1930, at Hill House, Boxted, Essex, to PAULINE MARY (née Lombardini), wife of CECIL DENIS CARTER—a son.

COOLING.—On July 20, 1930, at 7, Ravenscroft-avenue, Golders Green, to Mr. and Mrs. THEO. A. COOLING —a daughter.

DENT.—On July 19, 1930, at 1870, 35th Avenue W., Vancouver, to HILDA, wife of J. ALAN G. DENT—a son.

ERSKINE.—On July 18, 1930, at Srinagar, India, to EDITH (née Ashfield), wife of COLONEL K. C. B. ERSKINE, M.C.—a daughter.

FAST.—On July 18, 1930, at Bushby, Leicester, GWENDOLEN, the wife of JOHN C. FAST, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. of a daughter.

FINCH.—On July 19, 1930, in Norwich, to JOYCE, wife of RALPH FINCH, of Penang—a son.

GIRLING.—On July 17, 1930, at Amboglanna, Hanworth-road, Hounslow, the wife of CAPTAIN J. B. GIRLING, late I.A., of a daughter.

HILL.—On July 21, 1930, at Cooldars, Gerrards Cross, Bucks, to SHEILA, wife of LORD FRANCIS HILL—a daughter.

LING.—On July 19, 1930, at a nursing home, Ross, Herefordshire, to EVELYN, wife of GRAHAM LING—a son.

LYNCH.—On July 21, 1930, at 44, Sussex-gardens, W.2, to ROSAMUND, wife of CAPTAIN J. A. LYNCH—a daughter.

MAKOWER.—On July 21, 1930, at 5, Chesterterrace, Regent's Park, to ADELAIDE, wife of JOHN MAKOWER—a daughter.

MARCONI.—On July 20, 1930, at Civitavecchia, Italy, to CRISTINA, wife of the MARCHESE MARCONI—a daughter.

OWLES.—On July 19, 1930, at The Grange, Beccles, to KITTY, wife of LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER GARTH H. F. OWLES, Royal Navy—a daughter (PATRICIA MARY).

PENNELL.—On July 21, 1930, at 3, Courtfield-gardens, S.W.5, to PENELLA, wife of POWLETT F. H. PENNELL—a daughter.

RICHARDS.—On July 19, 1930, at Dar-es-Salaam, Tanganyika, to HELEN K. (née Maclagan), wife of HAROLD W. P. RICHARDS—a daughter.

ROPNER.—On July 19, 1930, at Elton Manor, Stockton-on-Tees, DODO, the wife of MAURICE ROPNER, of a daughter.

SANDIFORD.—On Saturday, July 19, 1930, at Tofts, Little Baddow, Essex, to BARBARA, wife of MAJOR V. SANDIFORD—a daughter.

THOMAS.—On July 19, 1930, at Bourne, Burrington, Somerset, to CYNTHIA, wife of E. W. THOMAS—a son.

MARRIAGES

BELL : BATES.—On July 12, 1930, at All Souls', Langham-place, the REV. LIONEL BOURDALIE BELL, son of the late Rev. John Bell, of 8, Rhodesia, to DOROTHY CRADWICK, daughter of Mrs. BATES and of the late Percy Chadwick Bates, of Lancing College, (South African papers, please copy.)

BIDWELL : CULLIS.—On July 19, 1930, at Halstead Place, Sevenoaks, GERALD JAMES BIDWELL, M.A., younger son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Bidwell, of 32, Montague-road, Cambridge, to OLIVE MARY, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. P. CULLIS, of 1, Denmark-road, Gloucester.

BURTON : SPARK.—On July 19, 1930, at Bedford, EDWARD BURTON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., to ENID, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. HUBERT SPARK, 47, Chaucer-road, Bedford.

BURTON : WOODROFF.—On July 19, 1930, at St. Mary's, Wimbledon, by the Rev. R. Lloyd, Vicar of Christ Church, Chesterfield, and the Rev. J. Douglas Wood, M.A., M.C., Incumbent of Emmanuel Church, Wimbledon, DAVID HENRY BURTON, B.Sc., A.R.C.S., only son of the late Henry Burton and Mrs. Burton, of Rayleigh-road, Wimbledon, to DOROTHY LILIAN WOODROFF, B.Sc., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis W. Woodroff, of Vineyard Hill-road, Wimbledon Park.

BURTT : WEBSTER.—On July 19, 1930, at the Friends' Meeting House, Jordans, Bucks, HUGH CHARLTON, of Clovelly, Thompson's Falls, Kenya Colony, British East Africa, younger son of Mr. PHILIP BURTT, J.P., and Mrs. Burtt, of Harpenden, Herts, to NANCY TILLEY, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. Reginald Webster, of Highfield, Hitchin, Herts.

CARLESS : WISDEN.—On July 18, 1930, WILFRED JOHN CARLESS, of Calcutta, son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Carless, of Wallace-avenue, Worthing, to WINIFRED MAUDE WISDEN, of Sydenham.

COOPER : HOPKINS.—On July 19, 1930, at Cockington Church, by the Vicar, Rev. H. C. Studdy, HAROLD WILLIS GAYE, late Leinster Regt., to VICTORIA MAY, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. S. LYDDON, Brooklands, Chiston, Torquay.

JONES : ANDREAE.—On July 20, 1930, at Rosslyn hill Chapel, Hampstead, by Rev. C. M. Wright, WILLIE JONES, of Fitzroy Farm Cottage, Highgate, to MINNIE CHARLOTTE, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. ALEX. E. ANDREAE, of Oxford, and 18, St. John's Wood-court, N.W.8.

LAUCHLAN : WOODBRIDGE.—On July 19, 1930, at the Unitarian Church, Cambridge, by the Rev. Dr. Cyril Flower, ALEXANDER DAVID ELMSLY, elder son of DR. and MRS. C. A. LAUCHLAN, of Clapham, to GLADYS EDNA, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. AUSTIN C. WOODBRIDGE, of Cambridge.

LYALL : MONTGOMERY.—On July 19, 1930, at the Presbyterian Church, Muswell Hill, JAMES SOUTAR LYALL, B.Sc., A.M.I.E.E., son of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Lyall, 23, Birchwood-avenue, N.10, to ISABELLA KYLE, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. ALEXANDER MONTGOMERY, 39, Ribblesdale-avenue, N.10.

MacGREGOR : HURLEY.—On July 19, 1930, at St. Peter's Church, Belsize-square, RODERICK MARCUS MACGREGOR, M.Eng., to MABEL LILIAN HURLEY.

NOLDER : THOMAS.—On July 19, 1930, at St. Saviour's Church, Walton-street, S.W., by the Rev. F. Wickstead, LT.-COMMANDER HAROLD FIELDING NOLDER, Royal Navy, to MARION AUDREY, youngest daughter of the late Dr. RAGLAN THOMAS, of Exeter, and Mrs. Thomas.

PAPWORTH : DUVAL.—On July 17, 1930, at the Church of St. Peter, Folkington, Sussex, REGINALD, only son of Mr. and Mrs. G. F. W. PAPWORTH, of Stanstead Cross, Caterham, Surrey, to ELIZABETH MILLICENT, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. DUVAL, of Folkington Manor, Sussex.

STEWART : COOK.—On July 8, 1930, at Gerrard's Cross, by the Rev. Bishop GILL, ROTHESAY C. STEWART to LILIAN E. A. COOK (née Byng-Hall).

USHER : HALL.—On July 19, 1930, at the Abbey, St. Albans, by the Rev. R. Usher, assisted by the Rev. R. G. Cavalier, GUY AUSTIN USHER, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Craster Mowbray Usher, of Wilford Lodge, Esher, Surrey, to MARY ELIZABETH, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. HALL, of Lye House, Bricket Wood, Herts.

WATTS : CUTLER.—On July 21, 1930, quietly in London, H. LYONEL WATTS, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. James Watts, of Abney Hall, Cheadle, to JOAN, eldest daughter of COLONEL and Mrs. NORMAN CUTLER, of Croydon.

WEST : MORLEY HORDER.—On July 18, 1930, at St. George's, Hanover-square, ROGER ROLLESTON WEST, D.S.O., youngest son of the late Dr. Samuel West, M.D., and of Mrs. S. West, Norwood, to BARBARA MORLEY HORDER, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. Morley Horder, 3, Addington-street, S.E.

WIGGINS : CLEMENT.—On Saturday, July 19, 1930, at the Chapel of the Savoy, by the Rev. A. Browning, M.A., Rector of Peasemore, assisted by the Rev. Percy Young, GEORGE F. WIGGINS, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Wiggins, of 45, Hillmorton-road, Rugby, to CELIA CLEMENT, elder daughter of Mrs. Elsien Russell, of 44, Wimpole-street, W.

SILVER WEDDING

JOSEPH : HARRISON.—On July 22, 1905, at St. Michael's, Chester-square, EUSTACE ALEXANDER ACWORTH JOSEPH, to ETHEL AMY HARRISON. Present address: St. Catharine's, Headington-hill, Oxford.

GOLDEN WEDDINGS

AKENHEAD : TAYLOR.—On July 22, 1880, at Clifton Church, York, by the Rev. D. Akenhead, Vicar of Sandhutton, assisted by the Rev. H. G. Hopkins, Vicar of Clifton, EDMUND AKENHEAD, of University College, Durham, second son of the Rev. D. Akenhead, to LUCY COLLINGWOOD, eldest daughter of the late Rev. ROBERT TAYLOR, Vicar of Warthill and Gate Helmsley. Present address: St. Martin's Vicarage, Lincoln.

GARDNER : WRIGLEY.—On July 22, 1880, JAMES W. GARDNER, of The Stone House, Rugeley, to MARY WRIGLEY, of Aigburth Hall, near Liverpool.

DEATHS

ANDREWS.—On July 15, 1930, at Hollywood, California, GORDON LEWIS ANDREWS, the beloved husband of Janet Andrews (née Grimbley) and only son of the late Dr. Andrews, of Basingstoke, and Mrs. Andrews, now of Harrogate.

ATTHILL.—On July 8, 1930, at Kyrenia, Cyprus, AGNES HELEN ATTHILL, formerly Lady Superintendent of the Royal Derby and Derbyshire Nursing Association. (Amended notice.)

BROWN.—On Sunday, July 20, 1930, at Tuakau, Bombay, New Zealand, WILFRED WEBSTER BROWN, sheep farmer, New Zealand (retired), eighth son of the late Rev. George Brown, rector of Redmarshall, Co. Durham, in his 78th year.

BURTON.—On July 18, 1930, at 117, Alexandra-road, N.W.8, ROSE AMELIA, beloved wife of PERCY BRACEBOY BURTON, of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, aged 46. Service at St. Mary's, Abbey-road, Kilburn, to-morrow (Wednesday), at 1 p.m.

DANIELS.—On July 20, 1930, of pneumonia, at 35, Springfield-road, Leicester, FREDERIC WILLIAM DANIELS, F.R.I.B.A. (England), formerly of 19, Cardiff-road, Newport, Mon. Funeral, Welford-road Cemetery, Leicester, to-morrow (Wednesday) afternoon.

DE KEYSER.—On July 20, 1930, at Jena, Germany, HULDA DE KEYSER, widow of Polydore W. De Keyser, of De Keyser's Royal Hotel, aged 54. (Letters to 347, Bath-road, Hounslow West.)

DUDLEY.—On July 20, 1930, at 33, Frederick-road, Edgbaston, ADA ELLEN, daughter of the late SAMUEL DUDLEY, aged 70 years. Funeral to-morrow (Wednesday), at 2 o'clock, at Lingfield Parish Church. No mourning, no flowers. Money that might have been spent on the latter she wished to be sent to the Treasurer, Birmingham Children's Country Holiday Fund, 6, Carpenter-road, Edgbaston.

ELRINGTON BISSET.—On July 20, 1930, at Huntly, ANNA ISABELLA, widow of MAJOR ELRINGTON BISSET, R.E. (retired), of Lessendrum. Funeral service at Drumblade, to-morrow (Wednesday), at 2 p.m.

FAY.—On July 20, 1930, the result of an accident, MICHAEL FAY, of 3, York-mansions, Chichele-road, N.W.2, in his 80th year. Funeral at Willesden Jewish Cemetery, Pound-lane, to-day (Tuesday), at 11.15. Prayers at above address at 5 this afternoon.

FOWLER.—On July 20, 1930, suddenly, at Sunridge, Dittons-road, Eastbourne, DAME ELLEN MARTHA FOWLER, beloved wife of Sir George Fowler, J.P., aged 66. Funeral at Ocklynge Cemetery, Eastbourne, Thursday, July 24. Service at St. Mary's Parish Church at 2.15 p.m. No mourning, by request.

GARDNER.—On July 21, 1930, suddenly, after an operation, CHARLES GARDNER, of 23, St. John's Park, Blackheath, and 1 and 2, Bucklersbury, E.C., aged 73. Funeral arrangements later.

GRAZEBROOK.—On July 21, 1930, very suddenly, at Kingston, Jamaica, BRIGADIER GEORGE CHARLES GRAZEBROOK, C.M.G., D.S.O., dearly loved husband of Maud Grazebrook, aged 56 years.

GRELLIER.—On July 20, 1930, suddenly, after a long illness, ALICE MAUD, eldest daughter of the late HARLEY MAIR GRELLIER and of Mrs. Grellier, of Epsom. Funeral service Thursday, 12.30 p.m., at St. Martin's Church, Epsom.

GROGONO.—On July 19, 1930, in a nursing home at Frinton-on-Sea, DR. RABY M. GROGONO.

HAMILTON-GRIERSON.—On July 17, 1930, at 7, Palmerston-place, Edinburgh, LILIAS, daughter of the late James Kirkpatrick, Deputy Surgeon-General, and widow of Sir PHILIP JAMES HAMILTON-GRIERSON, LL.D., Advocate. Funeral to-day (Tuesday), at 2.30 p.m., from 7, Palmerston-place to the Dean Cemetery.

HAWKSHAW.—On July 19, 1930, at Spice, Switzerland, very suddenly, of heart failure, COMMANDER HUGH BURRINGTON HAWKSHAW, Royal Navy (retired), aged 78 years.

HAYS.—On July 19, 1930, MARGARET ELKEN HAYS, of The Myrtles, Bognor Regis, aged 39.

HEIDSIECK.—On July 16, 1930, at his residence, at 27, rue Andrieux, Reims, CHARLES HEIDSIECK, in his 75th year.

HICK.—On July 20, 1930, at Fifth House, Hendon, FREDERICK WILLIAM HICK, aged 55 years. Service at Hendon Parish Church to-morrow (Wednesday) at 3.30; interment at Hendon Park Cemetery.

JAMES.—On July 19, 1930, at 19, Bishopsthorpe-road, Sydenham, S.E.26, JANE, the dearly loved wife of W. H. JAMES, within a month of her golden wedding.

JAMES.—On July 21, 1930, at Betteshanger, Kent, LIEUT.-COLONEL ALAN DE HOK. CUTHBERT JAMES, C.B.E., M.P. for Bromley, Kent, aged 58. Funeral private. No flowers, no mourning. Memorial service St. Margaret's, Westminster, to-morrow (Wednesday), 2 o'clock.

JOHNSTON.—On July 20, 1930, at Broomhall, Menstrie, Clackmannanshire, after a short illness, JOHN JOHNSTON, of Broomhall, beloved husband of Daisy Ainslie, in his 51st year. Funeral from Broomhall, to-morrow (Wednesday), at 2.30 o'clock, arriving Logie Cemetery 3 o'clock. Friends desirous of attending kindly notify Messrs. John Croall and Sons, Ltd., Greenside-place, Edinburgh. Telephone, 27315. No flowers will be at Stirling Station at 2 o'clock to convey friends.

JONES.—On July 13, 1930, in Chile, RICHARD ERSKINE, son of the late RICHARD JAMES JONES, of Panulcillo, Chile, and grandson of the late Champion Jones, of Headley, Epsom, in his 48th year. R.I.P.

JUKES.—On July 20, 1930, at his residence, Coniston, Whetstone, EDWARD CLAPHAM JUKES, late of the London Stock Exchange, aged 85 years. Funeral to-morrow (Wednesday), at St. Marylebone Cemetery, 1.15. Service at Whetstone Congregational Church, 2.30. No mourning, by his request.

KLEIN.—On July 19, 1930, at Chelsfield, SARAH ELIZABETH, beloved wife of SYDNEY T. KLEIN, in her 69th year.

MACKENZIE.—On July 19, 1930, at his residence, 29, Fitzjames-avenue, West Kensington, HECTOR GRAHAM GORDON MACKENZIE, D.S.O., M.D., J.P., Lt.-Colonel, R.A.M.C. (T.A.), aged 62. Funeral service at Golders Green to-morrow (Wednesday), at 12. No flowers.

MACLEOD-SMITH.—On July 21, 1930, at 1, Artillery-mansions, Westminster, MARY (MINNIE), widow of the HONBLE. JOHN SMITH, C.M.G. Funeral at Brookwood Cemetery, Friday. Train leaves Necropolis Station, Westminster Bridge-road, 11.40 a.m. No flowers, by particular request. (Australian papers, please copy.)

MENDEL.—On July 19, 1930, SAM MENDEL. Funeral at Otham Church to-morrow (Wednesday), at 2.30 p.m.

NEWMAN.—On July 21, 1930, at 27, Philbeach-gardens, Earl's Court, EMMA MATILDA, widow of MAJOR-GENERAL WALTER NEWMAN, late R.A. Funeral service at Kensal Green Cemetery on Thursday at 12.30. Friends kindly accept this, the only intimation.

NORRISS.—On July 18, 1930, after a short illness, MRS. ST. CLARE NORRISS, Directress of the Children's Faith Crusade, 7, County-grove, S.E.5. Funeral service Church of the Ascension, Brixton (near Kennington Oval), to-morrow (Wednesday), at 2.30.

NUDING.—On July 18, 1930, at Brockley, Frederick Hughes, second son of the late HENRY NUDING, of Brockley, aged 74 years.

OWEN.—On July 15, 1930, at Northcourt, Bickley, Kent, E. ROGER OWEN, aged 81. Funeral service, St. George's, Bickley, at 11 a.m., to-morrow (Wednesday), followed by interment at St. Luke's Cemetery. Memorial service, Mary Woolnoth, Lombard-street, E.C., to-morrow (Wednesday), at 11 a.m.

PLATER.—On Tuesday, March 11, 1930, at Kayuiji, above N'dola, N. Rhodesia, suddenly, KENNETH ARTHUR PLATER, in his 28th year.

PYNE.—On July 21, 1930, at 8, Chelsea-embankment, S.W.3, ANNIE PYNE, ever-beloved wife of J. ARTHUR PYNE. Funeral arrangements later.

REAY.—On July 18, 1930, at Worthing, JOHN HENRY ALFRED REAY, late Estate Duty Office, I.A.C. and B.R., aged 77. Funeral, Bandon-hill Cemetery, to-morrow (Wednesday), 2.30 p.m. R.I.P.

REES.—On July 19, 1930, at Far Bentlands, Oaken, near Wolverhampton, EDMUND SCOTT GUSTAVE, son of the late EDMUND REES, of Manchester. Funeral Codsall Church, to-morrow (Wednesday), 11 a.m. (Indian papers, please copy.)

RICH.—On July 16, 1930, at 11, Park-way, Liverpool, MABEL MUSGRAVE, only daughter of the late J. D. RICH, J.P., and sister of the late Dr. A. Creswell Rich and of the late Canon L. J. Rich, of Liverpool, aged 74 years.

ROGERS.—On July 19, 1930 (his birthday), at a nursing home, Blackheath, after a long illness, JOHN BOWEN, younger son of the late HENRY ROGERS, of Cheshunt, Herts, aged 78. Funeral service at Cheshunt Church, Friday, July 25, at 3 p.m., and interment at Cheshunt Cemetery afterwards. Cars at Cheshunt Station meeting train leaving Liverpool-street 12.48.

SEYLER.—On July 20, 1930, at 60, Redcliffe-road, South Kensington, CLIFFORD, beloved husband of LUCIE SEYLER, M.D. R.I.P.

SKEY-MUIR.—On July 20, 1930, at 102, Cromwell-road, MARIE LOUISE, widow of SURGEON-GENERAL H. SKEY-MUIR, C.B., aged 88.

SLADE.—On July 21, 1930, at a London nursing home, after an operation, DANIEL ALFRED, younger son of the late Sir ALFRED SLADE, third [baronet, of Maunsel, Somerset.

SOUTHAM.—On July 20, 1930, at a nursing home, Manchester, MARY ELIZABETH, wife of the late GEORGE ARMITAGE SOUTHAM, of Springwood, Swinton, Manchester, and eldest daughter of the late Benjamin Armitage, of Chomles, Pendleton, Manchester. Cremation at Manchester to-morrow (Wednesday) at 3.15 p.m.

SPENCER.—On July 20, 1930, as the result of a flying accident, LIEUTENANT S. E. H. SPENCER, Royal Navy, only son of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. H. Spencer Stanhope Erm, Taunton, aged 27 years.

STOPFORD.—On July 19, 1930, at Raheen, Umtali, Rhodesia, BARRINGTON GEORGE DASHWOOD STOPFORD, aged 41. (By cable.)

STRINGER.—On July 21, 1930, at 162, West Hill, Sydenham, HENRY EDWARD STRINGER, beloved husband of Lilla Eleanor Stringer. Funeral service Clapham Parish Church at 12.30 p.m. to-morrow (Wednesday). Interment Kingston, near Taunton, Somerset, on Thursday, July 24, at 10 a.m. (Australian and New Zealand papers, please copy.)

SYKES.—On Monday, July 21, 1930, at Farndale, EDITH VIOLET LADY SYKES, widow of Sir Mark Sykes, Baronet. Funeral service on Thursday at the Chapel, Sledmere House, private, for family and relatives, at 10.30, and interment at 11.15 at the church; also on Thursday at 11.30 memorial service in Westminster Cathedral, London.

THORPE.—On July 19, 1930, at her home, Heathfield, Winchmore Hill, HELENA AGNES THORPE, widow of James Rateman Thorpe, The Hut, Port Erin, Isle of Man, and Sandywood, Pendleburv, elder daughter of the late Joseph Dickinson, F.R.S., South Bank, Pendleton, in her 83rd year. Funeral 11.30 to-morrow (Wednesday), at Golders Green Crematorium. No flowers, by her wish.

TODD.—On July 18, 1930, at 57, Overhill-road, East Dulwich, JOHN CHARLES TODD, late of the Buenos Aires and Pacific Railway Company, and formerly of Southwick, Sunderland.

VELTOM.—On July 19, 1930, at The Quarry, Northleigh, Oxon, CAROLINE, beloved wife of OLIVER VELTOM, aged 80.

WARD.—On Saturday, July 19, 1930, at 44, Lessar-avenue, Clapham Common, AGNES WARD, widow of Walter Seawell Ward, aged 78.

WATKINS.—On July 18, 1930, at St. Louis, U.S.A., ANNIE, beloved wife of HUGH EDWARD WATKINS, third son of the late James Watkins, of Bolton.

WILKINSON.—On July 20, 1930, CYRIL WILKINSON, of 7, Cavendish-place, Brighton, son of the late Rev. John Bourdieu Wilkinson, aged 71.

WILSON.—On July 21, 1930, at Riverhead House, Sevenoaks, EDITH, the wife of BERNARD WILSON, of Braunston, Oakham.

WOOD.—On July 19, 1930, at Lodore, Chelston, Torquay, THOMAS OUTTERSON WOOD, M.D., second son of Thomas Outterson Wood, of Rainton, Durham, in his 88th year. Interment at Kensal Green Cemetery, Harrow-road, London, to-day (Tuesday), at 12 noon.

WYATT.—On July 18, 1930, suddenly of heart failure, at Nyth, Llanbedr, Merionethshire, CAPTAIN ARTHUR NOSARO WYATT, aged 69 years. Funeral Rhoscolyn, to-day (Tuesday).

ZABELL.—On Sunday, July 20, 1930, suddenly, at 7, Raphael-road, Hove, ADELBERT WINFRED ZABELL, aged 73. Funeral, Hove Cemetery, Thursday, 3.30.

IN MEMORIAM
ON ACTIVE SERVICE

BARNARD.—In proud and most loving memory of my son, GILBERT RICHARD BARNARD (TIM), Lieut., 1st Cape Corps, who died in Palestine, July 22, 1918.

GARVIN.—In dear memory of CAPTAIN GERARD GARVIN, 7th South Lancashire Regiment, killed near Bazentin-le-Petit, in the Battle of the Somme, July 22, 1916, aged 20.

MACVICKER.—In most happy and loving memory of J. E. C. Macvicker (JACK), Lieut., R.F.C., killed in an air fight in France on July 22, 1918.
Went the day well,
We died and never knew.
But well or ill,
England, we died for you.—MOTHER.

MANN.—In proud and loving memory of JAMES SAUMAREZ MANN, Scholar of Balliol College, Oxford, Assistant Political Officer, Umm-al-Barur, killed at Kufa, July 22, 1920. Buried at Baghdad.

IN MEMORIAM (continued)

PLATT.—In proud and ever-loving memory of my darling son, 126, PRIVATE SAMUEL WOODGATE PLATT, 14th Royal Warwickshire Regt., who fell at Delville Wood, July 22, 1916.—MOTHER.

BLIGHT.—In memory of our much-loved first-born, FRANK, who left us on July 22, 1926, in his 10th year.

BUER.—In loving memory of our dear Sister, LUCY ELISABETH BUER (née Goodall), who departed July 22, 1929.

CARPENTER.—On July 22, 1929, passed away, SARAH BROOK CARPENTER, of Leigham House, Streatham. In loving memory.

CHIMMO.—In ever-loving memory of our beloved Mother, who died at Westdowne, Wyke Regis, Dorset, July 22, 1919.

HARRIS-BURLAND.—In loving memory of JOHN BURLAND HARRIS-BURLAND (Novelist), who went to everlasting rest July 22, 1926.

LIDGERWOOD.—WILLIAM VANVLECK LIDGERWOOD, Commendador of the Order of the Rose of Brazil, died July 22, 1910. In ever-loving memory.—MARY VAN VLECK LIDGERWOOD.

PODGER.—To the dear memory of our "EDDY," EDWARD HOWSON PODGER, who fell asleep at Jos, Northern Nigeria, on July 22, 1928, age 24 years. Loving and beloved.

A. O. W.—To the memory of a gallant officer, a dearly loved and deeply loving husband.—I. M. W. July 22, 1928.

Beyond the sea of death love lives,
Yesterday, to-day, and for ever.

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BROOKWOOD CEMETERY.—The Cemetery beautiful (Estd. 1852). Illustrated Brochure post free.—The London Necropolis Co., 121, Westminster Bridge-rd.

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SUITS TURNED as new by our invisible process, 35s.; overcoats, 30s.; costumes, 37s. 6d. Alterations, cleaning, and all kinds of repairs. Unsolicited testimonials from all parts of the world.—6, Broadway, Ludgate-hill. Est. here 1907. Central 1816.

SUITS TURNED as new by our invisible process, 35s.; overcoats, 30s.; costumes, 37s. 6d. Alterations, cleaning, and all kinds of repairs. Unsolicited testimonials from all parts of the world.—The Original Turning Co., 140, High Holborn (four doors from British Museum Station). We collect. Holb. 3674-5.

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3 lines 15s. (minimum)

DANCING INSTRUCTRESS with established connexion in large London suburb desires girl partner to teach gymnastics.—Write Box A.1718, The Times, E.C.4.

COMPLETELY FURNISHED OFFICE IN LONDON from £125 per annum, including rates, taxes, lighting, heating, cleaning, phone (internal calls), and service.—Sentinel House, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

LADY or GENTLEMAN WANTED assist in MANAGEMENT large old-established RESIDENTIAL HOTEL, Bournemouth; part of past 30 years; audited accounts show increasing and substantial profits; salary, with board and residence provided; investment required to provide additional working capital.—Principals only write Managing Director, care of Smith's, 10, High Holborn, W.C.1.

IRISH FREE STATE REGISTRATION of BRITISH PATENT No. 292300, of 12th April, 1927, for improvement in or relating to the impregnation or purification of lubricating oils. The patentees are prepared to license manufacturers in the Irish Free State to use the said invention; particulars apply to Swan, Hunter, and Wigham Richardson, Limited, Newcastle-on-Tyne, or to Horace J. Young, 3, Central-buildings, Westminster, London.

LOAN of £500 REQUIRED by business man to assist entire time in old-established company; period of year; interest 12½ per cent., bonus of £50, in £1 fully paid shares or cash.—Write Box K.1828, The Times, E.C.4.

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LUBRICATING OILS.—Gentleman just starting a new and first-class firm of Lubricating Oil Merchants, with special connexion and who has spent several years in the East is proceeding very shortly to East Africa. He is willing to accept a limited number of Agencies on behalf of first-class British firms with non-conflicting interests who recognise the potentialities of Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, &c., as a market for their products. Effective and trustworthy Representation guaranteed. Terms from £250 per annum upwards, according to nature and value of the Agency, a substantial proportion of which would be spent on local advertising, travelling, &c., for the promotion of business. Commission may be arranged based on sliding scale on annual turnover. Interview London immediately.—Write Box 05620, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

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ADVANCES, any amounts, arranged at once on REVERSIONS, LIFE INCOMES, ANNUITIES; interest at 4½ to 5 per cent. yearly. Large FUNDS ready; no delay.—Mr. Cox, 2, Mansion-house-street, W.

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MORTGAGES, First and Second, required for several funds.—N. F. Robarts, Mortgage Broker, 23, Oliver-grove, South Norwood, S.E.25.

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DANISH FELT FACTORY wants to form connexion with English firm with business in the Dominions and the Orient.—Terms and conditions in correspondence marked 6562 to Sylvester Hvid, Copenhagen K.

EMPIRE TRADE CONSERVATION.—Apply OVERSEAS (EAST AFRICA, &c.), General Engineering Products, Mining Machinery and Plant, Manufactured Goods.—Gentleman with first-class commercial experience and who has spent several years in the East is proceeding very shortly to East Africa. He is willing to accept a limited number of Agencies on behalf of first-class British firms with non-conflicting interests who recognise the potentialities of Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, &c., as a market for their products. Effective and trustworthy Representation guaranteed. Terms from £250 per annum upwards, according to nature and value of the Agency, a substantial proportion of which would be spent on local advertising, travelling, &c., for the promotion of business. Commission may be arranged based on sliding scale on annual turnover. Interview London immediately.—Write Box 05620, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

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P. & O.

(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.) Taking Passengers † for Malta, ‡ for Port Sudan.

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	Marseilles.
†Macedonia ..	11,000	Morton ..	—	July 25
Comorin ..	15,000	Cartwright	July 25	Aug. 1
†Rampura ..	17,000	Furlong ..	Aug. 1	Aug. 8
Malwa ..	11,000	Britten ..	Aug. 8	Aug. 15
†Ranchi ..	17,000	Brooks ..	Aug. 15	Aug. 22
Naldera ..	16,000	Harrison ..	Aug. 22	Aug. 29
†Viceroy of India	20,000	Chilson ..	Aug. 29	Sept. 5
Morea ..	11,000	Holland ..	Sept. 5	Sept. 12
†Kaisar-i-Hind ..	11,500	Headlam ..	Sept. 12	Sept. 19
Narkunda ..	17,000	Parker ..	Sept. 19	Sept. 26
†Rajputana ..	17,000	Cadiz ..	Sept. 26	Oct. 3
Razmak ..	11,000	Thornton ..	Oct. 3	Oct. 10
†Karoa ..	17,000	Furlong ..	Oct. 10	Oct. 17
Moultan ..	21,000	Townshend ..	Oct. 17	Oct. 24

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.

Ship.	Tons.	From London and Marseilles.		
Comorin ..	15,000	Cartwright	July 25	Aug. 1
‡Moldavia ..	17,000	Allin ..	Aug. 8	Aug. 14
Naldera ..	16,000	Harrison ..	Aug. 22	Aug. 29
‡Mongolia ..	17,000	Rhodes ..	Sept. 5	Sept. 11
Narkunda ..	17,000	Parker ..	Sept. 19	Sept. 25
†Cathay ..	15,000	Niven ..	Oct. 3	Oct. 9
Mooltan ..	21,000	Townshend	Oct. 17	Oct. 24
†Chitral ..	15,000	Siggers ..	Oct. 31	Nov. 6

‡ Taking also 3rd Cabin Passengers.

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.		From London.	To London.
*One Class" Service at Special Fares. Calling Southampton				
Behar (cargo) ..	6,000	—	Aug. 1	—
†Novara ..	7,000	Smith ..	Aug. 15	—
†Nankin ..	7,000	Tickell ..	Aug. 29	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Kashgar ..	9,000	Sudell ..	July 24	—	
Malwa ..	11,000	Britten ..	Aug. 8	Aug. 15	
†Nagoa(cargo) ..	5,283	—	Aug. 9	—	
Khyber ..	9,000	Bedwell ..	Aug. 21	—	
Morea ..	11,000	Holland ..	Sept. 5	Sept. 12	
†Karmala ..	9,000	Hollo ..	Sept. 13	—	

† Not calling Southampton.

BRITISH INDIA.

(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, AND/OR BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'shro.	Antwerp	LONDON
*TREVYN ..	5,241	July 26	July 28	Aug. 2
*MUNDRA ..	7,275	Aug. 12	Aug. 16	Aug. 23
*WARFIELD ..	6,000	Sept. 6	Sept. 6	Sept. 13
DUMANA ..	8,427	Sept. 24	Sept. 27	Oct. 4

* Cargo steamer. ‡ Calls Port Sudan.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'shro.	LONDON
MANELA ..	8,303	—	—	July 26
IMERKARA ..	8,284	July 23	Aug. 2	Aug. 9
MARGHA ..	8,278	Aug. 6	Aug. 16	Aug. 23
MANORA ..	7,929	Aug. 20	Aug. 30	Sept. 6

‡ Calls Tangier.

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'shro.	LONDON	Marseilles.
MODASA ..	9,070	—	July 23	Aug. 1	Aug. 9
MADURA ..	9,077	Aug. 9	Aug. 29	Aug. 29	Sept. 6
MATIANA ..	9,067	Sept. 6	Sept. 17	Sept. 26	Oct. 4
MALDA ..	9,066	Oct. 4	Oct. 15	Oct. 24	Nov. 1

‡ Calls Tangier.

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Immingham.	LONDON
‡ STEAMER ..	—	—	—	—

CHIEF PASSENGER OFFICE,

Manager: F. H. GROSVENOR.

P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.

City Passenger Office, 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3. Strand Office, Passage and Freight (A. P. Case, Manager), Australia House, W.C.2. Paris, Société Française P. & O., 41, bd. des Capucines. Monte Carlo (Col. C. Fane, P. & O. Agent), Avenue de Monte Carlo.

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GRAY, DAWES & Co., 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3. Freight Brokers:—

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Regular Four-weekly Passenger Sailings from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA.

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ship.	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON
†RUAPEHU ..	9,000	Aug.
†RUARINE ..	11,000	Aug. 15
†RANGITATA(new motor vessel)	17,000	Aug. 29
†RANGITANE(new motor vessel)	17,000	Sept. 29
†ROTORUA ..	12,500	Oct. 17

† Saloon and 3rd Class Passengers only. * Via Suva.

Apply the N.Z.S. Co., Ltd. (J. B. Westray and Co., Ltd., Agents), 138, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tele., Avenue 5220), or the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724).

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LTD., TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA. By any Atlantic Line to Canada or U.S.A., thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO.

	From ‡Vancouver.	From †San Francisco.
MAKURA ..	—	Aug. 6
NIAGARA ..	Aug. 20	—
TAHITI ..	—	Sept. 3
AORANGI ..	Sept. 17	—

† Canadian-Australasian Line, via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. ‡ Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Rarotonga, Wellington, to Sydney.

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P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.

FAST STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.

Via Malta, Port Said, Suez, and Colombo.

ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

Ship.	Tons.	London.	Plymouth	Liverpool.
†BARADINE ..	13,000	Aug. 1	Aug. 2	—
BARRABOOL ..	13,000	—	—	Sept. 20
BALRANALD ..	13,000	Oct. 10	Oct. 11	—
BALLARAT ..	13,000	Oct. 24	Oct. 25	—

†Carrying His Majesty's Mails and calling at Aden.

Also 3rd CABIN BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.
R.M.S. MOLDAVIA ..	16,500	Aug. 8	Aug. 14
R.M.S. MONGOLIA ..	16,500	Sept. 5	Sept. 11

Apply P. & O., 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3, 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1, or Australia House, Strand, London, W.C.2.

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	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
OTRANTO ..	20,000		July 25	July 27
ORMONDE ..	15,000	Aug. 16	Aug. 22	Aug. 24
ORVIETO ..	12,000	Aug. 30	Sept. 5	Sept. 7
ORONTES ..	20,000	Sept. 13	Sept. 19	Sept. 21
ORONSAY ..	20,000	Sept. 27	Oct. 3	Oct. 5
ORAMA ..	20,000	Oct. 11	Oct. 17	Oct. 19
ORFORD ..	20,000	Oct. 25	Oct. 31	Nov. 1
OTRANTO ..	20,000	Nov. 8	Nov. 14	Nov. 16

Managers, ANDERSON, GREEN and Co., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES

CITY HALL

BUCKNALL

FAST AUTUMN PASSENGER SERVICE.

LIVERPOOL, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date.	Destination.
aCity of Valencia ..	7,329	Sept. 4	Bombay and Karachi
bCity of Calcutta ..	7,579	Sept. 15	Colombo and Calcutta
aCity of Lincoln ..	8,956	Sept. 16	Bombay and Karachi
aCity of Nagpur ..	10,138	Sept. 27	Bombay and Karachi
City of Exeter ..	9,447	Oct. 1	Colombo and Calcutta
aCity of Simla ..	9,468	Oct. 4	Bombay and Karachi
bCity of Canterbury	8,431	Oct. 11	Madras and Calcutta
aCity of Paris ..	10,962	Oct. 14	Bombay and Karachi
cCity of Venice ..	8,308	Oct. 24	Bombay and Karachi
bCity of Marseilles ..	8,257	Oct. 28	Colombo and Calcutta

Calls (a) Marseilles. (b) Port Sudan. (c) Madras. (d) Special sailings direct from Marseilles.

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

City of Poona ..	7,485 Sept. 27	Cape Town, Algoa
City of Cairo ..	7,882 Oct. 11	Bay, East London,
City of Karachi ..	5,573 Nov. 8	and Natal.

MARSEILLES TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Regular freight service with limited accommodation for passengers at reduced rates. Sailings on application.

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LIVERPOOL: Tower-bldgs., Water-st. " Cent. 3840
GLASGOW: 75, Bothwell-street. " Cent. 9222

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LEITH, TYNE, ANTWERP, and LONDON, to MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, LEVANT & BLACK SEA PORTS.

For Gibraltar, Malta, Alexandria, Port Said, Smyrna, Salonika, Smyrna, Constantinople, Varna, Odessa, Constanza via Constantinople, all Greek Ports via Piraeus.

Steamer. Closing London.
Gibraltar, Malta, Princess Salonika, Famitsian., July 23
Ismir (Smyrna), Istanbul (Constantinople) and Constanza .. Grodno .. July 30

Loading Berth—West India Dock (A Shed).

Taking goods by transshipment to Tunis, Tripoli (Barbary), via Malta, Larnaca, Alexandria, Famagusta (Cyprus), Syrian Coast Ports via Alexandria, Bourgas, Varna, Odessa, Constanza via Constantinople, all Greek Ports via Piraeus.

For freight or passage apply to
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WESTCOTT & Co., 21, Canal des Brasseurs, Antwerp.

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Passages to all parts of the world.
Reduced summer rates to Mediterranean, Egypt and West Indies.

18 Days Tangier, Fez, Gibraltar ..	£19 19 0
15 Days Tangier, Gibraltar ..	£17 17 0
13 Days Las Palmas Tour ..	£15 11 0

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136, Wigmore-street, W.1. Welbeck 6600 (10 lines).
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Accommodation is still available at minimum rates, but early application is essential.

ADRIATIC (24,679 tons)

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*AUGUST 1st ATLANTIC and BALEARIC ISLES.
* Eighteen days from £35.

CALGARIC (16,000 tons).

†AUGUST 2nd .. NORWEGIAN FJORDS
†AUGUST 20th .. NORTHERN CAPITALS AND ATTRACTIVE BALTIC RESORTS.
† Two weeks from £21.

SOUTHAMPTON-NEW YORK via Cherbourg
Olympic .. Wed. July 23 | Majestic .. Wed., July 30

LIVERPOOL—BOSTON—NEW YORK.

Via Queenstown.

(1) (2) Arabic .. Sat., July 26 | Britannic .. Sat., Aug. 2
(1) Via Belfast and Glasgow instead of Queenstown.
(2) Not calling Boston.

LIVERPOOL—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

(3) Arabic .. Sat., July 26 | Albertic .. Fri., Aug. 1
(3) Calling Halifax, N.S., en route to New York.

SOUTHAMPTON—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

Megantic .. Sat., July 26

LONDON—NEW ZEALAND, via Panama.

Mataroa (Passengers from Southampton only) Fri. Aug. 15

RED STAR TO NEW YORK.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON & CHERBOURG.

(5) Lapland .. July 26
(4) Westernland .. Aug. 2

TO CANADA.

SOUTHAMPTON TO HALIFAX, N.S.

(4) Westernland .. Sat., Aug. 2
(4) Pennland .. Sat., Aug. 16

From Antwerp previous day.

(4) Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers only.
(5) Cabin, Tourist Third Cabin, and Third Class Passengers.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

LONDON'S LARGEST LINERS.

LONDON to NEW YORK

Via Boulogne.

FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.

*Minnetonka, 21,098 tons .. Aug. 2 | Aug. 30
*Minnewaska, 21,716 tons .. Aug. 16 | Sept. 13

TOURIST THIRD CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.

*Minnehaha, 17,281 tons .. Aug. 9 | Sept. 6

* Carrying also freight, including refrigerated cargo.

Apply also Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, (or Local Agents, Water-street.

CUNARD LINE.

U.S.A.—CANADA.

SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—NEW YORK.

BERENGARIA - JULY 26

*TUSCANIA .. July 26 | MAURETANIA .. Aug. 2
* Via Havre (not Cherbourg).
LIVERPOOL—COBH—NEW YORK.

†SCYTHIA - - - JULY 26

*SAMARIA .. Aug. 2 | †LACONIA .. .. Aug. 9
*Calls Belfast, not Cobh.
†Calls Galway and Boston.

SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

*AUSONIA - - - - JULY 26

AURANIA .. Aug. 2 | ASCANIA .. .. Aug. 9
* Calls Cobh.

LIVERPOOL—CLASGOW—BELFAST—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

†LETITIA - - - - JULY 26

ANDANIA .. Aug. 1 | †ATHENIA .. .. Aug. 9
† From Glasgow previous day.

MIDSUMMER CRUISE.

By "CARINTHIA" (20,000 tons) from Southampton, To BALTIC, NORWAY and RUSSIA (Leningrad and Moscow), Aug. 1st, 19 days, from 33 guineas. Apply Cunard Line, London, 21, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, 26-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; Liverpool, Pier Head; and principal passenger agencies.

FRENCH LINE C.G.T.

UNSURPASSED SERVICES by the Non-Stop Route

PLYMOUTH DIRECT TO NEW YORK.

"THE ROUTE THAT CUTS OFF THE CORNER" BY AVOIDING A PASSAGE DOWN CHANNEL.

EXPRESS LUXURY LINERS

CARRYING FIRST AND SECOND CLASSES ONLY

FAST "CABIN" LINERS

CARRYING CABIN AND TOURIST THIRD CABIN CLASSES ONLY.

	From	Due New York.
"ILE DE FRANCE" (c)	July 23	July 29
"ROCHAMBEAU" (c)	July 26	Aug. 1
"DE GRASSE" (c)	July 30	Aug. 5
"PARIS" (c)	Aug. 6	Aug. 12
"LAFAYETTE" (c)	Aug. 9	Aug. 17
"FRANCE" (c)	Aug. 12	Aug. 18

(c) Express Service First and Second Class only.
(c) Fast Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin Service.

Also

HAVRE to HOUSTON HAVRE to NORTH PACIFIC COAST PORTS

Texas (Cabin Class). MONTHLY.

LOS ANGELES, SAN FRANCISCO, SEATTLE, VANCOUVER. (First Class only.)

PLYMOUTH TO WEST INDIES.

TRINIDAD, VENEZUELA, COLOMBIA, PANAMA.

S.S. "MACORIS" .. Aug. 11
S.S. "FELLERIN DE LATOUCHE" .. Sept. 8

Also SERVICES TO

CUBA, MEXICO, HAITI, &c.

Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all leading Travel Agents.

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LARGEST & LATEST LINERS FROM LONDON TO RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, and BUENOS AIRES.

SUNSHINE TRIPS TO SPAIN, PORTUGAL and CANARY ISLANDS.

	Sat.
M.V. HIGHLAND CHIEFTAIN ..	July 26
M.V. HIGHLAND PRINCESS ..	Aug. 9

Full details on request to:—
Head Office: 98, LEADENHALL-STREET, E.C.3.
West End Agency: 11, (Lower) Regent-street, S.W.1.

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VIA VIGO AND LISBON.
(By the Cap Arcona.)

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*S.S. ANTONIO DELFINO, from Boulogne Aug. 19
S.S. CAP ARCONA, from Boulogne .. Aug. 8
*S.S. CAP NORTE, from Boulogne .. Aug. 29
* Calling at Teneriffe.

Boat Train leaves Victoria 9 a.m.

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For particulars apply: STIELP and LEIGHTON, Ltd., 9-13, Fenchurch-buildings, London, E.C.3. Phs., Mon. 4561. Or principal passenger agents.

ROYAL HOLLAND LLOYD.

SOUTH AMERICAN SERVICES

from SOUTHAMPTON, via SPAIN, PORTUGAL, LAS PALMAS.

PERNAMBUCO ..	S.S. "PLANDRIA"	21 JULY
BAHIA ..	S.S. "DELRIA"	21 AUG.
RIO DE JANEIRO ..	S.S. "ZEELANDIA"	4 SEPT.
SANTOS ..	S.S. "ORANIA"	18 SEPT.
MONTEVIDEO ..	For passage and full information apply to the Agents.	
BUENOS AIRES ..		

D. H. DRAKEFORD, 60, Haymarket, S.W.1. WAINWRIGHT BROS. and Co., Ltd., 21, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3, or 20, Queen's-terrace, Southampton.

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

HARRISON LINE.

BARBADOS, GRENADA, TRINIDAD, DEMERARA.

INGOMA ..	Sailing Aug. 15	LONDON
INANDA ..	Sailing Sept. 12	LONDON

(3) First and Third Class.

Two weeks' Round Voyage £67 inclusive.

Apply J. D. HEWETT and Co., Ltd., 11, (Lower) Regent-street, S.W.1. THOS. and JAS. HARRISON, Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3. Monument 4231.

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BREMEN.

NEW YORK.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON and CHERBOURG.

July 26

Carrying First and Second Class, also Tourist Third Cabin.

FROM BOULOGNE and SOUTHAMPTON.

BERLIN .. July 26

Carrying Cabin, Tourist Third and Third Class.

MOXON SALT and Co., Ltd.,
11a, Lower Regent-street, S.W.1; Bevis Marks House, E.C.3; Royal Liver Building, Liverpool; or to General Agency Norddeutscher Lloyd, 1, Rue Scribe, Paris.

NEW YORK.

WEEKLY DEPARTURES.

SUNNY SOUTHERN ROUTE.

FAST ITALIAN DE LUXE SERVICES.

July 30 from TRIESTE
Aug. 1 " NAPLES "SATURNIA"
" 4 " GIBRALTAR COSULICH LINE, LTD.

Other Sailings: Aug. 19, Sept. 2, Sept. 23, Oct. 7, Oct. 27.

Aug. 8 from GENOA
" 9 " NAPLES "AUGUSTUS"
" 11 " GIBRALTAR N.G.I. LINE.

Other Sailings: Aug. 22, Sept. 12, Sept. 26, Oct. 17, Oct. 31.

Aug. 15 from GENOA
" 16 " NAPLES "CONTE
" 18 " GIBRALTAR BIANCAMANO"
LLOYD SABAUDO LINE.

Other Sailings: Aug. 29, Sept. 19, Oct. 3, Oct. 24, Nov. 7.

APPLY IN LONDON TO ALL PRINCIPAL TRAVEL AGENTS, or:—

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16, Waterloo-place, S.W.1.
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16, Waterloo-place, S.W.1. 32, Haymarket, S.W.1.
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Special reduced summer rates to MEDITERRANEAN, ATLANTIC ISLES, S. AFRICA and WEST INDIES. HOLIDAYS FROM £11.

HICKIE, BORMAN, GRANT & CO., LTD.
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to

PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AIRES.

Via France, Spain, and Portugal.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Southampton.	From Liverpool.
ASTURIAS (M.V.) ..	22,071	Aug. 1	—
†DESNA ..	11,483	—	Aug. 2
*ALMANZORA ..	15,551	Aug. 15	—
†DEMERARA ..	11,484	—	Aug. 16
ALCANTARA (M.V.)	22,181	Aug. 29	—
*ARLANZA ..	14,622	Sept. 12	—
DARRO ..	11,484	—	Sept. 13
†ORITA ..	9,298	—	Sept. 18

* Calls Madeira. † Omits Cherbourg.
‡ Proceeding West Coast via Straits of Magellan.

EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.

THE PACIFIC LINE

TO

WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

CHILE, BERMUDA, HAVANA. Via France, Spain. PERU, PANAMA CANAL.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
ORBITA ..	15,495	July 31
OROYA (omits Bermuda) ..	12,257	Aug. 14
OROMA ..	11,580	Aug. 28
ORDUNA ..	15,507	Oct. 2

TOUR ROUND SOUTH AMERICA.
ORDUNA, January 6, 1931.

CRUISES BY R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS"

to

NORTHERN CAPITALS, LENINGRAD (FOR MOSCOW), &c.

From IMMINGHAM, AUGUST 15.
22 Days. Fares 36 Guineas and upward.

MALAGA, ATHENS, RHODES, HOLY LAND, & EGYPT.

From SOUTHAMPTON, OCTOBER 10.
26 Days. Fares 49 Guineas and upward.
Unsurpassed Cuisine.

LONDON { America House, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. Royal Mail House, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
LIVERPOOL—Pier Head, Water-street.
PARIS—12, Boulevard des Capucines. Or Local Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC CANADA & U.S.A.

SOUTHAMPTON TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL (via Cherbourg).

MONTCALM ..	July 25
EMPRESS OF FRANCE (to Quebec only) ..	July 26
MONTROSE (via Cobh) ..	July 31
EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA (Quebec only) ..	Aug. 2

LIVERPOOL TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.

DUCHESS OF YORK (B.G.) ..	July 25
DUCHESS OF RICHMOND (B.) ..	Aug. 1
DUCHESS OF BEDFORD (B.G.) ..	Aug. 8
DUCHESS OF YORK (B.G.) ..	Aug. 15

(B.) via Belfast, (G.) via Greenock.

GLASGOW TO QUEBEC & MONTREAL.
DUCHESS OF YORK July 26 | MINNEDOSA Aug. 1

JAPAN AND CHINA.

VIA CANADA (from Vancouver).

EMPRESS OF CANADA (via Honolulu) .. Aug. 7
Latest connecting steamer from Liverpool .. July 25
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA .. Aug. 21
Latest connecting Steamer from Southampton Aug. 9

NEW ZEALAND & AUSTRALIA.

Via Canadian Pacific and Canadian Australasian Mail Service from Vancouver to Honolulu, Suva, Auckland, and Sydney.

NIAGARA .. Aug. 20 | AORANGI .. Sept. 17

When travelling always carry Canadian Pacific Express Travellers' Cheques.

ROUND THE WORLD CRUISE EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA

The Dreamship of Cruises: Oil-burner, 22,000 tons. From Southampton Nov. 4, and Monaco Dec. 16. From £449, including Shore Trips.

4½ or 6½ months' Ideal Weather.

APPLY CANADIAN PACIFIC
62-65, Charing Cross, London, S.W.1.
103, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3.
Royal Liver Building, Liverpool.
31, Mosley-street, Manchester.
4, Victoria-square, Birmingham.
Canute-road, Southampton.
18, St. Augustine's-parade, Bristol.
25, Bothwell-street, Glasgow; or Local Agents.

AUSTRALIA IN 29 DAYS. ONE CLASS ONLY.

Calling at Port Said and Colombo.

Jervis Bay ..	14,164 tons from Southampton	July 23
Largs Bay ..	14,184 tons from Southampton	Aug. 6
Moreton Bay ..	14,416 tons from Southampton	Sept. 3

Fares from £38 to £52.

ABERDEEN and COMMONWEALTH LINE.

Apply 2, Australia House, Strand, W.C.2; 14, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; or principal Booking Agents.

NEW ZEALAND VIA PANAMA CANAL.

THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE

SHAW SAVILL & ALBION LINE.

Through Bookings to Australia.

*MATAROA ..	12,500 tons from Southampton	15 Aug.
†TAINUI ..	11,020 tons from Southampton	12 Sept.
*TAMAROA ..	12,500 tons from Southampton	10 Oct.
†CORINTHIC ..	12,367 tons from Southampton	7 Nov.
†IONIC ..	12,554 tons from Southampton	5 Dec.

* Oil burners. 1st and 3rd class only.
† Cabin and 3rd class only.

Apply to the Company, 14, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3., or to any office of the WHITE STAR LINE.

SOUTH AMERICA by BLUE STAR LINE BRITAIN'S LATEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS LINERS

to

LISBON, MADEIRA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES.

"ALMEDA STAR" } "ANDALUCIA STAR" } "AVELONA STAR" } "AVILA STAR"	From London and Boulogne	24 JULY 15 AUG. 29 AUG. 12 SEPT.

NO EMIGRANTS—FIRST CLASS ONLY.
ALSO BUENOS AIRES DIRECT FORTNIGHTLY.
Blue Star Line Express Cabin Service. Fare from £50.

STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, Monthly from £60.

For South American and Eastern Sailings apply BLUE STAR LINE, 3, Lower Regent-street (Phone, Gerrard 5671); 40, St. Mary Axe; 10, Water-street, Liverpool; Paris: Wagons-Lits Co.; and principal Tourist Agents.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

ALFRED HOLT and Co., LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.
FROM LIVERPOOL AND MARSEILLES TO PORT SAID, THE STRAITS, AND CHINA.
Holidays at Sea to the South of France and Egypt.
Special Summer Return Rates:—Marseilles £22, Port Said £35. Next Sailings:—

ANTENOR ..	16/Aug.	AENEAS .. 11 Oct.
HECTOR ..	13 Sept.	SARPEDON .. 8 Nov.
ANCHISES ..	11 Oct.	

London Agents, John Swire and Sons, Ltd., 8, Billiter-square, E.C.2, or Principal Travel Agents.

BLUE FUNNEL AND WHITE STAR ABERDEEN JOINT SERVICE TO SOUTH AFRICA & AUSTRALIA.

A Combined Service offering Unequalled Facilities at Moderate Fares.

	From Liverpool	
(2) S.S. CERAMIC ..	Liverpool	23rd AUG.
(1) S.S. ASCANIUS ..	Liverpool	13th SEPT.
(3) S.S. THEMISTOCLES ..	Liverpool	11th OCT.

(1) First Class Only. (2) Cabin Class only.
(3) First and Third Class.

For full particulars apply to:—

BLUE FUNNEL LINE, India Buildings, Water-street, Liverpool; Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; 80, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.
WHITE STAR LINE, 30, James-street, Liverpool; 1, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1; 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

UNION-CASTLE LINE.

SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

‡‡LLANSTEPHAN CASTLE .. July 24
*BALMORAL CASTLE .. —
*ARMADALE CASTLE .. — July 25
†GUILDFORD CASTLE .. Aug. 7 Aug. 1
* Via Madeira. ‡ Via Tenerife, Ascension and St. Helena. ‡‡ Via Plymouth and Las Palmas.

Apply to the Head Office, 3, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3. West End Agency, 125, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

FABRE LINE.

Regular Sailings from Marseilles to:—
ALEXANDRIA, JAFFA, and BEIRUT.

SPECIAL CALL AT MALTA

by ss. "ALESIA," 10,000 tons.
Sailing OCTOBER 28 from Marseilles.
THROUGH RATES FROM LONDON.

Apply JAPP HATCH and Co., Ltd., 166, Piccadilly, London, W.1. Tele., Gerrard 4434.

N.Y.K. LINE.

(JAPAN MAIL.)

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.	Naples.
SUWA MARU ..	10,700	Aug. 1	Aug. 8	Aug. 10
FUSHIMI MARU ..	10,700	Aug. 15	Aug. 22	Aug. 24
HAKOZAKI MARU ..	10,500	Aug. 29	Sept. 5	Sept. 7

REDUCED SUMMER FARES TO GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, NAPLES, AND PORT SAID.

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE FROM SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU, to JAPAN & CHINA. Through Bookings from Europe.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, 4, Lloyd's-avenue, E.C.3. Tele.: Royal 9844-6.
(A Limited Company Incorporated in Japan.)
West End Agency, Cunard Line, 26-27, Cockspur-st., S.W.1.

GLEN LINE

FORTNIGHTLY TO STRAITS, CHINA, & JAPAN.

NEXT PASSENGER SAILINGS.

GLENBEG .. From London, Aug. 5
GLENLUCE .. From London, Aug. 16

For fares and full particulars apply GLEN LINE, LTD., 20, Billiter-street, London, E.C.3. (Monument 0457.)

SHIPPING (continued)

BLUE STAR CRUISES

By the World's Most Delightful Cruising Liner,

"ARANDORA STAR,"

Britain's Dream Ship.

Cruising in the "Arandora Star" is a never-to-be-forgotten experience, for here is a luxury liner with the cruising view-point built into her—a liner in which you can, if you will, imagine yourself part of the company of some sumptuous hotel ashore.

NORWEGIAN FJORDS AND NORTHERN CAPITALS

9 Aug., 13 days.—NORWEGIAN FJORDS.
23 Aug., 23 days.

MOTOR-CARS (continued)

THE CAR MART, LIMITED
(ROLLS-ROYCE SPECIALISTS)
FOR EARLY DELIVERY OF
THE NEW ROLLS-ROYCE PHANTOM II.
and
20/25 CHASSIS
WITH SPECIAL COACHWORK TO CUSTOMERS' CHOICE.
THE CAR MART, LIMITED,
LONDON,
46-50, PARK-LANE, W.1.
Grosvenor 3311.
297-9, EUSTON-ROAD, N.W.1.
Museum 2000.

A rare opportunity to save £300 on a brand new Daimler. Latest, long chassis, 20-70 DAIMLER, just delivered from coachbuilder's, with very handsome, roomy enclosed drive landaulette, finished in attractive cellulose blue, upholstered in the finest West of England blue cloth, with blue leather to match in front; numerous extras. Just been taxed and insured for 12 months. Customer has been unable to take delivery owing to very exceptional circumstances. Full maker's guarantee. Cost with extras £1,125. Must be disposed of immediately at £825.—Car can be seen at Owner's Agents, THORN'S, 19-21, Great Portland-street, W.1. 'Phone, Langham 3966.

BROKEN LEG CAUSES SALE.
BENTLEY three-litre, late 1927, long chassis; still under guarantee; fitted all-weather de luxe semi-sports four-seater touring body; black-red cellulosed, "triplex" square wheels, tonneau cover, Auster rear screen, luggage grid, numerous extras; under one year of age; almost new condition. Owner unable to use through broken leg; two cars and chauffeur kept. Must sell, no reasonable offer refused.—Apply Owner, Brill, Selden Court, Patching, Sussex.—'Phone, Danbury 229.

BENTLEY BARGAIN, 1928, 6½-litre Hooper 7-seater; guarantee transferable; one owner; £750.—LAWTON-GOODMAN, Ltd., 36, North Audley-street, W.1.

BENTLEY, 1929 series, 4½-litre Weymann Saloon by H. J. Mulliner; colour black; upholstered in brown furniture hide; Triplex glass throughout; four new India tyres; overhauled and passed for Bentley guarantee; as new throughout. Price £950.—THE CAR MART, Limited, 46-50, Park-lane, W.1 (Grosvenor 3311); 297-299, Euston-road, N.W.1 (Museum 2000).

CHRYSLER, latest 1930, De Soto, with very handsome Royal roomy five-seater Saloon. Full maker's guarantee. Special clearance offer £285.—THORN'S, 19-21, Great Portland-street, W.1. 'Phone, Langham 3966.

HISPANO SUIZA 1926/27 series, 37.2 h.p., fitted in 1929 with new Weymann Saloon with lowerable division by H. J. Mulliner at cost of £600. This body is in dark maroon, as new throughout; colour grey and black; upholstered in grey leather and cloth; front and cord to rear; all bright parts chromium plated; the chassis was recently completely overhauled and brought to modern efficiency at approximate cost of £300; inspection and trial invited; total weight 3 tons 4 cwt. £950, or offer.—THE CAR MART, Limited, 46-50, Park-lane, W.1 (Grosvenor 3311); 297-299, Euston-road, N.W.1 (Museum 2000).

MARMON, latest 1930, brand new.—The Roosevelt £550 Sportsman's Coupé model; one only left. This price offered is approximately £100 under list price of the standard American coachwork. Maker's full guarantee. £350.—THORN'S, 19-21, Great Portland-street, W.1. 'Phone, Langham 3966.

MINERVA, just delivered from coachbuilders, late 1930 enclosed drive de luxe seven-seater landaulette with armchair revolving occasional seats; safety glass, speaking tube and communication; beautifully panelled and upholstered; an elegant and luxurious turnout. Contract price, £1,585; full maker's guarantee; owner prepared to sacrifice £500 for immediate sale.—Can be seen at Thorn's, 19-21, Great Portland-street, W.1. 'Phone, Langham 3966.

CANCELLED ORDER.
NEW 20 h.p. ARMSTRONG SIDDELEY with automatic self-changing gear. Connaught enclosed-drive landaulette. Beautiful finish. List price £980. Owner will accept £800.—Car can be seen at CONNAUGHT, 34-36, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, London, W.1. Mayfair 5048.

NEW 25 H.P. ROLLS-ROYCE "WINDOVER" ENCLOSED LIMOUSINE. IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.—On view:—
WINDOVERS, Ltd., 475-477, Oxford-street, W.1. 'Phone, Mayfair 7043.

ROLLS-ROYCE 1928 series, 20 h.p. Drop Head Coupé by Barker. Nothing small omitted in first-class order throughout; passed by Messrs. Rolls-Royce; will be painted to choice. Price £925.—THE CAR MART, Limited, 46-50, Park-lane, W.1 (Grosvenor 3311); 297-299, Euston-road, N.W.1 (Museum 2000).

SHOOTING CAR, 1929-21 ROLLS-ROYCE; very roomy Enclosed Limousine; specially fitted; £250.—36, North Audley-street, W.1. Mayfair 3360.

TALBOT, latest, 1930, 14-45, genuine Weymann five-seater Saloon. The £505 model complete with wire wheels, Lucas's famous 'Life Guard' lamps, etc. Price £395.—THORN'S, 19-21, Great Portland-street, W.1. 'Phone, Langham 3966.

16 H.P. SUNBEAM with "WINDOVER" FABRIC SPORTSMAN'S COUPÉ. A WONDERFUL CAR AT THE PRICE. £625. On view:—
WINDOVERS, Ltd., 475-477, Oxford-street, W.1. 'Phone, Mayfair 7043.
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

16 H.P. SUNBEAM with de luxe Connaught "Moorcraft" Saloon. Brown and pneumatic upholstery. Triplex glass throughout. Dunlop tyres. Price £720. Owner, Berkeley-square, London, W.1. Mayfair 5048.

25 H.P. SUNBEAM "WINDOVER" COUPÉ-DE-VILLE, in condition as new. £630. On view:—
WINDOVERS, Ltd., 475-477, Oxford-street, W.1. 'Phone, Mayfair 7043.

40/50 H.P. ROLLS-ROYCE SEDANCA, in excellent order; very smart car. £750. On view:—
WINDOVERS, Ltd., 475-477, Oxford-street, W.1. 'Phone, Mayfair 7043.
WORTH ATTENTION.

40-50 ROLLS-ROYCE "Phantom" enclosed limousine. Overhauled by Rolls-Royce. As new throughout. £1,125.—CONNAUGHT, 34, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, London, W.1. Mayfair 5048.

40/50 H.P. ROLLS-ROYCE PHANTOM ENCLOSED LANDAULETTE. £1,000. On view:—
WINDOVERS, Ltd., 475-477, Oxford-street, W.1. 'Phone, Mayfair 7043.

1925 40/50 h.p. ROLLS-ROYCE TWO-SEATER COUPE; very smart car, in splendid order. Owner will accept low price for quick sale.—
WINDOVERS, Ltd., 475-477, Oxford-street, W.1. 'Phone, Mayfair 7043.

1926 25 h.p. DAIMLER enclosed drive Limousine; one owner only; accept £275 cash for immediate sale.—Belgrave Garage, Halkin-street, Hyde Park Corner. Sloane 9131.

1927 series, 40/50 h.p. PHANTOM I, with Weymann Enclosed Drive Limousine by H. J. Mulliner of Chiswick; colour iron grey and black; upholstered throughout in grey cloth; lowerable division, two occasional seats, panelled in polished walnut; Triplex glass throughout; two spare wheels, six new India tyres; spot light, fog light, and other accessories. This car has been passed by Messrs. Rolls-Royce, and is in first-class condition throughout. Price £1,050.—THE CAR MART, Limited, 46-50, Park-lane, W.1 (Grosvenor 3311); 297-299, Euston-road, N.W.1 (Museum 2000).

1927 SUNBEAM 16 h.p. Tourer; biscuit, black wings; leather upholstery; every accessory; excellent condition; 15,000 miles. £225.—Seen Brampton Garage, Huntingdon.

1928 25-85 h.p. DAIMLER six-seven seater Mulliner Enclosed Landaulette; £550.—LAWTON-GOODMAN, Ltd., 36, North Audley-street, W.1.

1928 series, 6½-litre BENTLEY, with extremely pretty domed back, Enclosed Drive Limousine by Van den Plas; colour royal blue; upholstered throughout in brown furniture hide; fitted with new India tyres; complete with every accessory; in magnificent order throughout; overhauled and passed for Bentley guarantee; £950.—THE CAR MART, Limited, 46-50, Park-lane, W.1 (Grosvenor 3311); 297-299, Euston-road, N.W.1 (Museum 2000).

1929 (June) 2 litre ALFA ROMEO SUPER-SPORTS two-seater; very beautiful car; capable of over 90 m.p.h.; cost £1,300; special price £795.—Motor Showrooms, Ltd. (Enzinc and Competition Specialists), 56, Conduit-street, W. (Nr. Regent) 2063 (two lines).

1929 4½-litre BENTLEY Weymann four-door Saloon; black, soft leather upholstery, adjustable front seat, Triplex glass, four spare wheels, tyres good; licensed 1930; mileage 10,000. Car in first-class condition. £950.—ARTHUR MULLINER, Limited, 54, Baker-street, London, W.1. Telephone, Welbeck 8711.

FOR HIRE

CHRYSLER CARS for HIRE to drive yourself; all models; unlimited mileage; special low rates.—W. M. BAILEY, 85, Great Portland-street, W.1. Langham 2437

YOUR CAR IS HERE, SIR!

PROMPT—as usual! Up-to-date cars to the theatre, train, &c., at moderate charges. Every possible comfort. Liveried chauffeurs. 18s. for 20 miles, 6.30 p.m. 12.30 a.m. Touring rate, including chauffeur's board and lodging, 10d. per mile. Excellent service.—LE GRICE BROTHERS, Ltd., 27, Sussex-place, South Kensington, S.W.7. 'Phone, Kensington 9477.

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SMART ROLLS-ROYCE CARS, 1930 Landaulettes, by day, week, month; touring, shooting, &c.; low rates.—Jaycock, 12, Queen's Gate-place-mews, Kensington, S.W.7. 'Phone, Western 1012.

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CARD INDEX CABINET.—Heavy oak six drawer Card Index Cabinet for 8in. by 5in. cards, each drawer divided, depth 24in. inside measurement; suitable for public authorities; condition as new; price £12.—Edgleys, Limited, 151, Fleet-street, E.C.4. 'Phone, Central 1746.

CHAIRS.—Twenty-five only Jacobean Oak Arm-chairs with upholstered seats; suitable for cafe or club; 22s. each or £28 the lot.—Edgleys, Limited, 151, Fleet-street, E.C.4. 'Phone, Central 1746.

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THE best Household Tea is sold at 2s. 2d. by HUGHES' CITY of LONDON TEA COMPANY, Ltd., 7lb. carriage free, C.O.D. London. Pound sample by post 2s. 6d.—1, Beer-lane, Great Tower-street, E.C.3.

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A Good Price by MITCHELL'S, 502, Edgware-road, W.2, Ladies', Gentlemen's DISCARDED CLOTHING, FURS, Uniforms, Linen, Teeth, Jewellery, Plate, &c. Buyer attends free or cash by return. Anns. 1253. Est. 1860.

WARDROBE DEALERS compete at our ROOMS for ladies and gentlemen's SURPLUS APPAREL, furs and household effects, hence top prices realized. PRIVATE OWNERS invited to send trial parcel to Johnson Dymond and Son, Ltd. (Est. 1799), Auction Rooms, 24-25, Great Queen-street, W.C.2. Sales daily, prompt settlement.

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3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

DAFFODIL BULBS.—Order now. Secure the best: 1,000 3gns., 5,000 £7, 10,000 £12.—List for other bulbs, A. Leon, Scilly Islands.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

CROWN AGENTS for the COLONIES.
COLONIAL GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.
APPLICATIONS from qualified candidates are invited for the following post:—
M/2364.—ASSISTANT LOCOMOTIVE SUPERINTENDENT REQUIRED for the TANGANYIKA GOVERNMENT RAILWAY for one tour of from 20 to 30 months, with possible permanency. Salary £480 a year, rising by annual increments of £20 to £600 a year, and thence by annual increments of £30 to £720 a year. Outfit allowance of £30 on first appointment. Free quarters and passages and liberal leave on full salary. Candidates, age 25 to 35, must have had a good general education, with subsequent technical training, and should preferably hold a university degree or college diploma or also have served an apprenticeship in the locomotive shops of a British railway or with a firm of locomotive builders, and had drawing office and running department experience.
Apply at once by letter, stating age, whether married or single, and full particulars of qualifications and experience, to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London, S.W.1, quoting M/2364/.

QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT.
APPLICATIONS are invited for the undermentioned POSITIONS:—
(a) COTTON ENTOMOLOGIST, Department of Agriculture and Stock, Brisbane. The salary payable will be—minimum £450 per annum, maximum £575 per annum, with annual increments of £25 between minimum and maximum.
Applicants should have graduated at an approved University from within the British Empire, and have had a reasonable amount of practical experience in Entomology. The appointee will be required to devote his time to entomological problems connected with cotton growing in Queensland.
(b) ASSISTANT PATHOLOGIST, Department of Agriculture and Stock, Brisbane. The salary payable will be—minimum £360 per annum, maximum £475 per annum, but the appointee may be paid in excess of the minimum should his qualifications warrant such increased payment. Annual increments of £25 will be payable until the maximum is reached, with the exception of two £20 increments between the minimum and £400 per annum.
Applicants should hold a degree in Science of an approved University from within the British Empire, and have had a thorough training in Pathology. The appointee's duties will consist mainly of work in connexion with the diseases of pineapples.
First-class saloon fares of the appointees (and, if married, of their wives and families) will be paid.
The appointees will be required to serve in any part of Queensland.
Applications, stating age, qualifications, particulars of experience, will be received by the Official Secretary, Queensland Government Offices, 409-410, Strand, London, W.C.2, not later than 20th August, 1930.

RUBBER RESEARCH INSTITUTE of MALAYA.—APPLICATIONS are invited for the APPOINTMENT of DIRECTOR of the RUBBER RESEARCH INSTITUTE of MALAYA, which is now vacant. Qualifications.—Candidates must have shown high administrative capacity and ability to conduct and direct scientific research and experiment; should possess an honours Degree in Natural Science of a British University or equivalent; and should have agricultural experience, preferably rubber.
Duties to direct research, routine, and publications subject to the control of the Board, and to advise the Board. Agreement for three years in the first instance. Salary, $1,800 per mensem, rising by annual increments of $100 per mensem to $2,000 (£2,520-£140-£2,800 per annum). Outfit allowance, certain allowances attaching to the post. Free quarters with heavy furniture provided in Kuala Lumpur. Free passage for selected candidate and wife. The selected candidate will be required to take up his appointment as soon as possible and will be expected to join the Provident Fund.
Applications should be forwarded to the Secretary, London Advisory Committee, Rubber Research Institute of Malaya, 2, 3, and 4, Idol-lane, Eastcheap, London, E.C.3, from whom further particulars can be obtained.

THE ROYAL INSTITUTE of BRITISH ARCHITECTS invites APPLICATIONS for the POSITION of LIBRARIAN AND EDITOR of the R.I.B.A. JOURNAL. Candidates must not be over 45 years of age. Commencing salary £500 a year. Forms of application and particulars of the appointment will be supplied on application, made in writing to the Secretary, R.I.B.A., 9, Conduit-street, W.1, not later than July 26th, 1930.

UNIVERSITY of CAPE TOWN.
JOHN GARLICK CHAIR of COMMERCE.
APPLICATIONS are invited for the above POST. Salary, £1,000 per annum.
Transport.—£75 will be provided for transport subject to a proportionate refund in the event of resignation within three years.
Engagement.—In the first instance for three years, subject to renewal by mutual consent.
Duty.—To be assumed on 1st March, 1931.
Applications, with copies of testimonials (eight copies of each) should be lodged with the Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, Trafalgar-square, W.C.2, from whom forms of application and further particulars may be obtained, not later than 15th October, 1930.

UNIVERSITY OF READING.
The Council of the University will shortly APPOINT a LECTURER in CLASSICS. Applications must be received not later than Thursday, August 7.—Particulars may be obtained from the Registrar.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

APPLICANTS for situations are advised not to send original testimonials when answering advertisements. Copies will answer the purpose quite as well, and in the event of being lost or mislaid no inconvenience will ensue.

A big Manufacturing Company, with branches throughout the world, has still openings in its London sales organisation for a few good men of high character, who can quickly qualify for important executive sales positions. Sales experience desirable, but not essential, as right men will be trained, but first-class references absolutely necessary. Positions available depend entirely on character, personality, and education of applicants.—For interview see Mr. Schwarzbaum, Sales Manager, 5, Bloomsbury-street, Southampton-row, Holborn, promptly at 11 this morning. Positively no other time.

AGENTS and Travellers doing business with bakers, butchers, bottlers, and institutions are offered a good-paying, well-established side line; accounts protected.—Write Box A.1741, The Times, E.C.4.

CHIEF Accountant required, used to handling multiple accounts, accustomed to detailed statistics and mechanical bookkeeping machines.—Write, stating age, experience, and salary required, for wireless manufacturers, Box B.270, The Times, E.C.4.

CLUB Secretary.—Applications, which will be regarded as confidential, are invited for the post of Secretary to the Athenæum, Pall Mall, S.W.1. Starting salary £500 per annum, with board and quarters. Candidates must not be less than 30 nor more than 45 years of age.—The prescribed form of application (which can be obtained from the Athenæum) must be accompanied by not more than three testimonials, and must reach the Chairman of the Executive Committee, The Athenæum, Pall Mall, S.W.1, on or before August 30th, 1930. Envelopes to be marked "As. S."

EXPERIENCED Shorthand-Typist, 23-25, wanted for South-East London; must be well educated and able to undertake technical filing.—Write Box N.1694, The Times, E.C.4.

FIRST-CLASS Representative wanted by old-established paint, colour, and varnish manufacturers for London and district. Preference given to man already calling upon trade with good connexion. Applicants should state age, remuneration required, and give fullest particulars, which will be treated in strict confidence.—Apply by letter, Hanger, Watson and Harris, Ltd., Wellclose-square, E.1.

LEADING London firm in grocery trade require the services of a gentleman to act as Manager of their South American department; an excellent opportunity for a man with suitable knowledge and experience; applications will be treated in the strictest confidence.—Write "D.S.," care of Streets, 6, Gracechurch-street, E.C.3.

MALE or Female Traveller, wholesale model gowns; excellent connexion; credentials.—Write Box 338, Samson Clark and Co., Ltd., 57, Mortimer-street, W.1.

REQUIRED, Organizing Salesman; capable of supervising and training men to push a newline; age about 35; prospects of big money and permanency to right man. For interview state where educated, and past experience; disengaged.—Write Box A.1723, The Times, E.C.4.

SALES Manager required at once, capable administrator, to control selling agents and travellers and dealing with statistics, for well-known firm of Wireless Manufacturers.—Write, stating age, qualifications, and salary, Box B.269, The Times, E.C.4.

SALESMEN wanted with an established, reliable Multinational Company, whose products are nationally advertised and recognised as the leader in its field. A hard work, but there is a responsible position ahead of every man who qualifies for it, and the average man with the average grit and determination can make good. This is a selling position that will not require you to travel or be away from home. Previous experience not essential if you have ambition, unquestionable character, good personality and willingness to work. Thorough sales training given. Retainer paid whilst training.—Reply by letter only, giving age, record of past 5 years (only results in Greater London will be considered). Personnel Manager, Hoover, Ltd., 1, Hanover-street, W.1.

TEACHER of Bookkeeping.—Young man required for private school in Ilford. State qualifications, experience, salary, when free.—Write Box A.1707, The Times, E.C.4.

THOROUGHLY Experienced Sales Manager required for large colliery undertaking in the Midlands, capable of dealing with an output of 30,000 tons of coal per week, and taking sole charge of the selling organization of the undertaking. A liberal salary and commission will be paid to the right man.—Write in confidence, stating age, experience and qualifications, to Box A.1711, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED at once, a man of good presence and education aged about 30 to call upon estates large and small, also private residences of reasonable size to sell goods comprising fertilizers, insecticides, &c., also sprayers, hose reels, and other garden goods. The man appointed will be provided with a motor conveyance from which he can demonstrate his goods. A reasonable trial period will be allowed. Applicant must possess a knowledge of gardening. First class terms to first class man.—Write Box 21, care of Griffiths and Millington, Ltd., 20-22, Wellington-street, London, W.C.2.

WANTED, Production Engineer experienced in control of labour and general efficiency of modern type for factory near London, employing 200 men and women.—Write, giving full details previous experience and salary, to Box B.288, The Times, E.C.4.

WIESBADEN (Germany).—Young English teacher, single.—Photograph and testimonials to "Berlitz School," Wiesbaden.

YOUTH (not over 15) wanted by a large firm of Chartered Accountants.—Address by letter in own handwriting, stating age, salary required, and where educated, to "DX," care of J. W. Vickers and Co., Ltd., 24, Austin Friars, E.C.2.

A Better position awaits you if you prepare yourself by training at Pitman's College; descriptive booklet free.—Write, mentioning "Day," "Evening," or "Postal" courses, 198 Southampton-row, W.C.1.

A Brilliant Career is open to the Pitman-trained student. Specialised home-study courses.—Write for free booklet, "The Key to a Successful Career," Pitman's Correspondence College, 197, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

ARE you Missing These Opportunities? In August, 1929, Mr. Williams, a Mining Engineer, enrolled with the B.S.S. To-day he earns £15 per week (average). In June, 1929, Mr. Burns, who was selling on commission only, came to us. To-day his salary and allowance is £11 15s. weekly, plus commission on all sales in his territory. Mr. Chibnall was only 20 years of age when he enrolled. Three days after completing his training he was placed in a salaried position. The first week he received £3 10s. and the next two weeks £20. Every man who is accepted by the B.S.S. is introduced to Salaried Positions, and all men on the look out for a better job should telephone, write, or call, The British School of Selling (Salesmanship, Ltd.), 7, Southampton-street, Holborn, W.C.1. 'Phone, Holborn 0904, 0905.

ARE you seeking an appointment abroad—Africa, India, Brazil, &c.? Accountants, engineers, clerks, mining, railway men, and others should send for particulars of assistance rendered, terms, and details of past successes.—Percy Coutts and Co., Ltd. (Dept. 1), 325, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. Business estd. 1908.

CIVIL Service.—Up-to-date Guide free.—Absolutely up-to-date is the Civil Service Guide offered free by the Metropolitan College. It tells of the most modern and reliable postal courses of training, which ensure success.—Write to-day, Metropolitan College, Dept. 83/1, St. Albans.

TO Public School and 'Varsity Men on the threshold of a career, also those returned from abroad or retired from Service.—Write for details of "The New Salesmanship," the career of the future, Business Careers Association, Ltd., 150, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

WIRELESS Services.—The Premier College in the British Isles (Established 34 years) gives a sound training to all students, with assured positions on qualification. Fee payable by easy instalments if desired. —Apply for Prospectus, Secretary, Dept. "A," The London Telegraph Training College, Ltd., Morse House, Earl's Court, S.W.5.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS REQUIRED

3 lines 3s. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

ACCOUNTANT, age 41, with 25 years' varied experience, desires position as Accountant in commercial or financial house; capable of taking complete control of accounts and assist in management.—Write Box J.744, The Times, E.C.4.

ACCOUNTANT, qualified, with 25 years' experience of large manufacturing companies, seeks a remunerative appointment; up-to-date methods and prompt action would be appreciated. Has a practical knowledge of trading, profit and loss accounts, and balance-sheet, costings, assessments, Schedules D and E, super tax and Dominion enactments, foreign currency, cost postings, self-balancing ledgers, secretarial practice with both private and public companies, subsidiary company procedure, manufacturing and/or distributing agencies.—Write Box A.1715, The Times, E.C.4.

ADVERTISER (44), legal and commercial experience, 20 years' management of company in Southern Africa, desires employment.—Write Box 04656, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

A8 Representative or Traveller.—Gentleman with wide experience and connexions, knows Arabic and French well, speaks German, Italian, Spanish and Greek, desires appointment; has travelled much in Europe and Orient; possesses highest credentials.—Write Box J.732, The Times, E.C.4.

APPOINTMENT of responsibility required by keen business man (40) with successful record and wide commercial, accountancy, and company secretarial experience; lately occupying important position with very large manufacturing organisation; would accept employment in own profession or any other occupation. Indoor or out, at home or abroad; widower with two children; London; short probationary period at own expense; active and fit and ready to work with his hands as well as his head; can drive and maintain car; substantial fidelity bond.—Write offers Box N.1669, The Times, E.C.4.

A Young Nobleman with successful business record is available for immediate appointment England or abroad; previously managing director international firm under controlled conditions; experience also U.S.A.; fluent French, German, Spanish; world traveller; age 33; 6ft. 1in. tall.—Write Box N.1691, The Times, E.C.4.

CHARTERED Secretary, 34, married, with 17 years' experience, requires accountancy or secretarial position; over ten years as manager; qualified accountant.—Write Box J.690, The Times, E.C.4.

FOREIGN Sales Manager, ten years' Continental experience; perfect knowledge of European languages, connexions various industries, seeks suitable engagement home or abroad.—Write Box J.752, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEMAN having had extensive managerial experience in hire purchase finance requires similar position.—Apply Box O., care of Gosling and Mallinson, Limited, 194-200, Bishopsgate, Temple-avenue, E.C.4.

GENTLEMAN, Public School, aged 40, with situation; many years with Vickers, Ltd.; wide knowledge engineering, thoroughly experienced motors, &c.; knowledge French, Spanish, Russian; reliable worker and not afraid of work.—Write Box K.1845, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY, young, energetic, good business experience, 4 languages, thirsty for New York, willing accept business commissions or other work.—Write Box K.359, The Times, E.C.4.

MANUFACTURE of Pencils.—Foreman (German nationality), capable of conducting whole wood process, controlling daily output of 2,000 gross, desires change.—Please write to N.K. 4536, care of Rudolf Mosse, Leipzig.

ORGANIZATION.—Gentleman with unique and world-wide experience in developing aggressive sales and administrative organization is free to negotiate proposition with responsible concern desirous of successful merchandizing; highest references.—Write Box A.1712, The Times, E.C.4.

PUBLIC School Boy (18), Matriculation and Higher School Certificate, Cadet Corps officer, requires secretarial post; scope for languages preferred.—Write Box 7143, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

RESIDENT Office, Harrow.—Oxford, decorated, fluent French, fair German, late A.D.C., private secretary to Colonial Governor, desires similar post with politician, landowner, public man.—Write Box J.746, The Times, E.C.4.

SOLICITOR, aged 29, good manufacturing, legal and trading experience desires post, Legal, Commercial or Secretarial; home or abroad.—Write Box 05619, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

SECRETARY-CLERK, ex-officer seeks post; capable organizer, careful driver, horseman, extensive experience with nobility, energetic and willing; excellent references.—Write Box Z.462, The Times, E.C.4.

TWO Solicitors, engaged in town, manage property, estates.—Write Box J.730, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUTH, aged 17½, accustomed to garage work and motor engineering size 6 leaving school, seeks similar post; son of Service man, killed in War; well recommended.—Apply J. E. D., 9, Upper Belgrave-street, S.W.1. Sloane 6185.

YOUNG man (21), now abroad requires active employment in England; fond of the sea; four years' experience in shipping company; good education.—Write Box K.1844, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG gentleman (21) requires post as Shorthand-Typist; good writer and bookkeeping speciality; salary 40s.—Miss G., 255, Cromwell-road, S.W.

YOUNG Lady requires situation small dress concern or studio; expert pewter worker.—Write Box J.710, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG woman seeks post Shop Assistant, preference London; knowledge French.—Write Box 05640, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

EX-OFFICERS AND OTHER RANKS

EX-SERVICE Men.—The Proprietors of "The Times" have placed this space at the disposal of the British Legion Employment Bureau, 57, Palace-street, Victoria-street, London, S.W.1 (Abbey 1963). Vacancies and Replies should be addressed to the Director of Employment, quoting number of advertisement, date of insertion, and the name of this paper; must be a first-class out of door position.

BAKER (second or third hand); over 20 years' experience; standard rate of wages; well recommended; age 42; married; at present (temporarily) in Ireland; desires position London.—4630.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC; 15 years' experience private service; drive any make of car; highest references; age 40, height 5ft. 11in.; married; go anywhere. (5400.)

CLERK, Warehouseman, and Packer; thoroughly experienced; parcels, bales, &c; good penman; last position 6½ years; good character; age 34; married; desires position London. (5380.)

ESTATE Handyman; good all-round experience gardening, dairy work, poultry; last position three years; highest references; age 36; married; willing to go anywhere. (323.)

EX-SKIPPER (D.S.C. decoration); 15 years' experience ocean drifting, trawling, seining; recently engaged in tropical shark fishing; offers services for work in any part of the world; age 40; exemplary character. (16a.)

SALESMAN or Manager (footwear and gents' outfitters); 25 years' experience; good window dresser and stock-keeper; highest reference; age 43; married; at present in Nottingham; willing to go anywhere. (129.)

FURTHER registrations inclose men for all kinds of work, and disabled men suitable for light work.

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

AN intelligent and qualified Secretary is available for re-engagement; expert stenographer; six years' experience; highly recommended.—Miss C. M. Cheverton, 23, Warner-road, N.8. Mountview 2334.

AN intelligent, adaptable young lady Secretary desires position, private or commercial; excellent experience; accustomed to technical work.—Write Box A.1713, The Times, E.C.4.

A Fully qualified Nurse (S.R.N.), all branches general nursing, hospital, dental surgery, private nursing, &c., requires daily post with doctor, dentist, business house, factory, &c.; excellent testimonials.—F., 53, Lissenden-mansions, Lissenden-gardens, N.W.5. (Mount View 1426.)

GENTLEWOMAN (19), seeks private post West End as Shorthand-Typist; good speeds; slight bookkeeping; fluent French; little experience; salary 45s.—Miss G., 29, Earl's Court-square, S.W.5.

GENTLEWOMAN (young), two years' secretarial experience, seeks re-engagement; shorthand, typing, French (abroad); salary 50s.—No. 457, The Ladies' League Agency, 118, New Bond-street, W.1.

LADY Graduate, B.A. Hons., aged 23, fluent French and Spanish, teaching and general committee experience, seeks post where languages and organizing ability would be assets; has travelled alone extensively.—Write Box K.1588, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY Secretary (30), shorthand, typing and all office work, reporting, filing, &c., seeks re-engagement; very experienced; salary 70s.—No. 458, The Ladies' League Agency, 118, New Bond-street, W.1.

LADY, young, refined, desires position as Receptionist to doctor, dentist, or other professional gentleman. —Write Box B.228, The Times, E.C.4.

SEKRETÄRIN, 26, Engländerin, sucht Stellung; wird gern zwischen England/Deutschland reisen; schon 5 J. bei weltbekannter Company beschäftigt; braucht Wechsel.—Schreib Box N.1572, The Times, E.C.4.

DRAPERS, DRESSMAKERS, AND MILLINERS

FRENCH.—Visiting or ladies' own materials made up by expert cutter. Studies the line and gives character to your gowns and remodelling.—Write Box 6662, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

GOOD Dressmaker desires work at lady's residence or at home; 15s. per day.—Write M., 19, Robsart-house, Kennington-road, W.C.1.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS VACANT

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum)

GOVERNESSES, COMPANIONS, MATRONS, AND LADY NURSES

CAN lady recommend French-Swiss holiday Governess au pair; must swim, play tennis.—Snowden, Rose Mount, Hassocks, Sussex.

CAN lady recommend good Nursery Governess for boy of 5? Must be fond quiet country life, understand health; care considered rather than teaching.—Mrs. Day, The Old House, Calmsden, Cirencester.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS VACANT (continued)

FRENCH or Swiss Nursery Governess required, Cheshire; two girls, 8 and 5; not over 35.—Holt, Westward Ho! Llanerch-road, Rhos-on-Sea, N. Wales.

GOVERNESS-HELP or Nursery Governess required at once, boy 7; experience and personal references essential; Bexhill, country; then London; interview; state age, salary.—33, De La Warr-road, Bexhill.

HOLIDAY or Permanent.—Nursery Governess, Nurse, or Mother's Help; boy four, supervision three older—girl 14, boys 11 and 10; understanding health, needlewoman, and well-recommended previous experience essential; able to drive car an advantage.—Write full particulars Mrs. Blundell, Highclere, Butchworth-lane, Northwood, Middlesex.

LADY required September as Nursery Governess two boys, 6, 5 years; must live country and be experienced modern kindergarten methods.—Write Box Z.446, The Times, E.C.4.

NURSERY Governess for boy of 8; good knowledge health; quiet country life; September.—Mrs. Robson Scott, Lethern, Jedburgh, N.B.

NURSERY Governess, English, not over 28, for girls 5½ and 7, at morning school; no teaching; good needlewoman and willing do children's washing; excellent reference from similar post essential; £60.—Mrs. Balfour, 35, Jevington-gardens, Eastbourne.

WANTED, Gentlewoman, 25-35, adaptable; fond of outdoor life; take charge of two girls, 4 and 3 years; good home; one maid kept; mid-Sussex.—Write Box 156, Charles Clarke, Ltd., Haywards Heath.

YOUNG Governess required for Irish Free State for boy 5; first lessons training necessary; preferably Parent National Educational Union; interview London.—Write Box J.760, The Times, E.C.4.

COMPANION Useful Secretary for one lady; not over 35; must speak French fluently and be willing to travel; highest references required.—Write Box J.702, The Times, E.C.4.

NURSE-COMPANION, gentlewoman, young, required for Portugal; child 2 years; references required; interview London.—Write fully Mrs. Clement-Davies, 42, Roumania crescent, Llandudno.

HOLIDAY Sister, fully qualified, required from August 1st.—Apply to the Matron, Hostel of St. Luke, 14, Fitzroy-square, W.1.

LADY Nurse (preferably trained) required immediately for boy (6) and girl (3½) willing sail Manila, Aug. 28th, for 2½-3 years; salary £100 per annum; essential gentlewoman and healthy.—Mrs. Barnes, Magazine, Winchelsea.

REQUIRED for Nursing Home, country, fully trained Nurse, young gentlewoman.—Write Box Z.458, The Times, E.C.4.

SOCIAL Service.—St. Stephen's Orphanage, York, has vacancy in August for Probationer to learn housewifery, cooking and baking, child nursing, sewing, and elementary sick nursing under qualified sisters; G. of E. communicants only, and must be well educated; age about 18.—Apply Lady Superintendent.

COLLEGE-TRAINED Nurse, 22-30, for Dover; girl 11, boy 8; two servants; £60 (up to £65).—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., Gentlewomen's Dept., 86A, High-street, Marylebone, London, W.1. No engagement, no fee.

COMPANION Lady Nurse under 30 required, Surrey, for girl 8; ones (motherless) two teaching; drive car offered; £100 to £120 about. Many others, Town, country, abroad, £200 to £40.—Mrs. Boucher, Ltd., 6, Basil-street, Knightsbridge.

GOVERNESS.—Good French or Swiss Companion-Nursery Governess girl 6; English speaking; drive car advantage; good post, £60-£70. Others London.—Anglo-French Bureau, 308, Regent-street.

WELL-educated Governess and Good Nursery Governesses should apply to Hoopers (Educational Agents), Ltd., Radnor House, 93, Regent-street, W.1. No charge for registration.

£100, London; two children 1912 months and 3 years; 25-30.—Apply Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., Gentlewomen's Dept., 86A, High-street, Marylebone, London, W.1. Call, write, or 'phone Welbeck 7777. No engagement, no fee.

HELPS AND NURSES

EXPERIENCED Mother's Help; 25; children 5 and 7; needlework; two maids kept; good references essential.—No. 805, Finchley-road, N.W.11.

LADY Help wanted, to help with children, mending, light housework; live with family.—Apply Little-Gote, Hewlett-road, Cheltenham.

REFINED German girl wanted, as Mother's Help to two children (Hamsteads); comfortable home.—Write Box N.1686, The Times, E.C.4.

RESPONSIBLE young capable Gentlewoman of education and refinement to help with light duties in small establishment, able to drive car preferred.—Write age, salary, all particulars, Box Z.457, The Times, E.C.4.

USEFUL Lady Help; nice cooking and duties small modern house; age 25 to 35; comfortable happy post to one efficient and kindly.—Write how long last post and all particulars, Box J.736, The Times, E.C.4.

CAN any lady recommend thoro

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS REQUIRED
(Continued from Page Three)

HOUSEMAID or Under-Housemaid, disengaged; superior, country servant, clean worker; used to good service; age 20; needlewoman; two years' reference; £38.—Mrs. Baxter's Agency, Carvel, Salisbury.

UNDER Housemaid, disengaged; nicely trained North Country girl; clean, quick worker, good character; £24.—Hedley Boyd's Agency, Lewes.

KITCHENMAID; disengaged; superior, healthy country girl; clean worker, early riser; plain cooking, good scrubber; three years' reference; £40.—Paul's Agency, 140, Western-road, Brighton.

KITCHENMAID, well-trained, capable country girl; strong, thorough worker, early riser; cooks nicely; three years' reference; £30.—Susan Boyd's Agency, Chichester.

KITCHENMAID, 17; £30; two years' personal.—550, Fulham-road. Stuart's Agency.

KITCHENMAID, disengaged; cheerful country girl; willing, intelligent, early riser; 12 months' reference; £24.—Mrs. Baxter's Agency, Canal, Salisbury.

KITCHEN, Between and Under House Maids free.—Johnson's Agency, 113, Gloucester-road, S.W.7.

MRS. Reeves' Agency, Derby, can recommend Still-room Maid, temporarily or permanently; age 35; now free; excellent references from noblemen's families.

GENERAL (23); North country girl, with three years' excellent reference.—Miss Mackinnon's (Scotch) Registry, 17A, Station-road, W. Croydon (Tele. 2817).

GENERAL, 25; now Bucks; tall and smart.—Trinity Agency, Guildford. Tele. 594.

GENERAL, good, 20; disengaged; Yorkshire servant, thorough worker; all duties; anywhere; good references; £30.—Helen Boyd's Agency, Lewes.

MRS. Reeves' Agency, Derby, can supply Cottage Laundress-Cook and Daughter, Sisters, Friends, Married Couples, experienced Head and Single-handed Laundresses.

GARDENERS

GARDENER, 28, experienced; cottage required; references.—Canning, Apple Porch, Maidenhead.

GARDENER, Head-working, seeks situation; life experience all branches; excellent references; recommended; age 39; married.—Watts, Woodland's Park Gardens, Gt. Missenden, Bucks.

CHRISTOPHER Gurney, Esq., wishes highly recommended Head Gardener or Gardener-Bailiff, where several are kept; first-class practical knowledge in all branches; eight years present situation; age 44, married, one girl 14.—Apply E. Burtidge, Grange gardens, Hr nslow.

EXPERT Gardener; wide experience in all hrar ches, inside and out; carnations; trained and experienced with motors; well recommended; age 35, married. —King's Glendale," Gilston-road, Grayshott, Hindhead.

ENERGETIC, thoroughly experienced Gardener wants situation; singlehanded; no family; wife Houses cook-Caretaker.—Gardener, South Lodge, Harleyshute-road, St. Leonards.

LADY Gardener, experienced, Head or single-handed, requires a post.—Write Box Z.448, The Times, E.C.4.

MARRIED COUPLES AND MENSERVANTS

MARRIED Couple seek situation; Cook and Gardener or work of small house and garden; state wages. Particulars to K., 39, Sackville-road, Bexhill-on-Sea.

MARRIED Couple, over middle age; Cook, Manservant; 6½, years' references; wages £120.—W., 40, Mitchell's-walk-road, Fulham, S.W.6.

MARRIED Couple, thoroughly good plain Cook, Butler-Valet; trustworthy; experienced; personal references.—Write Box 6506, The Times, 82, Bigmore-street, W.1.

PARLOURMAN and Wife, plain Cook, elderly, disengaged.—L., 247, Balham High-road, London, S.W.12.

AN Innovation.—To Employers.—Married Couple, Cook-Generals, Home-Parlourmaids, &c.; please note we charge no booking fees. Why? Because we aim to give satisfactory results. Good selection of servants now available.—Write: National Employment Bureau, 169, North-End-road, West Kensington, W.14. Fulham 0222.

A Cook-General and Chauffeur-Handyman desire situation, country, where they are able to have their child of nine years; willing to do gardening; ages 41 and 48; wages £110 or £52 and £60.—Apply Beauchamp Registry Office, 10, Beauchamp-place, Knightsbridge, London. Phone, Sloane 5564.

A first-class Cook, French and English, age 37, and Man 38 takes place of kitchenmaid; 4 years' highest references from Lady M.—918, Palmerin Agency, Hove. Tel. 2821.

MRS. Reeves' Agency, Derby, can supply trustworthy Married Couples, Married and Single Butlers, Parlourmen, Indoor Menservants, Housemen, Single-handed First, Second and Under Footmen, Hallboys, Chantryboys, Chauffeurs, Gardeners, Stable Helpers, Hotel Menservants, &c. Tele, 3141 Derby.

MARRIED Couple, ages 30; exemplary 2¾ and 3 years' personal references; £100; wife good cook, 10 duties; husband capable chauffeur, help house or garden; no family; say part. No booking fees.—British Agency, Domestic Chambers, Horsham. 'Phone 464-5.

MARRIED Couple, 42, 49; £100; Mrs. Enables will personally recommend her servants; 24 and 3 years; excellent cook general and house-parlourman-valet; no family; any part. No booking fees.—British Agency Domestic Chambers, Horsham. 'Phone 464-5.

SUB M., who is reducing staff, recommends married Butler, age 50; tall, active; also Footman.—Write Box Z.444, The Times, E.C.4.

ADVERTISER recommends strong, capable, willing youth for situation under butler.—Rector, North Cerney, Cirencester.

BUTLER, married, no family, age 49, seeks position of trust as Messenger, Caretaker, Housekeeper of offices, or Porter of flats; good references.—Write Box K.1886, The Times, E.C.4.

BUTLER (Working), with footman or parlourmaid, recommended; life experience and abstainer; 12 months, eight years' references; age 40; height 5ft. 8in.; married; daughter 11, son 13; country preferred, with cottage.—Mrs. Church, Old Manor-house, Ditcham, 26, Cadogan-place, S.W.

BUTLER (26); with help preferred; experience; references.—Taylor, Aldwincle, Northorpe, Lincoln.

BUTLER-VALET; married; life experience; some help; excellent references; reliable; age 42, height 5ft. 9in.; cottage.—G. Attwood, Lissombe Castle, Dawlish, Devon.

BUTLER (Married); Housemaid; Housekeeper; drive car; reliable; reference; cottage; near London.—Write W., 3, East-end, Culham.

MALE Nurse-Attendant (not certificated); abstainer, not-smoker; caring for paralytic; highest references.—Nurse, 24, New-square, Cambridge.

SCOTSMAN, 25, requires post Housman; some experience; gardening, plain cooking; bachelor preferred.—Write Box Z.356, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUTH, aged 19, smart appearance, seeks position in Chauffeur's Livery; having thorough knowledge of motors; used to good service; no objection to undertake some experience as Porter and Assistant in hospital; good references; son of ex-service man.—Apply J. E. D., 9, Upper Belgrave-street, S.W.1. Sloane 6165.

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YOUTH, aged 19, smart appearance, seeks position in Chauffeur's Livery; having thorough knowledge of motors; used to good service; no objection to undertake some experience as Porter and Assistant in hospital; good references; son of ex-service man.—Apply J. E. D., 9, Upper Belgrave-street, S.W.1. Sloane 6165.

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for Families.
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Nos. 18, 19, and 20, MONTAGUE-STREET.
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Nos. 21 and 22, MONTAGUE-STREET.
Nos. 15 and 16, BEDFORD-PLACE.
Nos. 23 and 22, CORAM-STREET.
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Best position in Bexhill; 150 rooms; sea view from every window; finest cuisine; from July to September, 5 and 6 guineas weekly, inclusive. 'Phone 131.

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Leading family. Ideal position. Facing sea and South. Central heating. 'Phone 40.

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THE ROYAL EXETER.
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UNDER EXPERT MANAGEMENT AND WITH UNEQUALLED CUISINE.
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OPPOSITE WINTER GARDENS, 1 MIN. PIER. BEAUTIFUL PALM COURT, ORCHESTRA, &c.
Telegrams: "Excellent, Bournemouth." Tele. 1133 Garage, &c.
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Bournemouth's latest and one of the most up-to-date Hotels. Ideal summer residence, overlooking the Bay. Quiet, restful, bracing. Tele., Southbourne 1061. Wires, "Ocean," Bournemouth.—Write Secretary for Brochure.

BOURNEMOUTH HYDRO, "For Comfort and Restfulness." Ideal Holiday Resort. Moderate. T.341.

BOURNEMOUTH.—PRINCES HOTEL. East Cliff. Renowned for its comfort and excellent cuisine; ideal South position.—Apply Manageress. 'Phone 708.

BROADSTAIRS, CARLTON HOTEL (A.A.).—Finest position, facing sea. Well appointed, select, very comfortable. Illustrated Tariff. 'Phone 33.

IDEAL FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS.
SUNDRIDGE MANSION HOTEL,
BROMLEY, KENT.
A STATELY HOME OF ENGLAND (London 30 minutes). Golf outside the door; 250-acre Park; tennis, hard and grass courts; croquet; dancing, bridge, billiards. Full licence. Unsurpassed cooking. Hotel bus. Lock-up garages. All these amenities from 4 guineas per week inclusive.—Write Manager, or 'phone Ravensbourne 3773.

CLIFTONVILLE (MARGATE).
NORFOLK HOTEL.
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THE CEDAR HOUSE HOTEL, COBHAM, SURREY. A modernized yet unspoilt 15th-century and Queen Anne country house; amidst charming surroundings and with old-world garden, yet within 20 miles of Town. Terms £3 13s. 6d. Telephone, Cobham 159.

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CROYDON.—CHARMING TUDOR RESIDENCE, situated in six acres exclusive grounds, yet within 17 minutes London; ideal for golf. Gas and electric fires and hot water in bed rooms; lock-up garages for 20 cars; atmosphere, appointments, and catering first class. Moderate terms. Illustrated tariff.—Resident Proprietor. 'Phone, Croydon 0757.

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175 rooms all with Hot and Cold water and electric fires, Suites. Lifts. A.A., R.A.C.—Illustrated Spa Guide and Inclusive Terms from T. G. Culley, Manager.
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Law Report, July 21

SUMMARY OF CASES

A Divisional Court—the Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Avory, and Mr. Justice Wright—began the hearing of an appeal from an order of Mr. Justice Charles, in Chambers, refusing a *habeas corpus* to the applicant, Ellen Carroll, the mother of Joan Margaret Carroll, an infant, who had been placed by the respondents, the Homeless Children's Aid and Adoption Society and F. B. Meyer Children's Home, Incorporated, in a home found for the child at the wish of the mother. It was not stated when the adopters (who refused to give up the child) took the child that it had been baptized into the Roman Catholic faith. The respondents and the adopters are of the Protestant faith. (IN RE CARROLL.)

Mr. Justice Roche began the hearing of a demurrer filed by the Attorney-General to a petition of right put forward by the Civilian War Claimants Association, Limited, a company formed to obtain compensation for civilian sufferers who suffered loss or damage in person or property from air raids, bombardments, sinking of ships, sequestration of property, and other causes, during the European War.

The suppliant company allege that from time to time Ministers of the Crown had led claimants to believe that money would be obtained from Germany or elsewhere and used to compensate them. They prayed that Majesty to direct the payment to them of the amount due to each of the persons who had suffered loss.

By his demurrer the Attorney-General pleaded that the petition was bad in substance and in law, and that it disclosed no cause of action.

The Attorney-General (Sir William Jowitt, K.C.), and Mr. Colin Pearson appeared for the Crown; Mr. Raeburn, K.C., Mr. B. B. Stenham, and Mr. Herbert Shanly for the suppliant company.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL said that the members of the suppliant company said that they had undergone the misfortune during the War of suffering from air raids, the bombardment of defenceless coast towns, the sinking of merchant ships and fishing vessels by submarine action, the placing of mines at sea, the requisitioning, sequestration, or destruction of property in Belgium and France, and the treatment of civilian prisoners in Ruhleben Camp, Germany.

They said, in effect: "During the War we were assured by politicians of all sorts and descriptions, by observations in the House of Commons, and in one case by observations made to a deputation, that we might rest assured that our claims would receive attention, and that we should be compensated out of funds to be received from Germany. We were asked to fill up forms and send them to the Government of the day. We did so and so registered our claims. Then the War ended, and a sum of money was received from Germany, and we ask for the payment of the amount due to each of us, or, alternatively, of a rateable proportion of the money received on account of reparations."

THE QUESTION OF TRUSTEESHIP

The suppliants seemed to say that the Crown had been clothed with the office of a trustee for them and had received the money from Germany on their behalf. In his (counsel's) submission, however, the case was covered by Rustomjee v. The Queen (1 Q.B.D., 287; 2 Q.B.D., 69). There, by a treaty between Queen Victoria and the Emperor of China, the Emperor had agreed to pay to the British Government $3,000,000 on account of debts due to British subjects from certain Chinese merchants. When the money had been received, one of the British merchants filed a petition of right to obtain payment of a sum which he alleged to be due to him from one of the Chinese merchants. The Court of Appeal held that in the circumstances a petition of right would not lie, saying that there was a duty placed on the Crown to administer the money according to the advice of the Ministers and that, if that duty had not been performed, it was a matter for Parliament and not for Courts of law.

The total civilian War claims against Germany amounted to £45,000,000. The claim assigned to the suppliant company and forming the subject of the present proceedings was about £1,250,000. Of what had been received in reparations £5,000,000 had been distributed among civilian claimants, which was much more than their proportionate share.

Mr. RAEBURN said that some of the assignors to the suppliant company of claims had received a little in respect of their claims. Many had received nothing.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL read the petition of right. This included quotations from the War-time utterances of a number of politicians.

SOME OF THE QUOTATIONS

Among them it was stated that, on July 13, 1917, Mr. Lloyd George received a deputation from the Committee on War Damage, who presented their memorial asking that full compensation should be paid out of rational funds for damage inflicted by enemy attacks in this country. Mr. Lloyd George stated "in principle I accept on behalf of the Government the case you have put before me."

On November 5, 1918, a memorandum of the Allied and Associated Powers, the contents of which the Government approved and authorized, was sent to the German military authorities. The memorandum stated that:—

Further in the conditions of Peace laid down in his address to Congress of January 8, 1918, the President of the United States of America declared that the invaded territories must be restored as well as evacuated and freed, and the Allied Governments feel no doubt ought to be allowed to exist as to what this provision implies. By it they understand that compensation will be made by Germany for all damage done to the civilian population of the Allies and their property by the aggression of Germany by land, by sea and from the air.

On March 4, 1919, continued the petition, Mr. Lloyd George met a deputation of the Mercantile Marine (which represented that Imperial Merchant Service Guild, Mercantile Marine Service Association, the Marine Engineers' Association and the Sailors' and Firemen's Union), at 10, Downing-street, and made the following statements:—

It is part of the instructions to our delegates in Paris that the first demand put forward must be full compensation for losses at sea, including compensation for the poor people who have suffered through their relatives having lost their lives. I include in that what has been put by Mr. Cathery (a member of the said deputation) those who lost their lives through exposure at sea, because that is the same thing. Those demands will be put in very shortly. . . . The German must pay for that, and he must pay this as the first claim: this must come before mere indemnity for war expenses. . . . This compensation must come first. . . . But there has never been any question about it. None of our Allies has disputed the justice and fairness of the claim we are putting forward in respect of the British Mercantile Marine and its heroic dead. . . .

We must see that the men who have so gallantly faced all these horrible dangers, trusting to the State to see that those they left behind should be cared for, that their trust will not be betrayed; and you may depend upon it, so far as the British Government is concerned, that we shall see first of all that compensation is given to them, and we shall also see that this compensation is given by the people who are responsible for these infamies. . . .

MR. JUSTICE ROCHE said that he did not wonder that people were disappointed. Very big promises seemed to have been made and very little had resulted.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL said that it had been impossible to obtain sufficient money to satisfy all the claims. The Government had been faced with the difficulty of getting a quart out of a pint pot.

The Treaty of Versailles, stated the petition, provided:—

ARTICLE 231. The Allied and Associated Governments affirm and Germany accepts the responsibility of Germany and her Allies for causing all the loss and damage to which the Allied and Associated Governments and their nationals have been subjected as a consequence of the War imposed upon them by the aggression of Germany and her Allies.

ARTICLE 232. The Allied and Associated Governments recognise that the resources of Germany are not adequate, after taking into account permanent diminutions of such resources which will result from other provisions of the present Treaty, to make complete reparation for all such loss and damage.

The Allied and Associated Governments, however, require, and Germany undertakes, that she will make compensation for all damage done to the civilian population of the Allied and Associated Powers and to their property during the period of the belligerency of each as an Allied or Associated Power against Germany by such aggression by land, by sea and from the air.

All the claimants' claims were included in the total claim made by the Crown against Germany, submitted to the Reparation Commission, and in the agreed total of claims for reparations which Germany was required to pay by the Reparation Commission was included the whole of the claimants' claims.

Under the Treaty of Versailles the claims by the claimants were a preferential and prior charge on the reparations received by the British Government from Germany.

By the conduct of the Crown, continued the petition, through Royal Proclamations and through the Foreign Claims Office and Reparation Claims Office and the Prime Minister and other Ministers in inviting the claimants to submit their claims, which invitation was accepted by all the claimants, who suffered detriment thereby and were put to considerable expense in complying with the terms of the claim forms, the suppliants submitted that the moneys received from Germany, having been received and being held for and on behalf of or to the use of the claimants, the Crown had become, and now held the money as, agent or trustee for the claimants.

The suppliants submitted that his Majesty's prerogative in the making and performing of the Treaty of Versailles was limited to the performance of the provisions of the treaty—namely, by the payment by Germany to the British Government of the amount of the damages suffered by the claimants, and did not extend to the distribution of a fund created by the treaty, which only provided for the receipt of the fund, and not for its distribution.

In approving and ratifying the Treaty of Versailles, the Crown intended that the money paid by Germany in compensation for the injuries sustained by the claimants should be used for the purpose of paying compensation to the claimants, that Germany was so informed and had paid the money with the intention and understanding that the money so provided should be used for that purpose, and that the expressed intention of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to use the money for the reduction of the French and other Allied Debts was not in accordance with the intention of the Crown, or of Germany.

THE SUPPLIANT COMPANY'S POSITION

MR. RAEBURN said that he wished there to be no sort of misapprehension about the suppliant company. It was not a public company formed to bring up claims. The members of the company were all civilian claimants, and no officer of the company was paid anything for his services, excepting the typist. If anything were recovered by the efforts of the company, the whole of it would go to the claimants after deducting the expense of recovering it.

It was no part of his case to say that the British Government had broken faith. He proposed to argue the matter solely as a question of law and not to introduce anything in the nature of prejudice against the Government. The crux of the case was whether it was governed by Rustomjee v. The Queen (*supra*). His task was to try to persuade his Lordship that that case was different from the present case in several respects which were vital.

The Crown said that, although the claims in question had all been put forward in the way demanded and Germany had paid them, it was still open to the British Government to use the money for any purpose which they liked; for instance, to pay the "dole," and that, if they did so, the claimants would have no remedy in a Court of law. That was too wide a proposition.

It was said that the Crown could not be an agent of, or a trustee for, the subject in the distribution of money under a treaty. The high prerogative act of making a treaty, which could not be interfered with in any way by a subject, applied, it was argued, not only to the making and performance of the treaty, but also to any question of the distribution of money under a treaty, however the money was received and in respect of whatsoever claims and in whatsoever circumstances.

It might well be that, in 1876, when Rustomjee v. The Queen (*supra*) was decided, the Judges found it difficult to conceive of the Crown ever being an agent, or a trustee, with regard to the distribution of money received under the treaty. But we had moved a long way since then. The Judges in Rustomjee's case could not have in their minds any treaty like the Treaty of Versailles, under one part of which a Clearing House for Ex-Enemy Debts was set up. Creditors had to send to the Clearing House particulars of the debts which they claimed from debtors in an ex-enemy country, and those debts were recovered through the machinery of the Clearing Office. It was inconceivable that the Crown could have used the money so collected for any purpose other than to pay the debts. The money so received under the treaty was money had and received by the British Government for a particular British national. That a relationship of agency existed between the British Government and the British national was emphasized and confirmed by the fact that the British Government actually charged 2½ per cent. commission for collecting the debts. Provisions of such a commercial nature had never appeared before in any treaty.

The Treaty of Versailles was totally different from the treaty which the Judges had to consider in Rustomjee v. The Queen (*supra*). In that case the particular British national was not regarded at all in the treaty, which dealt with the position between the British and Chinese Governments. In those circumstances it was not surprising that the Court held, when they looked at the treaty, that no personal right could accrue to Mr. Rustomjee. The reason why the Court of Appeal dismissed his appeal was because, on the construction of the contract, there could be no foundation for it. It was true that the Lords Justices went on to make some general observations about the distribution of money under treaties, but those observations were not necessary to the decision. In the present case, the provisions in the Treaty of Versailles with regard to reparations entitled the suppliant company to succeed.

Counsel referred to Baron De Bode's case (13 Q.B.D. 364) and Brocklebank v. The King (40 *The Times* L.R., 869; [1925] 1 K.B., 52).

The hearing was adjourned.

Solicitors.—The Treasury Solicitor; Messrs. Russell and Arnholz.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE

KING'S BENCH DIVISION

CIVILIAN WAR SUFFERERS: CLAIM FOR COMPENSATION

CIVILIAN WAR CLAIMANTS ASSOCIATION, LIMITED v. THE KING

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE ROCHE)

His LORDSHIP began the hearing of a demurrer filed by the Attorney-General to a petition of right put forward by the Civilian War Claimants Association, Limited, a company formed to obtain compensation for civilian sufferers who suffered loss or damage in person or property from air raids, bombardments, sinking of ships, sequestration of property, and other causes, during the European War.

The suppliant company allege that from time to time Ministers of the Crown had led claimants to believe that money would be obtained from Germany or elsewhere and used to compensate them. They prayed that His Majesty to direct the payment to them of the amount due to each of the persons who had suffered loss.

By his demurrer the Attorney-General pleaded that the petition was bad in substance and in law, and that it disclosed no cause of action.

The Attorney-General (Sir William Jowitt, K.C.), and Mr. Colin Pearson appeared for the Crown; Mr. Raeburn, K.C., Mr. B. B. Stenham, and Mr. Herbert Shanly for the suppliant company.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL said that the members of the suppliant company said that they had undergone the misfortune during the War of suffering from air raids, the bombardment of defenceless coast towns, the sinking of merchant ships and fishing vessels by submarine action, the placing of mines at sea, the requisitioning, sequestration, or destruction of property in Belgium and France, and the treatment of civilian prisoners in Ruhleben Camp, Germany.

They said, in effect: "During the War we were assured by politicians of all sorts and descriptions, by observations in the House of Commons, and in one case by observations made to a deputation, that we might rest assured that our claims would receive attention, and that we should be compensated out of funds to be received from Germany. We were asked to fill up forms and send them to the Government of the day. We did so and so registered our claims. Then the War ended, and a sum of money was received from Germany, and we ask for the payment of the amount due to each of us, or, alternatively, of a rateable proportion of the money received on account of reparations."

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The suppliants seemed to say that the Crown had been clothed with the office of a trustee for them and had received the money from Germany on their behalf. In his (counsel's) submission, however, the case was covered by Rustomjee v. The Queen (1 Q.B.D., 287; 2 Q.B.D., 69). There, by a treaty between Queen Victoria and the Emperor of China, the Emperor had agreed to pay to the British Government $3,000,000 on account of debts due to British subjects from certain Chinese merchants. When the money had been received, one of the British merchants filed a petition of right to obtain payment of a sum which he alleged to be due to him from one of the Chinese merchants. The Court of Appeal held that in the circumstances a petition of right would not lie, saying that there was a duty placed on the Crown to administer the money according to the advice of the Ministers and that, if that duty had not been performed, it was a matter for Parliament and not for Courts of law.

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THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL read the petition of right. This included quotations from the War-time utterances of a number of politicians.

SOME OF THE QUOTATIONS

Among them it was stated that, on July 13, 1917, Mr. Lloyd George received a deputation from the Committee on War Damage, who presented their memorial asking that full compensation should be paid out of rational funds for damage inflicted by enemy attacks in this country. Mr. Lloyd George stated "in principle I accept on behalf of the Government the case you have put before me."

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Counsel referred to Baron De Bode's case (13 Q.B.D. 364) and Brocklebank v. The King (40 *The Times* L.R., 869; [1925] 1 K.B., 52).

The hearing was adjourned.

Solicitors.—The Treasury Solicitor; Messrs. Russell and Arnholz.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE

CHANCERY DIVISION

PETITION TO WIND UP ADJOURNED IN RE SHOOLBRED AND CO., LIMITED

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE BENNETT)

His LORDSHIP directed that this petition (reported in *The Times* of July 15) for the compulsory winding up of James Shoolbred and Co., Limited, should stand over until July 31.

MR. GRANT, K.C. (with him Mr. Heckscher), for the petitioning creditor, said that some members of the company had not previously waived the right to receive 21 days' notice (to which they were entitled under the Companies Act, 1929) of the meeting held on July 2, at which it was resolved that the company should go into voluntary liquidation under a members' winding up. It was stated last week that the question had arisen whether there was in existence a valid voluntary liquidation.

MR. COHEN, K.C. (Mr. Gordon Brown with him), for the company, admitted that the meeting was invalid on the ground that some of the members had not previously waived their right to 21 days' notice.

MR. GRANT said that, the company not being in voluntary liquidation, it was desired that the petition should stand over. A manager had been appointed and the company had now arranged to go into voluntary liquidation on a creditors' voluntary winding up. All the parties were agreed as to that course. The question arose whether the declaration of solvency made by the directors fell to the ground with the meeting to which it was a preliminary.

MR. COHEN.—I do not intend to apply that declaration of solvency to any meeting which may be convened. It was made for the meeting which has turned out to be invalid.

MR. GRANT said that as the company admitted that the declaration of solvency was directed to that particular meeting and to no other meeting, that was sufficient for him and there was no need to ask the Court to determine any general question of law with regard to it. He (counsel) asked that the petition might stand over until the last day of the term that steps might be taken in the meantime to effect a creditors' winding up.

His LORDSHIP, as stated, directed an adjournment till July 31.

MR. JUSTICE BENNETT made orders in the usual form yesterday for the compulsory winding-up of:—Naraguta Acquisitions, Limited; Lea Valley Timber Company, Limited; Holwill and Co., Limited; Kingsway Automobiles (London), Limited; and S. and R. Davis, Limited.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE

PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION

DECREE NISI AGAINST A PEER'S DAUGHTER

JACKSON v. JACKSON AND DURLACHER

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE BATESON)

In this petition Major Mansel Halkett Jackson, a retired Army officer, of Half Moon-street, W., sought the dissolution of his marriage with Lady Sheila Mary Jackson, *née* Scott, on the ground of her adultery with Mr. Esmond Durlacher.

The marriage took place on March 17, 1926, at St. Mark's Church, North Audley-street, W., and there is one child, a son, aged two years.

Soon after the petitioner returned from service in India he found that the respondent had formed an attachment for the co-respondent, and there was a separation. Adultery was alleged to have occurred at the Welbeck Palace Hotel, Welbeck-street, W., in May last.

Mr. F. L. C. Hodson (with him Mr. T. Bucknill) appeared for the petitioner; Mr. H. W. Barnard for the respondent and co-respondent.

His LORDSHIP granted the petitioner a decree *nisi*, with custody of the child, and costs against the co-respondent.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Lewis and Lewis; Messrs. Gordon, Dadds, and Co.

DECREE NISI FOR AN ACTRESS

LANGLANDS, N. v. LANGLANDS, C. W.

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE HILL)

His LORDSHIP granted a decree *nisi* in this suit, which was adjourned last April that the name of the "woman unknown" should be ascertained, if possible.

By her petition, Mrs. Nancie Langlands, *née* Ellis, of Adelaide-road, Hampstead, the actress, professionally known as Miss Nancy Lovat, sought the dissolution of her marriage with Mr. Cecil Walter Langlands, a racehorse trainer at Epsom, on the ground of his adultery at the Haymarket Hotel, Piccadilly, in October, 1929, with a woman unknown.

The marriage took place on January 3, 1923, at the Hampstead Register Office. While the petitioner was touring in the play *Rose Marie* she received a letter in which the respondent admitted infidelity.

At the hearing on April 7 last Mr. Justice Hill, after hearing the evidence, ordered an adjournment for the respondent to be asked to give the name of the woman with whom he had stayed at the hotel.

Mr. WILLIS, K.C., who now appeared with Mr. J. A. Weir Johnston for the petitioner, said that the respondent had replied through his solicitors that he did not know the name of the woman in question, though an endeavour, which had been unsuccessful, had been made to trace her.

MR. JUSTICE HILL, in pronouncing a decree *nisi*, said that he was satisfied that the respondent could not give the name of the woman, because he had met her in the street. If the respondent had only said so at first it would have saved him a lot of extra expense incurred by the inquiries and the cost of taking in leading counsel on the resumed hearing.

His LORDSHIP made the order for costs against the respondent accordingly.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Ernest Bevir and Son.

58 DECREES MADE ABSOLUTE

(*Before the* PRESIDENT)

The decrees *nisi* in the following 58 Matrimonial Causes were made absolute to-day:—

Hobbs v. Hobbs and Blyton; Croom Johnson, D. G. Croom Johnson, D. C. (Carter, V., intervening); Wilson, F. v. Wilson, C. B.; Stewart, M. E. v. Stewart, H. V.; Sewell v. Sewell and Gallon; Russell, L. v. Russell, F. L.; Roberts v. Roberts and Alderton; Beck, M. v. Beck, E. W.; Gadsden, B. H. v.; Bird, A. v. Bird, G.; Bahr, M. J. v. Bahr, C. A.; Goodenough, E. E. v. Goodenough, B. G.; Harris v. Harris and Quinten; Higgett, D. M. v. Higgett, B.; Sharman, N. v. Starman, L. S.; Bernstein, A. v. Bernstein, S.; Samuels v. Samuels and Argent; Watson v. Watson and Bryan; Sharp, M. E. v. Sharp, W. H. C.; Vincent, D. v. Vincent, G. J.; Jones, E. v. Jones, W. G.; Blake v. Blake and Marlow; Poyner v. Poyner and Peeke; Solloway, M. v. Solloway, D. R.; Beal, M. v. Beal, H. E. J.; Bradford, R. M. v. Bradford, F. J. C.; Baker v. Baker and Goodwin; Parnell v. Parnell and Warrey; Southby v. Southby and Koelle; Reed, A. B. v. Reed, J. P.; Newton, A. M. v. Newton, A. J. E.; Arthur, A. v. Arthur, S. J.; Naylor v. Naylor and Stedman; Moulson, E. v. Moulson, F. W.; Hazell v. Hazell and Clark; Lougheed-Baskin, F. E. v. Lougheed-Baskin, J.; Hollox v. Hollox and Coleman; Burchell v. Burchell, Percival and Bamfield; Farren v. Farren and Claxton; Philpot v. Philpot and Newland; Muir, G. W. v. Muir, P.; Watson, M. O. v. Watson, A. S.; Force v. Force and Armstrong; Badrick v. Badrick and Hillier; Bracken v. Bracken and Holmes; Gardner, E. F. v. Gardner, F.; Ross, M. v. Ross, C. P.; Wrinch v. Wrinch and Brooks; Wilkins, M. v. Wilkins, P. L.; Kimberley, J. E. v. Kimberley, W. E.; Henke, H. F. v. Henke, D. G. E.; Seymour, E. B. v. Seymour, C. M.; Cobham, E. L. v. Cobham, L. S. Case in District Registries.—Smith, L. v. Smith, F. W.; Armitage v. Armitage and Normington; Goodman, E. M. v. Goodman, J. W. F.; Jones v. Jones and Vaughan; Smith v. Smith and Stanton.

SIR BINOD MITTER AND SIR ROBERT STOUT

TRIBUTES BY THE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE

At yesterday's sitting of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council reference was made to the great loss which that Tribunal has suffered by the death of two of its members—Sir Binod Chandra Mitter and Sir Robert Stout, a former Chief Justice of New Zealand.

VISCOUNT DUNEDIN presided, and there were present Lord Blanesburgh, Lord Atkin, Lord Tomlin, Lord Thankerton, Lord Russell of Killowen, Lord Macmillan, Chief Justice Anglin of Canada, Sir John Wallis, Sir Lancelot Sanderson, and Sir George Lowndes.

LORD DUNEDIN said:—We were shocked and saddened yesterday by the news of the sudden death of our colleague, Sir Binod Mitter. Sir Binod's was the first appointment under the new arrangement which secured to this Committee the presence and assistance of lawyers skilled in Indian law. The choice among the Bench and Bar of India was not an easy one. The career of Sir Binod with us has been so short that there are several members of this Committee who have never had the opportunity of sitting with him. But those who have, and I am one of those, have had no difficulty in recognizing how amply he has justified the choice that fell on him. To consummate knowledge of the various systems of law in India which govern the relations of the different classes of his Majesty's subjects, he joined a patient and studied judgment. He was of invaluable assistance to us, not only in deciding the particular case before us, but in bringing to our knowledge the exact state of existing decisions. Had he been spared to us, I have no doubt that he would have left his mark in that steady development of decided law which is the great aim of a Supreme Tribunal to effectuate. In his personal relations it was impossible not to be attracted by the quiet friendliness with which he approached his new colleagues in life. I trust that the profession in India will take note of these words and will understand how truly we have appreciated his character and shall revere his memory.

I ought also to add one word with regard to another loss which the newspapers show that we have sustained in the person of the late Chief Justice Stout of New Zealand. He was not associated with us in the close relations that others have been, but he has left behind him a great reputation as a lawyer, and we felt that it was a compliment to ourselves that he was made a member of our Tribunal.

MR. UPJOHN, K.C., replied:—My Lords.—May I be permitted on behalf of the Bar, and particularly on behalf of those members of the Bar who practise here in Indian appeals, to express our acknowledgment of what has fallen from Lord Dunedin, and our concurrence with all that he has said of the late Sir Binod Mitter? It would ill become me to attempt to add anything to what has fallen from Lord Dunedin as to Sir Binod's conduct and dealing with the work that has come before him since he has been a member of this Tribunal. But may I be allowed to add this, that, so far as the members of the Indian Bar are concerned, the way in which he has dealt with Indian cases has always given them the greatest satisfaction? They felt that his full knowledge of the law was being placed at the disposal of the Board which was dealing with cases, and his conduct of the work gave us all the greatest satisfaction. My Lords, if I may add a personal note, his loss is to me a serious personal grief. He was an old pupil of mine, and for 35 years we have been the closest friends. It has been a great grief to me to see, during the short period which has passed since the death of his wife, a month or five weeks ago, that Sir Binod Mitter's health was failing.

JOHN BROWN AND CO., LIMITED

MR. JUSTICE BENNETT yesterday sanctioned the petition of John Brown and Co., Limited, the shipbuilding and armament company of Sheffield, by which the Court was asked to sanction a scheme of arrangement and confirm the proposed reduction of the capital of the company.

The Estate Market

NORFOLK HOUSE

STANMORE LAND

The Duke of Norfolk's auction of Norfolk House, St. James'-square, will be held to-day by Messrs. Hampton and Sons in their Estate Room on the opposite side of the same square.

To-morrow Messrs. George Trollope and Sons will sell Compton Park, the Wiltshire seat of the Penruddocke family, a stone mansion and 1,330 acres, with shooting and three miles of trout fishing in the Nadder. The house embodies examples of the genius of Wren, Grinling Gibbons, and the Adam Brothers. Little Court, Buntingford, a Queen Anne house and 30 acres on the bank of the River Rib, has been taken out of the list to-morrow, as Messrs. George Trollope and Sons have sold it by private treaty.

To-day at their Brompton-road mart, Messrs. Harrods, Limited, will offer six of the seven country freeholds in the list for to-day, a Ware residence, Casa Laeta, having been privately sold. Six houses on Moor Park estate, Rickmansworth, will be submitted, the joint agents being Messrs. Swannell and Sly. Tudor House and Tudor Court, Hanworth, 21 acres; Quarry Wood Hall, a riverside house and over an acre, at Marlow; Tower House, six acres, at Woodchester; Harden House, an acre, at Enfield; and a Kentish property at Aylesford, will also be offered. For £3,500, or unfurnished at £180 a year, a house and nearly two acres, commanding views across the valley of the Chess, some of the most beautiful scenery near London, may be had. Other offers by the firm are of a Northwood house and four acres; a modernized house and three acres, illustrated yesterday (p. 24) in the Wentworth and Sunningdale district; and, for auction on Thursday, a hunting-box and 12 acres, well situated for meets of "Fernie's" and the Quorn.

No. 1, Hyde Park-place has been disposed of by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley, who have sold Little Tangley, Wonersh Common, near Guildford, with Messrs. Crowe, Bates and Weekes. The Manor House, about five acres at Basingstoke, is for sale, for executors, by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley.

Shovelstrode Manor, near East Grinstead, 57 acres, for sale in October by Messrs. Curtis and Henson (Mount-street), is a costly copy of a fifteenth-century house.

Messrs. Ludlow, Briscoe and Hughes (Birmingham) have postponed the auction, fixed for to-morrow, of the remaining portions of Elmdon estate.

The gardens of nearly three acres of a modern house at Stanmore abut on the golf course. The amenities of the freehold are additionally protected for all time, if a buyer wishes, by the fact that a large acreage in front may be bought with the house. The demand for sites in the neighbourhood is keen, and ownership of the land in front would enable building to be controlled. The house has had a large sum spent upon it, under the supervision of a surveyor, who has specialized in improving residences. A belvedere of "vita" glass has been constructed on the roof for sun-bathing. Large garages, a detached gymnasium, hidden among the trees in the garden, and other useful things have been provided. Messrs. Samuel B. Clark and Son (New Cavendish-street) have orders to sell the freehold at half what the vendor has lately spent upon it, as he has to leave the district. The joint agents are Messrs. Weatherall and Green (Chancery-lane).

For a small Ascot house and over two acres, most perfectly fitted, and subject to rates of only £20 a year, Messrs. Bentall, Horsley and Baldry (Brompton-road) quote £3,500 freehold. A picture appeared yesterday (p. 24).

Berkshire properties in the hands of Messrs. Nicholas (Albany-courtyard and Reading) include one with 58 acres and a large lake, and another house with 30 acres on the Basingstoke side of Reading. Pictures of both, and of a house on a hill near the Thames at Sonning were published yesterday. (p. 23)

SALES BY AUCTION

NIGHTINGALE, PAGE, and BENNETT

TEDDINGTON.—2 to 12 (even), Corner-place £1,530
KINGSTON-ON-THAMES.—4 to 12 (even), Bearfield-road 1,640

ALFRED SAVILL and SONS

ILFORD.—10, 12, and 16, Stainforth-road, freehold 1,425

STEPHENSON and ALEXANDER

PENARTH (GLAM.).—R.N. Signal Station .. 1,635

DIXON and Co.

SUTTON.—"Delisle," freehold 775

AUCTION SUMMARY

PROPERTY (TOWN, SUBURBAN, AND COUNTRY) SALES THIS DAY

Auctioneers	Place of Sale		Description
Mr. J. Stower	The Mart, E.C.	(2.30)	Leasehold Properties
John D. Wood and Co.	Do.	(2.30)	Freehold and Leasehold Properties
Healey and Baker	Do.	(2.30)	Freehold Property
Rogers, Chapman and Thomas	Do.	(2.30)	Freehold Properties
Furber and Mackell	Do.	(2.30)	Freehold Properties
Donald Tarry and Brent	Do.	(2.30)	Freehold Properties
Stocker and Roberts	Do.	(2.30)	Freehold and Leasehold Properties
Langridge and Freeman	Do.	(2.30)	Freehold and Leasehold Properties
Knight and Co.	Do.	(2.30)	Leasehold Properties
Mr. C. E. Maney	Do.	(2.30)	Freehold and Leasehold Properties
H. Butcher and Co.	Woodworkers, Ltd., Letchworth, Herts	(11.0)	Leasehold Property
Fuller, Horsey and Co.	West's Brewery, Hackney-road, N.	(11.0)	Freehold Properties
Knight, Frank and Rutley	Hanover-square, W.	(2.30)	Freehold Property
Hampton and Sons	20, St. James's-square, S.W.	(2.30)	Freehold Properties

Sporting News

RACING

LEICESTER MEETING

SWEET SWAN WINS

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

The Claiming and Selling Race which was decided at the Second July Meeting was in every way such a success that other Executives are including them in their programmes. The Juvenile Selling Plate, which was to have been included in the Alexandra Park programme for Saturday, August 2, has now been withdrawn, and in its place the Islington Claiming and Selling Plate has been substituted. It is for two-year-olds, and is worth £200, the second to receive £5 out of the plate. The winner is to be sold for £100, and the entrance is £3. Entries close at 10 o'clock to-night to Messrs. Weatherby or to the Secretary of the Turf Club of Ireland.

Those who intend to go to Goodwood by road are reminded that the vehicle enclosures there are under the control of the Royal Automobile Club, which has an office open at 19, Bruton-street, W.1, where information can be obtained about them. This office will be closed on Saturday.

The Leicester Summer Meeting was begun yesterday in weather not in keeping with the name of the meeting, for it rained all the afternoon. Naturally there were not many visitors. A fully mechanized totalisator was at work, the machine part having been brought from Newmarket. It is much to be hoped that this and similar machinery will very soon be in use at other meetings, for there are signs that the public are tiring of the hand-worked totalisators.

After winning at Manchester Sweet Swan was beaten at Worcester, but she won again yesterday when she was successful in the Prince of Wales's Handicap. It is interesting to note that she is trained by Merrett, who is a publican at Wantage, but who used to be in the employ of that great trainer Morton. While he was with Morton Merrett had charge of the Derby winner Sunstar. Sweet Swan was well backed yesterday and won comfortably after Rivalry had seemed likely to win. Rivalry had won over this course earlier in the season and two furlongs from the finish yesterday was going very well. Then Sweet Swan, racing on the outside by herself, came along and won with ease. Royal Blush, who was supported to win the Belvoir Castle Handicap as if defeat were almost impossible, duly won, but not quite in the manner of such a strong favourite. Two furlongs from the finish Rook was riding Royal Blush hard while Konda was going easily in the lead. Rook, however, never gave up, and, with his mount running on gamely, he got up near home to win fairly decisively. Misty Cloud won much more like a good favourite should do, for, ridden by Donoghue, he made all the running. Both he and Royal Blush were No. 13 on the programme. There were also two No. 13's who were successful at Sandown Park on Saturday, Aunt Mary and Bundaberg. A lady visitor there was only prevented at the last minute from backing another No. 13 at that meeting, in the third race—namely, Simeon's Charm. Not only did he not win, but he very nearly went over the rails. Happy Climax colt was going well in this race yesterday when a woman suddenly darted from under the rails and caused Ray, who was riding, to pull up his horse in order that he might miss her, which he did by inches. It is to be very much doubted whether Happy Climax colt would have beaten Misty Cloud, but he would almost certainly have been placed. Near the finish Postabit challenged the favourite and was beaten by only a head, but that narrow margin does not suggest the ease with which Misty Cloud won. The odds against Postabit for a place on the totalisator were very long, nearly 28 to 1.

By winning the Burton Stakes on Furlough Fox is now one in front of G. Richards in the list of winning jockeys. Furlough had won an amateurs' race at the Bibury Club Meeting, and in his own class is obviously useful, for he won with something to spare yesterday. Richards rode the favourite, Furry Day, but the best that he could do was to finish third, Marlborough dividing the first and third. Whinnie Brae filly was a disappointment in the opening selling race, the Weston Plate, which was won by the Karelia filly after a most exciting finish with Sonnenschein and the Aspis filly. Two furlongs from the finish Sonnenschein was in front, but he swerved badly soon afterwards, and he and the other two placed horses all came into contact. After that the three raced past the winning-post almost in a row, the Karelia filly winning by a short head, with the Aspis filly another head away third. Apache followed up his Bath win by another success in the July Selling Plate, for which he was a pronounced favourite. There was not a bid for the winner of either selling plate.

TO-DAY'S PROSPECTS

2.30.—SUTTON SELLING PLATE (6f.).—The Tondeleyo filly has the beating of Monday on their Lingfield form at these weights, while, through the Karelia filly, who won yesterday afternoon, Cautious Clara has a better chance than Violet. Slave Trade filly is not without a chance, but the best selection seems to me to be MOTOR-BOAT, who was beaten at Hamilton Park by a very good plater in Farimage and at Newmarket by Valerie K. There was a large field behind these two on that occasion.

3.0.—EVINGTON SELLING HANDICAP (6f.).—Top Dressing ran well in a similar event at the Second July Meeting, but on Birmingham form has not so good a chance at the weights as Tuffan. Nice Prospect is not so good as he was, but he must be still considered to have a fair chance in such a race as this. Rimell's selected should run well, as should Tyltyl. Happy Note puts Sonometer in here with a rather attractive weight. She has not been running in selling plates the last two races in which she has been started. TUFFAN may be the winner. He seems to me to have just the best of the handicap.

3.30.—APPLEBY PLATE (5f.).—Rushall Down has a nice chance on his running at Alexandra Park, and he is well handicapped on that form and also on some previous form. Myron puts Tutbury in here with a weight at which he could be much fancied. Sky Queen and Mary Mac have no recent form of any value. Rushall Down has a better chance than Sligo on their last running together at this afternoon's weights. I do not like the race. Perhaps RUSHALL DOWN will win.

4.0.—LEICESTERSHIRE OAKS (1¼m.).—I had thought that Edelweiss would beat Ocean Wide at the weights and win, but apparently she is to be kept for Liverpool. That being so, OCEAN WIDE seems to me to have a good chance of following up her win in the Welsh Oaks by winning this Oaks and so completing a hat trick of Oaks for Lord Glanely.

4.30.—TOWER MAIDEN PLATE (1¼m.).—Culloden ran quite well in the race at Newmarket won by Hephaestus, who, incidentally, split a pastern in that race and may not run again this season. On that form he has a good chance. Kilkenny might run well, while Rinmaher is not without a chance on his last form. However, he does not seem quite so good class as CULLODEN, who is therefore my selection.

5.0.—WISTOW HALL PLATE (5f.).—The probable field, for the greater part, are only selling platers. FINDHORN, on the other hand, may be rather better than that. He has not run for a long time, but as he is to be started here, it is to be presumed that he is fit and well. In his absence the winner might be PESCARINA, who was backed to beat The Nile at Newcastle, and who ran quite well on that occasion.

LEICESTER PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived).

2.30.—The SUTTON SELLING PLATE of 200 sovs.: for two-year-olds. Six furlongs (straight).

	st	lb
aCAUTIOUS CLARA (Mr. E. H. Gregory)	Golightly	8	11
VIOLET (Mr. G. W. Hands)	Saxby	8	11
TONDELEYO F. by Glanmerin (Mrs. Lyons)	Private	8	11
MONDAY (Mr. C. Poole)	Poole	8	11
MOTOR-BOAT (Mrs. Dodd)	Briscoe	8	10
PROSPERITY PARTY (Mrs. R. G. Boswick)	Morris	8	7
SLAVE TRADE F. by Sky-rocket (Mr. Walter Griggs)	Walter Griggs	8	7
SAND BATH (Mr. V. P. Miss)	V. Smyth	8	7
aSILVER CITY (Colonel C. de Paravicini)	Paravicini	8	7
MEG O' THE MILL (Mr. S. D. Pickering)	Pickering	8	7
PUSEE VOLANTE F. by Mountaineer (Mrs. V. Yerke)	C. Leader	8	7

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

CAUTIOUS CLARA, C. Richards; VIOLET, F. Herbert; MONDAY, G. Richards; MOTOR BOAT, J. Leach; PROSPERITY PARTY, H. Graves; SLAVE TRADE, FRAY; H. Jellis; SAND BATH, R. Dick; SILVER CITY, Clay; MEG O' THE MILL, R. James.

3.0.—The EVINGTON SELLING HANDICAP, a plate of 500 sovs. Six furlongs (straight).

	Yrs	st	lb
NICE PROSPECT (Mr. J. H. Whitney)	Boyd-Rochfort	a	9	0
TUFFAN (Mr. W. H. Thorpe)	Pollock	5	9	0
SON JOHN (6lb. ex.) (Mr. F. W. Baker)	East	5	8	13
aROYAL LAD (Mr. S. Wootton)	F. Wootton	4	8	10
aI AM THE CAPTAIN (Mr. E. H. Gresson)	Rimell	5	8	9
TOP DRESSING (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen)	O. Bell	4	8	8
PERFECTIVE (Sir D. Cooper)	Leach, jun.	3	8	8
aSONG OF LOVE (6lb. ex.) (Mr. A. E. Heaketh)	Rimell	6	8	8
LEMIN (Mr. R. Jarvis)	R. Jarvis	4	8	6
TYLTYL (Mr. P. Thellusson)	W. Nightingall	3	8	5
HIT THE DUCK (Mr. A. D. McAlpine)	Barthropp	4	8	4
PHARAMOND II. (Mr. A. K. Macomber)	Leach, jun.	3	8	1
CHANAK (Mr. A. Savile)	J. Beary	4	7	13
KISS CURL (Mr. H. J. Simms)	F. Leader	3	7	7
HAPPY NOTE (Mrs. E. Cooke)	Douglas-Pennant	3	7	6
CHANTO (Mr. W. Hutchinson)	A. Law	6	7	1
aQUEEN BEE (Mr. H. D. Dennis)	Cottrell	4	7	0
aGOOD STORY (Mr. J. E. Cottrell)	Gilbert	4	6	9

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

NICE PROSPECT, J. Childs; TUFFAN, G. Baines; SON JOHN, —; ROYAL LAD, B. Rook; I AM THE CAPTAIN, R. James; PERFECTIVE or PHARAMOND II., F. Powell; SONG OF LOVE, L. Tidey; TYLTYL, R. Dick; CHANAK, M. Beary; HAPPY NOTE, C. Richards; CHANTO, —; QUEEN BEE, W. Stephenson; GOOD STORY, W. Aliord.

3.30.—The APPLEBY PLATE (handicap) of 200 sovs.: for three-year-olds. Five furlongs (straight).

	st	lb
GOLDEN VENTURE (7lb. ex.) (Sir J. B. Jardine)	Leach, sen.	9	7
RETORIATE (Mr. F. H. Bowcher)	Gwilt	9	0
CEDARWOOD (Mr. J. L. Denison-Pender)	Gilpin	8	8
HAPPY CHINE (Colonel H. Williams)	I. Anthony	8	8
aSOLITUDE (Mr. R. H. Greason)	Rimell	8	7
MARY MAC (Mr. F. Schlesinger)	H. Smyth	8	6
SKY QUEEN (Lord Glanely)	Hoare	8	6
BACK O' THE BAR (Mr. S. D. Pickering)	Pickering	8	6
PULLAMBROOK (Mr. W. M. G. Singer)	Watts	8	6
MYRON (Mr. R. C. Dawson)	R. Dawson	8	3
IRISH TALK (Mr. R. L. Kirkwood)	H. Powney	8	7
MISSCORE (Mr. R. Middleman)	W. Leader	8	7
THEMISTOCLES (Major McCalmont)	Perse	8	0
RUSHALL DOWN (Mr. E. Andrews)	Douglas-Pennant	7	13
SLIGO (Mr. D. M. Gant)	W. P. Lowe	7	13
TREMBLE (Mr. G. Allen)	C. Leader	7	12
REVUE (Mrs. C. K. Moore)	Coldbeck	7	11
PRINCESS FOOTE (Mr. T. Davidson)	R. Day	7	11
SWYNFORD LASS (Mrs. M. W. Gemmell)	H. Waldron	7	11
BRIDAL MARCH (Duke of Richmond and Gordon)	C. Chapman	7	10
LADY ALINE ALONE (Mrs. D. Hunter)	Nugent	7	10
JOURNEY'S END (Mr. W. J. Waldron)	R. Jones	7	9
NORMAN DUCHESS (Mr. P. Ellison)	Butchers	7	9
CHERRYWOOD (Mr. C. H. G. Clarke)	Bartholomew	7	3
DONNYBROOK (Brigadier-General J. Rotton)	J. Renwick	7	3

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

GOLDEN VENTURE, J. Leach; HAPPY CHINE, F. Fox; SOLSTICE, R. Perryman; MARY MAC, E. Smyth; QUEEN, G. Richards; BACK O' THE BAR, R. James; PULLAMBROOK, C. Ray; MYRON, T. Bartlam; IRISH TALK, —; MISSCOPE, R. Fawdon; RUSHALL DOWN, L. Tidey; SWYNFORD LASS, A. Burns; JOURNEY'S END, —.

4.0.—The LEICESTERSHIRE OAKS, a plate of 800 sovs. (the owner of entry of the winner to receive 100 sovs.); for three-year-old fillies. One mile and a quarter.

	st	lb
OCEAN WIDE (Lord Glanely)	Hoare	8	12
BLANDISHMENT (Mr. A. de Rothschild)	Watts	8	11
MISPIC (Lord Beaverbrook)	Watts	8	5
EDELWEISS (Lord Derby)	Frank Butters	7	12
VALENTINE (Prince Aly Khan)	J. Beary	7	12
BLANCHE (Mrs. F. Gilbert)	Coldbeck	7	12
GLORIOUS DEVON (Lord Glanely)	Hoare	7	12
WOODBOURNE (Mr. J. L. Jarvis)	J. Jarvis	7	12
FLEURS HILL (Major McCalmont)	Perse	7	12
IMPERTINENCE (Mr. R. Renton)	Renton	7	12
aMISSONETTE (Baron E. de Rothschild)	Pratt	7	12
TEFNUT (Sir J. Rutherford)	R. Day	7	12

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

OCEAN WIDE or GLORIOUS DEVON, G. Richards; BLANDISHMENT, R. Perryman; MISPIC, C. Ray; VALENTINE, M. Beary; MIGNONETTE, F. Fox; TEFNUT, J. Dines.

4.30.—The TOWER MAIDEN PLATE of 200 sovs.: for three-year-olds. One mile and a half.

	st	lb
aKILKENNY (Mr. W. Murray)	Cottrill	9	4
FORCAST II. (Mr. D. J. Ryan)	Lotus	9	0
TOUCH UP (Mr. D. L. Wilson)	Leach, jun.	9	0
CULLODEN (Mr. J. A. Dewar)	Pickering	9	0
RINMAHER (Lord Harewood)	W. Jarvis	9	0
PHANTASIA (Mr. S. H. Miller)	Wyatt	8	11
aHAREM GUARD (Mr. D. Macnee)	Macnee	8	11
PENTASIA (Major D. Matthews)	Kirk	8	11
aTOI MEME (Colonel C. de Paravicini)	Paravicini	8	11
GALA (Lord Penrhyn)	Leach, sen.	8	11
ANCHOR WATCH (Mr. A. de Rothschild)	Watson	8	11
FLAMBE (M. E. de St. Alary)	Gilpin	8	11

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

KILKENNY, S. Donoghue; FORCAST II., H. Beasley; TOUCH UP, L. Leach; CULLODEN, R. Jones; RINMAHER, J. Childs; HAREM GUARD, F. Fox; PHANTASIA, G. Richards; TOI MEME, Clay; ANCHOR WATCH, R. Perryman.

5.0.—The WISTOW HALL PLATE of 200 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs (straight).

	st	lb
FINDHORN (Mr. D. Cressman)	Pope	9	2
GOLDEN APPLE (Mr. W. Wyatt)	Cottrill	9	2
aPLUTOCRAT (Mr. E. T. Smith)	Templeman	8	12
VIXEN'S PET c. by Allenby (Mr. B. Warner)	G. Anthony	8	12
FARLANDS (Mrs. S. Whitburn)	Cottrill	8	12
BEDRAGGLED (Sir A. Bailey)	Cottrill	8	9
aCLEVER EYES (Lieutenant-Colonel R. Crawfurd)	Cannie	8	9
MISS JACKIE (Mr. A. D. McAlpine)	Barthropp	8	9
PINNACLE (Mrs. C. Beatty)	T. R. Leader	8	7
VIOLET (Major W. J. H. Hirst)	W. Smith	8	7
POMME D'ARGENT (Lord Beatty)	Beatty	8	4
MOURNER (Mr. H. Coventry)	Rimell	8	4
PESCARINA (Lord Crewe)	Watson	8	4
QUEEN BEE by Achtoi (Lord Hillingdon)	Bord-Rochfort	8	4
MANY WATERS (Mr. S. B. Joel)	Earl	8	4
HERMITAGE (Lord Lonsdale)	Pickering	8	4
MINETTE (Mr. V. P. Miss)	V. Smyth	8	4
MISKODERD (Mr. F. Neilson)	Pickering	8	4
AERIAL FLIGHT (Sir P. Newson)	W. Nightingall	8	4
SAILOR'S KNOT (Sir E. Scarisbrick)	C. Waugh	8	4
TROWELL ELEGANCE (Mr. H. J. Simms)	F. Leader	8	4
ERASURE (Lady Yule)	J. Cannon	8	4

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

FINDHORN, R. Jones; GOLDEN APPLE, H. Wragg; PLUTOCRAT, F. Fox; CLEVER EYES, G. Richards; PINNACLE D'ARGENT, —; MANY WATERS, T. Weston; MISKODERD, —; AERIAL FLIGHT, R. Dick; SAILOR'S KNOT, S. Donoghue; MINETTE, —.

LEICESTER RESULTS

2.30 (2.32).—The WESTON SELLING PLATE of 200 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs (straight).

KARELIA FILLY, by The Winter King (Mr. G. W. Hands), 8st. 6lb. ..... F. Herbert 1

SONNENSCHEIN, ch g, by Sonning—Happy Weather (Mr. P. Thrale), 8st. 6lb. ..... C. Ray 2

ASPIS FILLY, by Knight of the Garter (Mrs. A. D. Sadler), 8st. 6lb. ..... T. Weston 3

Whinnie Brae f, by Tremola (Mr. E. Gwilt), 8st. 11lb. ..... P. Beasley 0

Barium (Mr. A. Boyce Barrow), 8st. 4lb. H. Fawdon 0

Grey Morn f, by Square Measure (Lady Aylesford), 8st. 6lb. ..... C. Richards 0

Black Jake (Mr. H. J. Brueton), 8st. 6lb. G. Richards 0

Caliphs (Miss H. E. Cooke), 8st. 6lb. H. Wragg 0

Ariadne f, by Greenback (Mr. F. W. Dennis), 8st. 6lb. ..... F. Fox 0

Mary Leonie f, by Flying Orb Mr. (E. H. Gregory), 8st. 6lb. ..... J. Sirett 0

(Winner trained by Saxby, at Cheltenham)

STARTING PRICES.—13 to 8 agst Whinnie Brae filly, 11 to 4 Sonnenschein, 6 to 1 Ariadne filly, 8 to 1 each Aspis filly and Caliphs, 100 to 7 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES (each unit represents 2s. stake).—Win dividend, 62s. 9d.; places, 5s. 9d., 3s. 9d., 6s. 9d. Total win pool, 4,342 units; total place pool, 4,685 units.

Won by a short head; a head separated second and third. Ariadne filly was fourth and Barium last.

No bid for winner.

3.0 (3.2).—The JULY SELLING PLATE (handicap) of 200 sovs. One mile and a half.

APACHE, b h, by Hoopman—Carlcan (Mrs. E. Wallace), 5 yrs, 8st. 10lb. ..... M. Beary 3

BOIARINIA, f, by Victrix—Vilna (Mr. R. C. Dawson), 4 yrs, 7st. 11lb. (car. 7st. 2lb.) ..... T. Bartlam 2

PECCADILLO, b g, by Friar Marcus—Moringava (Mr. J. C. Ainsworth), aged, 8st. 5lb. F. Fox

Catanian (Miss F. B. Hogg), 6 yrs, 9st. 2lb. ..... C. Richards 0

Dandy Dennis (Mr. T. Walton), 5 yrs, 8st. 3lb. ..... H. Butchers 0

Santa Giustina (Lord Willoughby de Broke), 3 yrs, 7st. 11lb. ..... R. Fawdon 0

Venom (Mr. A. Lowry), 3 yrs, 7st. 12lb. T. Weston 0

(Winner trained by J. Beary, at Tilshead)

STARTING PRICES.—7 to 4 agst Apache, 3 to 1 Dandy Dennis, 11 to 2 Catanian, 7 to 1 Santa Giustina, 10 to 1 Venom, 100 to 7 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 5s.; places, 2s. 9d., 9s. Total win pool, 4,831 units; total place pool, 3,429 units.

Won by three lengths; three lengths separated second and third. Catanian was fourth and Santa Giustina last.

There was no bid for the winner.

3.30 (3.32).—The PRINCE OF WALES'S HANDICAP, a plate of 500 sovs.; for three-year-olds. One mile (straight).

SWEET SWAN, b f, by Cyrano—Swietenia (2r. C. Evans), 9st. ..... P. Beasley 1

RIVALRY, b f, by Chivalrous—Renira (Mr. R. C. Phillips), 8st. 11lb. ..... F. Fox 2

TOUAREG, ch g, by Limonora—Blest Palm (Mr. J. D. Denison-Pender), 8st. 11lb. ..8. Donoghue 3

Hush Hush (Mr. D. L. Wilson), 8st. 12lb. H. Wragg 0

Timber (Mr. M. E. Kayton), 8st. 11lb. R. Perryman 0

Rou-sanda (Mrs. E. Gutmann), 8st. 8lb. J. Leach 0

Milaway (Lord Wavertree), 8st. 5lb. H. Beasley 0

Ferrule (Captain A. S. Wilson), 8st. 4lb. T. Weston 0

Maplebeck (Captain J. Farr), 8st. 3lb. G. Richards 0

(Winner trained by Merrett, at Wantage)

STARTING PRICES.—7 to 2 agst Timber, 5 to 1 Ferrule, 6 to 1 each Milaway and Rivalry, 7 to 1 each Rou-sanda and Sweet Swan, 10 to 1 Hush Hush, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 25s. 6d.; places, 10s. 3d., 3s. 6d., 11s. 6d. Total win pool, 5,314 units; total place pool, 3,161 units.

Won by a length and a half; three lengths separated second and third. Hush Hush was fourth and Maplebeck last.

4.0 (4.2).—The BELVOIR CASTLE HANDICAP PLATE of 200 sovs. Six furlongs (straight).

ROYAL BLUSH, bl g, by Mount Royal—Lady's Blush (Mr. S. Wootton), 4 yrs, 7st. 6lb. (car. 7st. 11lb.) ..... F. Rook 1

KONDA, gr f, by Shake Hand—Konda Gul (Mr. A. Sevastopulo), 4 yrs, 8st. 1lb. R. Perryman 2

QUEEN'S ORB, b f, by Orb—Scilly Queen (Mrs. E. Wallace), 3 yrs, 9st. 1lb. ..... M. Beary 3

Mary Ambree (Major A. Bonsor), 3 yrs, 7st. 11lb. ..... G. Richards 0

Tin o' Mint (Mr. A. Gemmell), 5 yrs, 7st. 9lb. ..... A. Burns 0

Southam (Mr. R. H. A. Gresson), 3 yrs, 7st. 4lb. ..... W. Stephenson 0

(Winner trained by F. Wootton, at Epsom)

STARTING PRICES.—6 to 4 on Royal Blush, 100 to 30 agst Konda, 8 to 1 Queen's Orb, 25 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 3s. 3d.; places, 2d., 6d., 3s. Total win pool, 5,023 units; total place pool, 3,836 units.

Won by a length and a half; four lengths separated second and third. Mary Ambree was fourth and Tin o' Mint last.

4.30 (4.32).—The WIGSTON MAIDEN PLATE of 200 sovs. Two-year-olds. Five furlongs (straight).

MISTY CLOUD, ro f, by Milesian—Miss Sainfoin (Mr. W. Murray), 8st. 9lb. ..... S. Donoghue 1

POSTABIT, b c, by Legatee—Postmark (Mr. A. Whalley), 8st. 12lb. ..... F. Herbert 2

LAND-GIRL FILLY, by Poltava (Miss Cory-Wright), 8st. 9lb. ..... J. Leach 3

Glow-worm (Mr. H. Coventry), 8st. 2lb. C. Elliott 0

Happy Climax (Mrs. by Gainsborough (Lord Woolbrook), 8st. 12lb. ..... C. Ray 0

Maple Gray (Captain J. Farr), 8st. 12lb. G. Richards 0

Sponner (Mrs. C. Beatty), 8st. 9lb. B. Carslake 0

Tracing (Mr. T. Lowrey), 8st. 9lb. R. Perryman 0

Ca Va (Lady Freake), 8st. 9lb. H. Wragg 0

Lady Llama f, by Simon Pure or The Vizier (Mrs. T. Galletly), 8st. 9lb. ..... C. Hanshaw 0

Gay Sister (Mr. A. Hirst), 8st. 9lb. D. Morris 0

Blush Rambler (Lord Lonsdale), 8st. 9lb. H. Jellis 0

Lady Rosalie (Mrs. W. Raphael), 8st. 9lb. ..... F. Timmins 0

Lembelle f, by Tremola (Mr. F. Wright), 8st. 9lb. ..... F. Fox 0

(Winner trained by Cottrill, at Lambourn)

STARTING PRICES.—11 to 8 agst Misty Cloud, 7 to 2 Happy Climax colt, 8 to 1 Glow-worm, 100 to 8 each Ca Va and Gay Sister, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 4s. 3d.; places, 2s. 3d., 8s. 6d., 11s. 6d. Total win pool, 4,979 units; total place pool, 5,288 units.

Won by a head; one length separated second and third. Gay Sister was fourth and Blush Rambler last.

5.0 (5.3).—The BURTON STAKES of 4 sovs. each, with 100 sovs. added; for three-year-olds. One mile and a quarter.

FURLOUGH, br g, by Royal Lancer—Farlam (Mr. C. C. Nicol), 9st. 2lb. ..... F. Fox 1

MARLBOROUGH, ch c, by Blandford—Mariagon's Pride (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen), 9st. 9lb. ..... H. Wragg 2

FURRY DAY, b g, by Prince Galahad—Furry Dance (Mr. E. A. Wigan), 8st. 4lb. ..... G. Richards 3

Chelmsah (Mr. A. J. Ruston), 9st. 6lb. R. Perryman 0

Town Talk (Mr. H. R. Lawrence), 9st. 6lb. P. Beasley 0

Young Buck (Mrs. E. Wallace), 9st. 6lb. M. Beary 0

Carmera (Mr. J. D. Pickering), 8st. 4lb. R. James 0

(Winner trained by Kindersley, at Newmarket)

STARTING PRICES.—3 to 1 agst Furry Day, 7 to 2 Furlough, 4 to 1 each Chelmsah and Marlborough, 5 to 1 Town Talk, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 8s.; places, 3s. 9d., 3s. 6d. Total win pool, 5,592 units; total place pool, 3,619 units.

Won by a length and a half; a neck separated second and third. Town Talk was fourth and Carmera last.

TATTERSALLS' SALES

Messrs. Tattersalls held their weekly sale of polo ponies and hunters at the Albert Gate Yard, Knightsbridge Green, yesterday afternoon, at which the catalogue comprised nearly 100 lots.

The stud of the late Captain G. V. Scott-Douglas, who was killed while playing polo at Templeton earlier in the season, was dispersed, five making an aggregate of 423 guineas, including 140 guineas for Amy, a bay, and 100 guineas for Beau Sabreur II., a four-year-old French-bred pony (by Beaufort—Bagasse). Mr. J. D. G. Chaytor (14th/20th Hussars), who is going abroad, received 96 guineas each for Rossiare, a seven-year-old bay (by Invincible—Clare Bay), and Red Wing, another bay (by Courageous—mare by Devolution). Mr. R. Younger (7th Hussars), who is giving up polo, obtained 80 guineas for Molly, a good player. The only prices of note among the hunters were Red Mask, a chestnut gelding (by Little Red Prince—mare by Bergomask), that brought the Hon. Dorothy Paget £105, and Sandridge Top Form, a chestnut daughter of the Cicero horse Forum—Sandridge Ruby that was sold by the Hon. Mrs. Lopes for 98 guineas.

GUARDIAN PARI-MUTUEL PRICES

LEICESTER

(2s. UNIT—STAKE AND WINNING)

2.30.—Karelia filly, Win 111s., Place 19s. 6d.; Sonnenschein, Place 7s.; Aspis filly, Place 2s. 6d.

3.0.—Apache, Win 25s. 9d.; Place 4s. 9d.; Solarinia, Place 7s. 6d.

3.30.—Sweet Swan, Win 22s. 9d., Place 6s. 9d.; Rivalry, Place 8s. 3d.; Touareg, Place 14s. 9d.

4.0.—Royal Blush, Win 4s., Place 2s.; Konda, Place 2s.

4.30.—Misty Cloud, Win 3s. 6d., Place 2s.; Postabit, Place unbacked; Land-girl filly, Place unbacked.

5.0.—Furlough, Win 12s. 3d., Place 6s. 3d.; Marlborough, Place 19s. 6d.

African Double.—3.30 and 4.0, Sweet Swan and Royal Blush, win 14s. 3d. to 2s.

AYR

2.15.—Cu-too-sa, Win 5s. 6d.

2.45.—Abbey Wood, Win 7s. 3d., Place 3s. 3d.; Gaga, Place 2s.

3.20.—Holikoki, Win 4s. 3d., Place 3s. 3d.; Pergamus, Place 2s. 9d.

3.55.—Bower of Roses, Win 10s. 9d., Place 5s.; Maugre, Place 6s. 9d.; Counter, Place 3s. 6d.

4.30.—Jerome Fandor, Win 5s. 6d.

5.0.—Boardwalk, Win 2s. 3d.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS

STEWARDS' CUP (GOODWOOD).—Nick of Time, at 9 a.m. yesterday.

LIVERPOOL MEETING

GRASSMERE MAIDEN SELLING PLATE.—Varne.
CHURCH HOUSE HANDICAP.—Bargee.
MOLYNEUX CUP.—Golden King.
SOUTHPORT PLATE.—La Fontaine, Unlikely, Firoune Rance, and Sybil's Choice.
WINDERMERE HANDICAP.—Suspicion.
ST. GEORGE'S PLATE.—Blenheim and Qurrat al Ain.
HILL HOUSE SELLING HANDICAP.—Battle.
LIVERPOOL ENGAGEMENTS.—Pinesdular, Clasper, and Paula filly.

GOODWOOD MEETING

GRATWICKE STAKES.—Akwatis.
CHARLTON HANDICAP.—Regain.
DRAYTON HANDICAP.—Nick of Time.

MISCELLANEOUS

LEE HANDICAP PLATE (LANARK), PONTEFRACT WELTER HANDICAP, and BROUGH APPRENTICE PLATE (CATTERICK).—Garnock.
DUKE OF YORK PLATE (YORK), and GREAT YORKSHIRE STAKES (YORK).—Last Chance.
CLEGHORN MAIDEN PLATE (LANARK).—Vinca.
GARNOCK MAIDEN PLATE (BOURHDE).—Abalox.
GAILES PLATE (BOOHDLE) and PONTEFRACT WELTER HANDICAP.—Pontefract.
VYNER PLATE (HURST PARK).—Basra.
EARLSFIELD PLATE (HURST PARK).—Ann Bridget.
CREPSTOW PLATE.—Crude Daval.
CORPORATION PLATE (BRIGHTON).—Paula filly.
AYR AND PONTEFRACT ENGAGEMENTS.—Songsasapence.
ALL PUBLISHED HANDICAPS.—Happy Dust.
ALL ENGAGEMENTS IN MAJOR CAYZER'S NAME.—Tiny Town.
ALL ENGAGEMENTS.—Golden Wonder, Pye Bridge, and Ballymurphy.

AYR PROSPECTS

2.15.—DOON SELLING HANDICAP (6f.).—The best of the probable starters here seem to be Cynos, Open Prospect, Puccini, and Brieryside. I like best the chance of PUCCINI.

2.45.—MONKTON HANDICAP (1m.).—Lord Marcus may have just too much weight, but Smack will require beating. However, neither of them may beat RICHELIEU II., who must be my selection.

3.20.—EGLINTON PLATE (1m. 5f.).—There will be a useful field here. ROYAL COUNT may have most to fear from Great Sand.

3.55.—ALLOWAY MAIDEN PLATE (6f.).—Haymarket does not run, and the winner may be LADY OF THE SNOWS.

4.30.—ROZELLE HANDICAP (5f.).—The best here seem to be Friar's Flutter, Forward Minx, and KLVER. My preference is for the last named.

5.0.—ST. QUIVOX MAIDEN PLATE (1m.).—PARTHENON should win.

NEWMARKET PROSPECTS

(FROM OUR NEWMARKET CORRESPONDENT)

There will be a small field for the Sutton Selling Plate at Leicester to-day and the SLAVE TRADE FILLY, who has run very well upon two occasions, may win. She is now wonderfully well. Pickering will saddle Meg o' the Mill, who is thought to be a little useful, but Fusee Volante filly may not be started.

In the Evington Selling Handicap Nice Prospect, with 9st. to carry, looks to have a little too much to do, and I shall pass Perfective over to select KISS CURL, who won her last race and is improving. Lemin may not run.

Our runners for the Appleby Plate will be Golden Venture, Sky Queen, Midscope, and Tremble, and I am afraid they are moderate. If the race comes to Headquarters MIDSCOPE will be the winner.

In the Leicestershire Oaks Ocean Wide, who did a nice gallop on Saturday, will be Lord Glanely's selected, and she will not be easily beaten in spite of her weight. Mispec is a very good stayer and I like the way she has gone lately. I am sure that she will require all the beating the best can give her. Blandishment is fancied. Tefnut will represent the Terrace House stable, but Edelweiss will wait to run at the Liverpool Meeting. MISPEC will prove our best.

The Tower Maiden Plate will not be a difficult race to win. CULLODEN did a very good gallop with Break of Day and Carnera on Saturday, and I doubt if we have one in this race that can beat him. Rinmaher, Phantasia, Anchor Watch, and Flambe are other likely runners.

We are not very strong in the Wistow Hall Plate with Many Waters, Miskoderd, Sailor's Knot, and Trowell Elegance. Of them I like MANY WATERS best.

AYR

Our runners at Ayr will be very few. For the Monkton Handicap DENISON should beat Richelieu II. at the difference of 21lb. The Rozelle Handicap may go to FRIAR'S FLUTTER, and the St. Quivox Maiden Plate to PARTHENON.

GOODWOOD MEETING

The Clerk of the Course, Goodwood, desires it to be known that on no account can any further applications be entertained for membership of, or vouchers for, the Duke of Richmond and Gordon's private stand.

AYR PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived).

2.15.—The DOON SELLING HANDICAP PLATE of 200 sovs. Six furlongs.

	Yrs	st	lb
CYNOS (Mr. J. N. Bord)	Bord	a	8	12
aWINDSPARK (Mrs. R. Dun)	Thomson	a	8	5
aINSTALMENT (7lb. ex.) (Mr. E. Renton)	Renton	5	8	3
SWEET HELEN (Mr. N. Luke)	F. Armstrong	4	7	12
aOPEN PROSPECT (Mr. S. McGregor)	Bullock	a	7	10
aAIREY WOOD (7lb. ex.) (Captain E. Airey)	Elsey	3	7	10
GRANDROW (Mr. S. Morris)	Vasey	5	7	9
WATERGEN (Mr. W. L. Christie)	F. Armstrong	3	7	9
FOSTERED (Mr. R. Renton)	Renton	4	7	8
PUCCINI (Mr. H. M. Martineau)	F. Armstrong	4	7	6
GRATTITOWN (Mr. C. Robson)	Renwick	4	7	6
aNEA WHELK (Lady Green)	Private	4	7	6

Sporting News
(Continued from page 6)

CRICKET

GOOD BOWLING BY NICHOLS AT HOVE

Essex could have forced Sussex to follow on at Hove yesterday, but they preferred to take a second innings instead, and, by making 148 for the loss of Cutmore and Pope, were able to face the third day's play holding a lead of 300 runs with eight wickets to fall.

The Hove ground had weathered the heavy rain of Sunday wonderfully well and, after it had rolled out nicely enough, it was not merely the state of the pitch—though there must have been a certain amount of surface moisture—that explained the failure of all but two or three of the Sussex batsmen yesterday. Primarily the failure was due to a remarkably effective spell of bowling by Nichols during the morning. Nichols's first three overs gave him three wickets, including that of K. S. Duleepsinhji, at a cost of only two runs. Bowling uphill, and more or less into the wind, he made the ball swing, and occasionally swerve as well. His faster balls also got up rather sharply at intervals. Bowley snatched a run off the last ball of his first over, and by scoring seven runs off A. G. Daer, qualified to face Nichols in the latter's second over. This time Nichols sent down a fine ball that beat Bowley's defence and bowled him off his pads. The next ball was sent down to K. S. Duleepsinhji. This proved to be a no-ball, but the one that followed swept the bails away. The bowling down of Cook's off stump by Daer varied the tide of disaster, but at the same total, 16, Nichols returned to the attack and got another valuable wicket, that of J. Parks, by hitting the off stump.

These eventful few overs must have come as a rude shock to Sussex who had to face a score of 362, and, with four of their outstanding batsmen out, held poor chance of gaining the first innings points, which at least, would have helped to sustain their creditable position of fifth in the County Championship. Before long two more wickets had fallen and with the total at 42 for six they still required 171 runs to avert the possibility of the follow on. While A. H. H. Gilligan and Langridge were together bad light stopped play for 10 minutes, a respite that cannot have been altogether unwelcome, for just previously Gilligan had been hit on the thigh by a fairly fast ball from Nichols.

Up to this point four wickets had fallen in little more than half an hour for 26 runs. Gilligan's attempt to stem the tide was represented by 17 runs, before he was out leg-before-wicket to Daer. Langridge struggled hard for two runs before he fell to Nichols, now bowling from the other end.

The rest of the Sussex innings consisted of a splendid stand by H. Parks and L. Williams. Parks has played some excellent innings for the County this season, but none of greater value than the 81 he made yesterday. His confidence can be measured to some extent by the fact that, while he took few chances he hit 11 4's. Williams, who was not out 80 at the end of the innings, made most of his runs by good straightforward driving. He might have scored many more if Cornford had not been run out by a good throw-in to the stumps. Altogether the Sussex innings was a repetition of their opponents on a smaller scale, for just as Pope and Russell had made 301 of the Essex total of 362, so Parks and Williams between them made 161 of the Sussex total of 210. When the seventh wicket fell at 185 there was little further resistance, though Nichols took no more wickets.

Essex went in to bat for a second time at 3.40, and although they made little effort to force the pace in a favourable position, the Sussex bowling, Tate included, was unequal to the task of snatching from Essex any of their advantage.

ESSEX

	First Innings		Second Innings	
Cutmore, b. Parks (J.)	25	c. Parks (H.), b. Langridge	50	
Pope, st. Cornford, b. Bowley	123	b. Bowley	35	
O'Connor, l.-b.-w., b. Parks (J.)	7	not out	34	
Russell, b. Parks (J.)	178	not out	26	
Nichols, b. Hammond	1			
Sheffield, c. Cook, b. Bowley	0			
C. Bray, st. Cornford, b. Bowley	1			
H. M. Morris, l.-b.-w., b. Bowley	7			
Hipkin, c. Duleepsinhji, b. Parks (J.)	0			
A. G. Daer, c. Parks (J.), b. Bowley	0			
Smith (P.), not out	6			
Byes, 8; l.-b., 4; n.-b., 2	14	Byes	3	
Total	362	Total (2 wkts.)	148	

SUSSEX.—First Innings

Bowley, b. Nichols	8
Parks (J.), b. Nichols	3
K. S. Duleepsinhji, b. Nichols	0
Cook, b. Daer	3
Langridge (James), b. Nichols	2
A. H. H. Gilligan, l.-b.-w., b. Daer	17
Parks (H.), c. O'Connor, b. Russell	81
L. Williams, not out	80
Tate, c. and b. Russell	1
Hammond, b. Hipkin	5
Cornford, run out	2
Byes, 2; l.-b., 5; n.-b., 1	8
Total	210

BOWLING ANALYSIS

ESSEX.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Tate	15	3	42	0	Langridge	11	1	45	0
Hammond	28	7	61	1	Cook	13	1	31	0
Parks (J.)	41.2	15	79	4	Bowley	22	3	90	5

SUSSEX.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Nichols	13	2	63	4	Smith	7	0	39	0
Daer	34	2	93	2	Russell	6	0	22	2
O'Connor	9	4	25	0	Hipkin	4	0	10	1

UMPIRES.—Street and Stone

NO PLAY IN SEVEN COUNTY MATCHES

Rain fell yesterday in so many parts of the country that no play was possible in seven county cricket matches, and at Chesterfield, in the game between Derbyshire and Yorkshire, not a ball has yet been bowled at the end of the second day.

The scores in the other games remain as follows:—

THE OVAL.—SURREY v. LANCASHIRE.—Lancashire, 242; Surrey, 40 for 0.

LORD'S.—MIDDLESEX v. NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—Nottinghamshire, 348 for 4.

COVENTRY.—WARWICKSHIRE v. HAMPSHIRE.—Hampshire, 174; Warwickshire, 204 for 3.

LEICESTER.—LEICESTERSHIRE v. SOMERSET.—Leicestershire, 175; Somerset, 47 for 4.

PETERBOROUGH.—NORTHAMPTONSHIRE v. GLAMORGAN.—Glamorgan, 236; Northamptonshire, 78 for 4.

MAIDSTONE.—KENT v. GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—Gloucestershire, 290; Kent, 46 for 1.

THE TEDDINGTON WEEK

JULY 14.—TEDDINGTON, 194 (W. H. Eastland 8 for 49); HAMPTON WICK, 119 (J. Alsford 6 for 51).

JULY 15.—HAMPTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, 261 for 8 dec. (W. R. Ford 68); TEDDINGTON, 120 for 6.

JULY 16.—TEDDINGTON, 76 (J. R. O'Gorman 6 for 16); STOICS, 244 for 3 (F. G. Lavers 122).

JULY 17.—MAJOR ROWE'S XI., 277 for 3 dec. (H. P. Grant 72 not out, W. C. Burton 104 not out); TEDDINGTON, 160 for 3 (J. F. H. Tyler 94).

JULY 18.—TEDDINGTON, 246 (W. E. Sneeton 51, J. F. H. Tyler 38, J. G. O'Gorman 7 for 67); THESPIS, 174.

JULY 19.—HAMPSTEAD, 236 for 8 dec. (S. M. Gower 97); TEDDINGTON, 177 for 7 (J. F. H. Tyler 60, E. C. Southurst 51).

The Chairman said "I must add Schweppe The Original SODA WATER"

THE AUSTRALIANS IN SCOTLAND

A DRAWN MATCH AT GLASGOW

A brilliant century by D. Bradman—his eighth of the tour—was the feature of the cricket at Glasgow yesterday when the Scottish XI., declaring at their Saturday score of 140 for six wickets, saw the Australians pass this total for the loss of only one man.

The Australians did not begin well, a fast ball from A. D. Baxter knocking down W. H. Ponsford's off stump with 10 runs on the board, but Bradman, after a quiet start, scored with great freedom, and though Preston, the old Kent player, bowled really well, no further success rewarded the home side before luncheon. Bradman, reaching 50 in 70 minutes, completed his 100 just before the interval, after batting for an hour and 50 minutes, the Australians' score then being 153 for one wicket, and, on the game being continued, both he and W. M. Woodfull treated the spectators to some exhilarating hitting, the score being carried to 208 before Woodfull was out to a catch at short leg.

Bradman, having made 140 out of 210 in roughly two hours and a half, was bowled by Baxter for a good innings which, made without mistake of any kind, included one straight drive for 6 and 19 4's. A. Kippax and S. McCabe were quickly sent back, and then A. Jackson and E. L. a Beckett carried the score to 291, when the last-named was caught in hitting out at a ball from B. R. Tod. Jackson made some good strokes, but his batting was rather laboured, it taking him over two hours and a quarter to make his 52 runs. Nine wickets were down for 337 when stumps were finally pulled up with the Australians leading by 197 runs.

Score:—

A SCOTTISH XI.—First Innings

J. Kerr, b. Hornibrook	25
R. W. G. Atkinson, c. and b. Hornibrook	23
A. K. McTavish, c. Bradman, b. Hornibrook	10
G. W. A. Alexander, c. Hornibrook, b. Wall	8
W. Nicholson, b. Hurwood	22
R. Tod, c. Woodfull, b. Kippax	34
Ackroyd, not out	12
Byes, 4; l.-b., 1; n.-b., 1	6
Total (6 wkts.)	*140

* Innings declared closed.

A. D. Baxter, D. A. Bompas, Preston and T. Watson did not go in.

AUSTRALIANS.—First Innings

W. M. Woodfull, c. Kerr, b. Preston	65
W. H. Ponsford, b. Baxter	6
D. G. Bradman, b. Baxter	140
A. F. Kippax, l.-b.-w., b. Watson	0
S. McCabe, b. Baxter	8
A. Jackson, not out	52
E. L. a Beckett, st. Bompas, b. Tod	43
A. Hurwood, l.-b.-w., b. Watson	3
W. J. Hornibrook, b. Preston	8
C. W. Walker, c. Kerr, b. Baxter	0
T. Wall, not out	2
Byes, 8; l.-b., 8; n.-b., 1	17
Total (9 wkts.)	337

BOWLING ANALYSIS

A SCOTTISH XI.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Hornibrook	24	9	40	3	McCabe	10	1	32	0
Beckett	3	1	2	0	Kippax	5.5	1	15	1
Wall	11	2	17	1	Hurwood	22	4	42	1

AUSTRALIANS.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Baxter	35	8	89	4	Watson	20	3	47	2
Preston	40	7	94	2	Tod	8	0	45	1
Ackroyd	16	4	43	0					

UMPIRES.—Guy and Joyce.

O.M.T.'S. WIN

Old Merchant Taylors' beat Repton Pilgrims at Teddington by seven runs. W. T. Greswell took seven for 38 for the Repton Pilgrims and Hayzelden eight for 46 for the O.M.T.'s.

Score:—

O.M.T.'S

R. Ostler, l.-b.-w., b. W. T. Greswell	2
D. M. Parry, c. Barnwell, b. W. T. Greswell	0
S. A. Trick, c. and b. W. T. Greswell	10
J. P. Jamieson, b. Piper	0
D. E. Johns, l.-b.-w., b. Carden	31
C. D. Eden, b. W. T. Greswell	1
H. R. Greer, b. W. T. Greswell	7
N. W. Turner, b. W. T. Greswell	6
L. Bywater, b. Carden	26
R. F. Wilkens, c. Piper, b. W. T. Greswell	5
A. F. G. Hayzelden, not out	1
Byes, &c.	10
Total	99

REPTON PILGRIMS

W. R. Franklin, c. Greer, b. Hayzelden	18
A. E. Carden, b. Hayzelden	14
E. A. Greswell, b. Hayzelden	0
F. R. D'O. Monro, b. Johns	4
R. A. Young, c. Ostler, b. Greer	24
R. Popham, b. Hayzelden	0
F. R. Barnwell, b. Hayzelden	0
C. H. Popham, b. Hayzelden	10
A. P. Morcom, b. Hayzelden	0
W. T. Greswell, b. Hayzelden	12
A. S. Piper, not out	0
Byes, &c.	10
Total	92

CHARTERHOUSE v. M.C.C.

The match at Godalming between Charterhouse and the M.C.C. was left drawn greatly in favour of the School.

Score:—

M.C.C.

C. B. Blackshaw, l.-b.-w., b. Greening	24
M. de S. C. Ward, b. J. Dyson	0
Captain H. J. R. Brierly, b. Greening	94
P. Johnson, b. Tetley	14
Captain W. I. F. Holland, c. Tetley, b. Greening	11
Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. Watson, c. Eccles, b. Davidson	21
R. W. Quayle, b. Greening	3
R. A. Hubbard, b. P. Dyson	18
P. E. Mason, c. Tetley, b. P. Dyson	10
Fowler, c. Middleton, b. P. Dyson	10
G. F. Ezels, not out	6
Byes, &c.	12
Total	223

CHARTERHOUSE

G. B. Eccles not out	82
A. G. Powell, b. Hubbard	0
C. Middleton, not out	17
Byes, &c.	85
Total (1 wkt.)	184

W. D. Keown-Boyd, A. J. Wreford-Brown, G. T. Hollebone, P. M. Dyson, H. S. D. Tetley, J. S. Greening, J. H. Dyson, and T. R. Davidson did not go in.

RUGBY v. RUGBY TOWN

Rugby Town beat the School on the Town ground. Lucas took 6 wickets for 7 runs and Jenkin 4 for 39 for the winners, and Dagnall 3 for 39 for the School.

Score:—

RUGBY SCHOOL

R. Leader, c. Waddy, b. Lucas	36
P. W. Foster, c. Hawkins, b. Jenkin	4
B. H. F. Fehr, b. Jenkin	8
P. M. Dowson, b. Lucas	0
P. S. Smith, c. Burton, b. Lucas	0
J. H. Thomas, b. Jenkin	0
R. C. M. Dagnall, c. Friend, b. Lucas	0
R. T. Robinson, c. Waddy, b. Lucas	6
T. F. Bedford, b. Jenkin	7
W. G. M. Spens, c. and b. Lucas	0
W. H. L. Gordon, not out	0
Byes, &c.	4
Total	65

RUGBY TOWN

R. H. M. Burton, b. Robinson	4
R. W. Friend, c. Dagnall, b. Gordon	28
G. G. Tebbitt, b. Dagnall	13
P. G. Jenkin, c. Leader, b. Dagnall	31
W. E. Bunker, run out	18
G. S. Dunkley, b. Spens	0
F. J. Hawkin, b. Dowson	2
A. Sear, b. Dagnall	11
L. W. Lucas, not out	53
Rev. E. F. Waddy, c. Dowson, b. Gordon	28
G. A. Salter, not out	0
Byes, &c.	14
Total (9 wkts.)	202

MINOR COUNTIES' TABLE

(Up to July 19 inclusive.)

	P.	W.	L.	Won on 1st inns.	Lost on 1st ins.	No result	Per-centage.
Cambridgeshire	2	1	0	0	0	1	100·00
Cornwall	1	1	0	0	0	0	100·00
Durham	4	4	0	0	0	0	100·00
Oxfordshire	3	2	0	0	0	1	100·00
Lancashire II.	7	4	1	2	0	0	74·28
Hertfordshire	3	1	0	2	0	0	75·33
Surrey II.	3	1	0	1	1	2	60·00
Wiltshire	3	1	0	0	1	0	60·00
Staffordshire	4	2	1	0	1	0	55·55
Buckinghamshire	2	1	1	0	0	0	50·00
Cheshire	6	3	3	0	0	0	50·00
Kent II.	4	1	1	0	1	1	45·00
Bedfordshire	3	1	1	0	1	0	40·00
Lincolnshire	3	1	1	0	1	0	40·00
Devonshire	4	1	2	0	0	1	33·33
Northumberland	3	1	2	0	0	0	33·33
Nottinghamshire II.	6	1	3	1	1	0	30·00
Monmouthshire	4	1	3	0	0	0	25·00
Norfolk	2	0	0	0	1	1	20·00
Yorkshire II.	6	1	4	0	1	0	20·00
Berkshire	1	0	1	0	0	0	—
Dorset	1	0	1	0	0	0	—
Denbighshire	3	0	3	0	0	0	—

SCHOOL RESULTS

ST. BEES MASTERS, 157 for 6 dec. (J. H. Irving 49); ST. BEES SCHOOL, 80 (G. W. C. Meikle 26, P. S. Boulter 7 wickets).

KELLY COLLEGE, 110; H.M.S. EREBUS, 57 (M. F. Francis 4 for 15).

LEEDS GRAMMAR SCHOOL, 81 for 5 dec. (F. Pemberton 3 for 14); OLD LEODIENSIANS, 35 for 9 (J. E. Verity 3 for 15, Milner 4 for 19).—Rain.

OLD GEORGIANS, 77 (R. P. Nelson 6 for 46), and 80 (R. E. Hunter 6 for 34); ST. GEORGE'S SCHOOL, HARPENDEN, 170 (J. Abraham 62).

STAMFORD SCHOOL, 90 (J. N. Worman 7 for 18); GORSEBON AND DISTRICT, 100 (A. M. Derlah 5 for 34, including hat-trick).

OLD REDDINGENSIANS, "A," 41 (C. R. Maggs 6 for 10); NEWBURY G.S., 141 (H. G. A. Peters 68, E. J. Hobbs 4 for 28).

WELLINGBOROUGH SCHOOL, 186 for 8, innings declared closed; R. F. Knight's XI., 202 for 5.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

SUNDERLAND.—Durham v. Australians (first day).

LORD'S.—Middlesex v. Notts (continued).

KENNINGTON OVAL.—Surrey v. Lancashire (continued).

MAIDSTONE.—Kent v. Gloucestershire (continued).

BRIGHTON.—Sussex v. Essex (continued).

CHESTERFIELD.—Derbyshire v. Yorkshire.

COVENTRY.—Warwickshire v. Hampshire (continued).

LEICESTER.—Leicestershire v. Somerset (continued).

PETERBOROUGH.—Northamptonshire v. Glamorgan (continued).

CLUB MATCHES

LORDS AND COMMONS AT ALDERSHOT

The R.A.S.C., Aldershot, beat a team representing the Lords and Commons, at Aldershot, on Saturday, by 52 runs.

Score:—

R.A.S.C.

Captain G. B. Holmes, c. Metcalfe, b. Young	10
Captain Henson, b. Ebbisham	65
Private L. Sadler, l.-b.-w., b. Young	2
Captain T. C. Clarke, c. C. Campbell, b. Ebbisham	12
R.S.M. F. Morrison, b. Ebbisham	20
Lieutenant L. W. Genders, b. E. T. Campbell	17
Sergeant M. Varney, b. E. T. Campbell	37
Lieutenant A. G. Kekewich, not out	14
Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Weston, l.-b.-w., b. E. T. Campbell	0
Lieutenant W. Gibb, c. Nicholson, b. E. T. Campbell	2
Lieutenant-Colonel G. E. Badcock, l.-b.-w., b. E. T. Campbell	6
Byes, &c.	15
Total	209

LORDS AND COMMONS

Captain F. W. Metcalfe, b. Holmes	29
G. W. Hickox, st. Gibbs, b. Clarke	36
Lord Ebbisham, b. Morrison	4
E. J. Edenborough, b. Morrison	3
Sir John Power, b. Clarke	1
R. S. Young, b. Clarke	0
A. B. Ilton, b. Clarke	4
Captain O. W. Nicholson, c. Gibbs, b. Clarke	28
A. Bell, b. Clarke	5
C. D. M. Campbell, c. Genders, b. Clarke	1
E. T. Campbell, not out	25
Byes, &c.	11
Total	157

STANMORE PARK v. ETON RAMBLERS

Stanmore Park beat the Eton Ramblers at Stanmore by 38 runs.

Score:—

ETON RAMBLERS

A. W. Leese, b. Holloway	0
P. A. Leese, b. Holloway	0
G. N. Capel-Cure, l.-b.-w., b. Brown	7
W. N. Roe, b. Alston	1
H. R. Norman, c. Baker, b. Brown	43
St. J. A. O. Forbes, run out	33
The Hon. H. R. Bathurst, b. Brown	0
E. W. L. Parker, b. Holloway	0
H. A. Cecil, c. Baker, b. Brown	35
P. B. C. Burrows, b. Holloway	29
Byes, &c.	7
Total	157

STANMORE PARK

B. S. Cumberlege, b. Forbes	11
H. N. Alston run out	0
A. R. Bosanquet, b. Forbes	8
F. F. Brown, c. Capel-Cure, b. P. A. Leese	25
E. B. Wimble, c. Cecil, b. Forbes	48
I. F. Terry, c. and b. P. A. Leese	72
V. P. Royle, b. Capel-Cure	4
M. Wheeler, c. Roe, b. Capel-Cure	0
J. N. Goodwyn, b. Forbes	1
N. J. Holloway, not out	9
A. C. Baker, b. Forbes	0
Byes, &c.	17
Total	195

ALDERSHOT COMMAND v. HARLEQUINS

The match between Aldershot Command and the Harlequins at Aldershot was left drawn.

Score:—

ALDERSHOT COMMAND

	First Innings		Second Innings	
Lt.-Col. A. C. Johnston, b. Awdry	6	c. Awdry, b. Hill-Wood	16	
E. D. Dynes, b. Douglass	17	c. Lindsay, b. the Nawab of Pataudi	60	
C. R. Tuff, b. Masterman	12	not out	146	
Capt. R. H. Middlecott, c. the Nawab of Pataudi, b. Douglass	40	st. Lindsay, b. Masterman	17	
A. L. D. Turner, l.-b.-w., b. Masterman	43	b. McIver	15	
J. P. Connolly, st. Lindsay, b. Masterman	14	not out	35	
Capt. R. H. L. Green, c. Awdry, b. Masterman	4			
Capt. P. S. Gregson-Ellis, b. Masterman	21			
Capt. H. M. Hinde, c. Ford, b. Masterman	8			
Capt. V. Wells-Cole, not out	1			
Capt. P. G. Arnold, b. Douglass	2			
Byes, &c.	3			
Total	171	Total (4 wkts.)	289	

HARLEQUINS.—First Innings

P. G. T. Kingsley, b. Wells-Cole	2
W. O'B. Lindsay, l.-b.-w., b. Turner	67
The Nawab of Pataudi, st. Gregson-Ellis, b. Wells-Cole	100
N. M. Ford, st. Gregson-Ellis, b. Dynes	21
F. H. Hollins, b. Arnold	71
C. E. Awdry, not out	103
C. C. Masterman, run out	18
C. K. H. Hill-Wood, c. Connolly, b. Hinde	34
Byes, &c.	13
Total (6 wkts.)	429

Lord Douglass, Major H. de R. Morgan, and C. D. McIver did not go in.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS v. H.M.S. DOLPHIN

The Hampshire Hogs beat H.M.S. Dolphin at Haslar, Gosport, by four wickets.

Score:—

H.M.S. DOLPHIN

Commander J. McNair, b. Payne	4
Lieutenant S. W. F. Bennett, c. Sturmy-Cave, b. Payne	5
Paymaster-Lieutenant-Commander J. Dent, c. Goudge, b. Payne	0
Lieutenant T. Lee, c. Payne, b. Sturmy-Cave	14
Lieutenant J. Wood (captain), b. Haigh-Smith	34
Lieutenant W. A. K. Cavaye, b. Inman	49
Sub-Lieutenant R. A. Villiers, b. Payne	12
Lieutenant S. Spencer, run out	0
Sub-Lieutenant Sinclair-Ford, c. Goudge, b. Inman	4
Lieutenant V. Smith, not out	19
Lieutenant P. Steel, c. Haigh-Smith, b. Sturmy-Cave	21
Lieutenant Farrington, l.-b.-w., b. Haigh-Smith	8
Byes, &c.	6
Total	176

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

The Rev. W. H. Goudge, c. Dent, b. Cavaye	13
W. Sturmy-Cave, l.-b.-w., b. Villiers	11
F. Delmi-Radcliffe, b. Cavaye	31
W. B. Tristam, c. Bennett, b. Cavaye	64
R. V. Barrington, c. Wood, b. Dent	11
W. K. Pearce, st. Bennett, b. Dent	6
Commander F. M. Loly, c. and b. Dent	0
H. A. Haigh-Smith, st. Bennett, b. McNair	59
Major W. H. Palin, c. Lee, b. Farrington	37
W. J. Arnold, c. Lee, b. Ford	17
P. T. Inman, c. Dent, b. Wood	33
R. V. Payne, not out	9
Byes, &c.	12
Total	303

STAFF COLLEGE v. BUTTERFLIES

The Staff College were beaten by the Butterflies at Camberley by 131 runs.

Score:—

BUTTERFLIES

L. D. K. Fleming, c. Scott, b. Ritchie	103
G. H. Wyndham-Green, c. Scott, b. Trowbridge	43
H. F. Bagnall, c. and b. Ritchie	32
E. Hoer-Miller, l.-b.-w., b. Trowbridge	0
E. K. Stephenson, c. Ritchie, b. Hornby	38
T. H. P. Beeching, b. Hornby	33
Lord Romilly, b. Hornby	13
S. F. Saville, c. Dempsey, b. Hornby	15
C. J. Round, not out	18
H. Dorman-Smith, l.-b.-w., b. Horsby	0
Byes, &c.	5
Total (9 wkts.)	300

G. M. Tylden-Wright did not go in.

STAFF COLLEGE

Lieutenant C. R. Mcnab, b. Round	11
Captain H. M. Hamilton, c. Bagnall, b. Round	0
Captain M. C. Dempsey, b. W. Green	22
Captain C. B. Robertson, not out	58
Major T. H. Scott, c. Round, b. Stephenson	33
Captain H. E. Russell, c. Beeching, b. Stephenson	13
Colonel J. A. H. Gammell, b. Stephenson	3
Captain A. H. Hornby, c. Fleming, b. Stephenson	4
Commander T. H. Troubridge, run out	1
Captain G. Yosmahasland, c. and b. Stephenson	5
Captain N. M. Ritchie, l.-b.-w., b. Round	8
Byes, &c.	11
Total	169

WEST KENT v. R.A.

West Kent beat the Royal Artillery at Chislehurst by 10 wickets.

Score:—

R.A.

First Innings		Second Innings	
Captain H. P. Glover, l.-b.-w., b. A. P. Bowley	28	c. Berens, b. Hubbard	22
A. W. Tyler, l.-b.-w., b. Smithers	6	c. Lyttelton, b. Hubbard	38
R. K. Paige, b. A. P. Bowley	5	b. Berens	6
Captain J. A. Sanger, c. Hubbard, b. Berens	5	c. McConnell, b. Berens	34
N. L. Foster, c. McConnell, b. Hubbard	13	st. McConnell, b. A. P. Bowley	3
D. W. Persse, c. Smithers, b. Hubbard	15	c. A. P. Bowley, b. Berens	9
N. C. Phillips, b. Berens	0	c. McConnell, b. Berens	2
J. N. D. Tyler, c. McConnell, b. Berens	1	b. A. P. Bowley	5
A. K. Morres, c. Smithers, b. A. P. Bowley	5	b. Hubbard	5
R. H. A. Foster, not out	8	b. Hubbard	7
A. L. Birt, c. McConnell, b. A. P. Bowley	4	not out	2
		Byes, &c.	4
Total	90	Total	137

WEST KENT.—First Innings

W. Smithers, b. N. L. Foster	11
J. A. Deed, c. A. W. Tyler, b. Foster	9
G. A. K. Collins, c. A. W. Tyler, b. Foster	41
Hon. C. Lyttelton, c. N. L. Foster, b. Glover	28
J. W. Bowley, c. A. W. Tyler, b. Paige	7
A. P. Bowley, c. N. L. Foster, b. R. H. Foster	16
Captain M. Britton, b. N. L. Foster, b. Glover	24
J. C. Hubbard, c. N. L. Foster, b. Glover	53
T. L. Jackson, b. Paige	2
G. McConnell, b. Glover	4
C. Berens, not out	2
Byes, &c.	4
Total	201

Second Innings.—W. Smithers, not out, 18; G. A. K. Collins, not out, 23; total (0 wkts.), 41.

CLUB MATCH RESULTS

SUSSEX MARTLETS, 178 (R. A. M. Stradling 103) and 251 (Stradling 142); UNITED SERVICES 347 for 8 dec. (Captain D. A. Wilkins 132) and 82 for 3 wickets (Lieutenant-Commander H. C. Skinner not out 53).

WANDERERS, 208; EAST MOLESEY, 150.

BUTTERFLY, 221 for 7 dec. (H. C. Pattisson 112); BRADFIELD WATES, 188 for 7 (I. H. G. Gilbert 62 not out).

FREE FORESTERS, 154 (Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. T. Priestman 6 for 37) and 262 (Captain L. Methuen 54); DOVER GARRISON, 347 (Captain J. E. Sterling 77, Captain E. F. Bolton 87) and 13 for 0.

H. E. R. T. HOLMES'S XI., 296 for 9, dec. (R. L. Holdsworth 117, T. A. Pearce 113); DOMINIE CLUB, 162 for 9.

YACHTING

THE PLYMOUTH WEEK

The Plymouth week was begun yesterday with the annual regatta of the Royal Plymouth Corinthian Yacht Club, who headed their programme with a match for the big class. There were only five entries for this event, the big schooner, Westward, who did so well at Falmouth, being absent.

There was a fine north-westerly sailing breeze, and most of the boats were reefed. Cambria and White Heather did not complete the course set. Lulworth led practically from the start, and won somewhat easily by three minutes from Britannia, who beat Candida, the only other competitor to finish, by under a minute for second prize. The prizes for the class were given by the Commodore, Sir Gerald Fowler. Three of the 12 metre class which have been racing in French waters arrived in time to take part in the regatta.

Details:—

MATCH FOR YACHTS OVER 21 METRES.—Entries:—Britannia (cutter), Lulworth (cutter), White Heather (cutter), Candida (Bermudan), Cambria (Bermudan).

The course set was about 42 sea miles, being three times round a triangle, the western mark being off Rame Head, and the eastern mark off the Mewstone. Over this the allowances were:—Lulworth, scratch; Britannia and White Heather, 6min. 24sec.; Candida, 5min. 15sec., and Cambria, 5min. 57sec. All were reefed, except Lulworth and Britannia, the gaff cutters setting headers. The start was a good one, the order away being Cambria, 18sec. after the gun, Lulworth 28sec., Britannia 30sec., Candida 33sec., and White Heather 36sec.

Candida was in the weather berth, the order of the others along the line to leeward being Lulworth, Cambria, White Heather, and Britannia. It was a reach out of the Sound to Rame Head, where the order was Lulworth, Cambria, Britannia, Candida, and White Heather. There was no change in this order at the Mewstone, but on the beat home to the line from the Eastern mark to finish the round Cambria was passed by Britannia and Candida, while White Heather gave up.

The official times for the round were:—

	H. M. S.		H. M. S.
Lulworth	12 23 20	Candida	12 26 —
Britannia	12 25 12	Cambria	12 29 3

The points of sailing remained unchanged on the second round, on which Cambria gave up. Britannia closed slightly on the leader, both boats dropping Candida, as will be seen by the following official times for the round:—

	H. M. S.		H. M. S.
Lulworth	1 58 29	Candida	1 57 5
Britannia	1 51 57		

Lulworth considerably improved her lead from Britannia on the concluding round, on which the breeze softened somewhat. She led the Royal cutter home by 4min. 24sec., and won easily on time allowance, Britannia just saving her time on Candida for second place by 50sec.

The official times for the race were:—

	Finish H. M. S.	Corrected H. M. S.
Lulworth (winner)	3 15 45	3 15 45
Britannia (2nd)	3 20 9	3 18 45
Candida (3rd)	3 24 50	3 19 35

MATCH FOR THE 12-METRE CLASS.—First prize, £12; second prize, £6. Entries:—

Yacht	Rig	Owner
Flica	Bermudan	C. R. Fairey.
Rhona	Bermudan	Lord Essex.
Mouette	Bermudan	T. O. M. Sopwith.

They were set to sail four rounds of the Knap and Tinker course, all being reefed as they crossed the line at 1 p.m. in the following order:—Mouette to weather, Flica and Rhona, Flica being the leeward boat. Rhona and Mouette made a keen race of it on the first round, on which they opened away from Flica.

The official times for the round were:—

	H. M. S.		H. M. S.
Rhona	1 49 23	Flica	1 52 14
Mouette	1 49 52		

Mouette took the lead on the second round, on which Flica closed on her rivals. The official times for the round were:—

	H. M. S.		H. M. S.
Mouette	2 39 49	Flica	2 41 1
Rhona	2 39 57		

Flica and Rhona changed places on the third round, at the conclusion of which the times were:—

	H. M. S.		H. M. S.
Mouette	3 29 58	Rhona	3 33 21
Flica	3 30 17		

Parliament

NAVAL POLICY

THE FIRST LORD'S DEFENCE

LABOUR CRITICISMS

SLUM CLEARANCE BILL

HOUSE OF LORDS

MONDAY, JULY 21

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the Woolsack at a quarter before 4 o'clock.

The Stockton-on-Tees Corporation Bill was read a third time.

THE HOUSING BILL

The House went into Committee on the Housing (No. 2) Bill—the EARL of DONOUGHMORE (Chairman of Committees) in the chair.

On Clause 7 (under which a local authority may declare an unhealthy area to be an improvement area),

LORD BALFOUR of BURLEIGH moved an amendment providing that a local authority could pass a resolution defining an area as an improvement area if it was satisfied that the conditions of the area were dangerous or injurious to the health of the inhabitants by reason of the disrepair or sanitary defects of the houses therein, or by reason of overcrowding or the bad arrangement of the houses or the narrowness or bad arrangement of the streets. He said that in certain parts of London the number of people living in houses which were dangerous or injurious to health was very much smaller than the number living under grossly overcrowded conditions. The crux of the slum problem in Kensington, for example, was overcrowding. If both the conditions had to be satisfied before an area was defined as an improvement area it would seriously interfere with the improvement of many areas.

LORD PARMOOR asked the noble lord not to press the amendment. The Government had pressed the principle of improvement as far as they could consistently with the scheme of the Bill, and with the approval of the local authorities.

EARL BEAUCHAMP, the BISHOP of SOUTHWARK, and LORD BUCKMASTER urged Lord Parmoor to reconsider this matter before the Report stage.

LORD BANBURY and the EARL of ONSLOW expressed the hope that Lord Parmoor would adhere to his position and keep the Bill in its present form.

After further debate,

LORD PARMOOR promised to look into the question before the Report stage, with a view to meeting the wishes of Lord Balfour of Burleigh.

The amendment was withdrawn.

On Clause 12 (Assessment of compensation for land purchased compulsorily),

LORD BANBURY moved an amendment to provide that full compensation, and not merely site value, should be given to owners of property which was in good order, but which happened to be included within an area scheduled for rehousing.

VISCOUNT BERTIE, supporting the amendment, said that it had the approval of the Auctioneers' Institute, the Surveyors' Institution, and the Standing Committee of Metropolitan Boroughs.

The BISHOP of SOUTHWARK said that if the Bill were altered as the amendment proposed, the value of slum property would be instantly increased. The people who bought slum property knew what they were buying, and the country would be making a present to those property owners if the amendment were passed. He recognized that there were hard cases, but those could be met by giving local authorities wider discretionary powers.

LORD BUCKMASTER said he hoped the House would not accept this amendment.

LORD PARMOOR said that the Government could not consider any proposal which would place an extremely heavy burden on local authorities and prevent them from pressing forward with slum clearance.

After further debate,

The MARQUESS of SALISBURY said a little more time seemed necessary before their lordships reached a decision, and Lord Banbury withdrew his amendment, on the understanding that he reserved the right to bring it up at a later stage.

On Clause 16 (which constitutes the London County Council to be the authority, outside the City of London, to declare any area to be an improvement area) LORD BALFOUR of BURLEIGH moved an amendment to provide that a Metropolitan Borough Council might be the authority in the case of an area containing 10 or less than 10 houses.

LORD PARMOOR said he could hold out no hope that this amendment would be favourably considered. Metropolitan Borough areas might not contain the requisite spaces for carrying out schemes of housing replacement that would be required for slum clearance, and it would be necessary that these schemes should be carried out by the larger authority.

LORD BUCKMASTER said Lord Parmoor had not explained why the amendment could not be accepted. He (the speaker) could not understand why an improvement scheme could not be carried out by a borough council.

LORD PARMOOR said that, as it was necessary to have sites for replacement, the local authority must have power over the larger area. The local authorities had been consulted, and the Bill was the result of an agreement which had been reached between them and the Department concerned.

EARL BEAUCHAMP said Lord Parmoor had let the cat out of the bag in his last remark. The House was not bound by any agreement of the kind that he had indicated.

LORD PARMOOR said he would consider the amendment with a view to seeing whether anything could be done to meet the views of noble lords who were in favour of it.

The amendment was carried by 47 votes to 14.

On Clause 50, which deals with the compulsory purchase of land for housing,

LORD DYNEVOR moved an amendment to provide that no compulsory purchase of land shall be authorized if it involves destruction of or serious injury to the beauty of the landscape or countryside. He said his object was to prevent local authorities from cutting down avenues or rows of trees in order to build houses if by so doing they would injure the beauty of the countryside. He was told that this point was partly dealt with in Clause 38; but he did not think that that was really the case. That clause gave discretionary power to the Minister of Health, and it might happen that a future Minister would not care for the beauty of the countryside. He (the speaker) wished local authorities to be prohibited from destroying the landscape.

LORD PARMOOR pointed out that Clause 38 went a long way in the direction which was desired by the mover of the amendment. The Government could not accept the amendment, because its result would be that the question of natural amenities would be raised in every case of the proposed compulsory acquisition of land; and that would make the position of local authorities very difficult.

VISCOUNT BRENTFORD suggested that on the Report stage the Government might insert in Clause 38 the words "beauty of the landscape."

LORD PARMOOR said that he would certainly consider that.

The amendment was withdrawn.

The Committee stage was concluded, and the House resumed.

The British Museum Bill was read the third time and passed.

Their lordships rose at 28 minutes past 7 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

MONDAY, JULY 21

The SPEAKER took the Chair at a quarter to 3 o'clock.

Falmouth Corporation Water Bill and Walsall Corporation Bill were read the third time. The following Bills were read a second time:—Argyll Trust Estate, Hartlepool Gas and Water, Newcastle-upon-Tyne Corporation (Quay Extension, &c.), River Lee (Flood Relief, &c.), and West Ham Corporation.

QUESTIONS ON INDIA

THE CONFERENCE

LIEUT.-COL. HOWARD-BURY (Chelmsford, U.) asked the Secretary of State for India whether, in view of the many preliminary discussions and agreements that were necessary before all parties in India were ready to come to the Round-Table Conference, he still proposed to hold the Conference on October 20. Would he consider the postponement of the Conference till December, and could he now state what was the composition of the British representation on the Conference?

Mr. BENN, Secretary of State for India (Aberdeen, N.).—In his statement of May 12 the Viceroy contemplated that the delegates would assemble in London about October 20, and that the Conference would begin its work on the conclusion of the Imperial Conference. I see no reason to modify this time-table. I can make no further statement at present as to the selection of delegates or the detailed arrangements for the Conference.

LIEUT.-COL. HOWARD-BURY.—Does the right hon. gentleman consider a little more than two months sufficient time for the very important conversations that must take place before the Conference assembles in order to make it a success?

Mr. WELLOCK (Stourbridge, Lab.).—Is the right hon. gentleman aware that Indian public opinion is strongly opposed to party representation on the Conference?

Miss RATHBONE (English Universities, Ind.).—May I ask the right hon. gentleman whether, in view of the statement in the Simon Report that the women movement in India may hold the key of the situation, and in view of the great social evil —— (Ministerial interruptions and cries of "Speech.")

Mr. FREEMAN (Brecon and Radnor, Lab.).—Can the right hon. gentleman give an assurance that the statement of the Viceroy made two months ago in regard to the Round-Table Conference, that the Indian representatives would meet his Majesty's Government and not merely representatives of parties, will be carried out?

The Minister made no reply to these questions.

EGYPT

SIR K. WOOD (Woolwich, W., U.) asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he could make a statement as to the present position in Egypt; and whether steps were being taken to protect foreign nationals.

Mr. HENDERSON, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Burnley).—Reports of disturbances have appeared in the Press but no official information has been received since the answer given to my hon. and gallant friend the member for Central Hull on July 17. The steps taken by his Majesty's Government to protect foreign nationals in Egypt were indicated in the Prime Minister's statement on July 16. No official diplomatic representations have been made to his Majesty's Government regarding foreign nationals in Egypt, though certain representatives of foreign Governments have made inquiries at the Foreign Office and have intimated their anxiety regarding the situation.

In reply to a further question Mr. HENDERSON said:—I am keeping in the closest touch possible with the situation, being in constant communication with the High Commissioner, and I do not know when I shall be able to give further information.

Mr. HENDERSON, replying to a question by Mr. WARDLAW-MILNE (Kidderminster, U.) about the recent disturbances in Egypt, said that the casualties reported were: 19 persons killed, including one Italian; 10 police and 53 civilians were still in hospital, while 39 police and 65 civilians were out-patients. The Egyptian Army reported four officers and four men wounded, of whom one officer seriously. One British Cypriot was injured, but was able to leave hospital after treatment. No British troops were employed in connexion with these disturbances. No request for further military assistance had been received from Egypt.

EXPORTS TO RUSSIA

EXTENT OF GOVERNMENT LIABILITY

Mr. W. R. SMITH, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade (Norwich), replying to Sir A. KNOX (Wycombe, U.), said:—Under the Export Credits Guarantee Scheme no credits are advanced to Soviet Russia or any other purchasers oversea, but guarantees are given to British exporters. The total face value of contracts entered into under the scheme up to July 12 in respect of exports to Russia was £3,698,547. The Government liability thereon was £2,219,428, or approximately 60 per cent.

BRIG.-GEN. H. BROWN (Newbury, U.) asked what was the total amount of credit guaranteed since January 1, 1930, under the export credits guarantee scheme for contracts providing the payment of a proportion of bills of exchange drawn on Russian purchasers; and for how much drawn on purchasers in the Dominions.

Mr. SMITH.—From January 1 to July 12 last contracts were entered into providing for payment of a proportion of bills of exchange for £3,311,114 drawn on Russian purchasers and £178,706 drawn on purchasers in the Dominions.

BRIG.-GEN. H. C. BROWN.—Is the hon. gentleman aware that £1,000,000 has been lent to Russia in the last month against £100,000 to the Dominions? (Opposition cries of "Answer.") Mr. R. A. TAYLOR (Lincoln, Lab.).—Is it not a fact that applications with respect to trade transactions with the Dominions are considered on their merits, just as are transactions in the Anglo-Russian trade? MAJOR ROSS (Londonderry, U.).—Does the hon. gentleman consider the credit of the Soviet better than that of the Dominions? No further answer was given.

RUSSIAN LUMBER AND CONVICT LABOUR

Mr. HENDERSON, answering Sir K. WOOD, said his Majesty's Ambassador at Washington has reported that a new investigation of Russian labour conditions is being undertaken by the United States Government. Until this investigation, which it is estimated will take several weeks, has been concluded, it is not possible to say whether Russian lumber shipments will be regarded as falling under section 307 of the United States Tariff Act, which forbids the importation of goods produced wholly or in part by convict labour. Assurances have, however, been received that timely notice will be given before the imposition of any future embargo on Russian timber shipments to the United States.

THE SUSPENSION OF MR. BECKETT

PRIME MINISTER ON THE PENALTY

SIR W. DAVISON (Kensington, S., U.) asked the Prime Minister whether he was aware of the feeling among all parties in the House of Commons that suspension for five days under the terms of subsection (2) of Standing Order No. 18 was an inadequate penalty for the gross affront offered to the House last Thursday by the hon. member for Peckham (Mr. Beckett); and whether, in the circumstances, he would recommend to the House the extension of the period of suspension of the hon. member until he had offered a full apology to the House for his conduct.

Mr. MACDONALD, Prime Minister (Seaham), who was received with cheers, replied:—Many representations have been made to me showing the strong feelings which are held by all parties at this gross affront to the House (cheers), and I feel that the House may well expect that the hon. member will, on his own initiative, offer the apology which he owes to the House. But, as regards the penalty, it seems to me preferable in all the circumstances, and after very careful consideration, to abide by the action taken by the House under the Standing Order.

SIR W. DAVISON.—Is the Prime Minister aware that the hon. member in question has added to his offence by subsequent interviews in the Press justifying his conduct, except in so far as no discourtesy to Mr. Speaker was concerned? Mr. MACDONALD.—That is so, and I have not omitted that in my consideration; but my view is that it would suit the dignity of this House far better to leave it without any further reference. (Cheers.)

Mr. SANDHAM (Liverpool, Kirkdale, Lab.).—Will the Prime Minister inform the Opposition that the poverty-stricken cotton workers in Lancashire are looking forward to a settlement of the Indian question? CAPTAIN CAZALET (Chippenham, U.).—Can the Prime Minister say whether the Government are willing to give the House the time for discussion of the motion on the Paper dealing with this matter? (Cries of "No.") Mr. BENSON (Chesterfield, Lab.).—Will the Prime Minister realize that the more this thing is discussed the more advertisement the hon. member for Peckham gets? (General cheers.)

OFFICIAL SECRETS ACT

Mr. MACDONALD, replying to Sir K. WOOD (Woolwich, W., U.) said that he had recently received a deputation from the Newspaper Proprietors' Association, the Newspaper Society, the Institute and Union of Journalists, and Press agencies, in regard to the Official Secrets Acts. It was agreed that representatives of those bodies should meet the Attorney-General to discuss the questions raised in more detail.

BRITISH AND FRENCH NAVAL FIGURES

Mr. ALEXANDER, First Lord of the Admiralty (Sheffield, Hillsborough), informed MAJOR ROSS (Londonderry, U.) that the total tonnage of flotilla leaders and destroyers laid down subsequent to 1918 by the British Commonwealth of Nations was approximately 29,300. The comparable figure for France was approximately 91,770 tons.

MAJOR ROSS.—About three times the amount!

Asked by MAJOR ROSS if he would state the total tonnage of submarines laid down subsequent to 1918 by the British Empire and France respectively, Mr. ALEXANDER said that the approximate figures were: British Commonwealth of Nations, 30,000; France, 61,000.

MAJOR ROSS.—About double the amount!

Mr. ALEXANDER further informed MAJOR ROSS that the total tonnage of warships at present under construction, or ordered, for the British Commonwealth of Nations and France was approximately 69,000 and 153,000 respectively.

THE ELECTORAL REFORM REPORT

SIR S. HOARE (Chelsea, U.) asked the Prime Minister whether he had received the Report of Lord Ullswater's Electoral Reform Conference, and, if so, whether the Report would now be published as a White Paper.

Mr. MACDONALD said that the answer to both parts of the question was in the affirmative.

NAVY ESTIMATES

LIEUT.-COM. KENWORTHY AND THE TREATY

The House then went into Committee of Supply, Mr. YOUNG, Chairman of Committees (Newton), in the Chair.

On the Vote of £6,209,000 for *personnel* of the Royal Dockyards, shipbuilding, repairs, and maintenance,

LIEUT.-COM. KENWORTHY (Hull, Central, Lab.) moved to reduce the Vote by £100. He said that he was completely at a loss to understand the attitude of the Government. They had in the House a majority for the reduction of armaments. The building programme was larger in cruisers than that of the previous Government. That was a betrayal of the pledges of the Government. It was all very well for the First Lord of the Admiralty to say that that was to maintain the *status quo*. The Government were not returned to maintain the *status quo* of the armed forces left to them by their predecessors. When, just before the War, we were threatened by the standing power of the German fleet, the greatest naval threat this country had faced, the Navy Estimates were from £43,000,000 to £47,000,000. Where was the enemy to-day? Yet the Estimates were £51,739,000, together with the Supplementary Estimate of £200,000. It was said that we could not disarm while other nations were arming: that France, for instance, was building more ships than we were building. As France had also the largest Army in the world, why did not Mr. Churchill insist when he was Chancellor of the Exchequer that we should raise an Army equal to that of France?

Mr. CHURCHILL (Epping, U.).—Generally speaking, we have always relied on the naval defence of our island.

LIEUT.-COM. KENWORTHY said we could no longer depend on naval defence, for we were no longer an island. France had an air force twice as strong as our air force, and people who said we must build up to the French Navy would be more logical were they to say we must build up to the French air force. Extravagance on naval expenditure by a Labour Government was certain to be supported by the Conservative Opposition, and perhaps by the Liberal. Unless members who were returned on the Labour policy of reduction of armaments criticized the expenditure of their Government there would be no criticism at all. Moreover, those who were working for peace in other countries were watching to see what we should do, and if the Government's naval expenditure were allowed to pass without protest from the Labour benches, the position of the Radicals and Radical-Socialists in France, of the economists and pacifists in America, and of the civilian politicians in Japan, who were working for the reduction of armaments, would be made increasingly difficult.

Mr. ALEXANDER asked whether his hon. and gallant friend was trying to prevent the ratification of the London Naval Treaty by other countries.

LIEUT.-COM. KENWORTHY replied that the First Lord had not waited until the Treaty was ratified by America and Japan before issuing his naval estimates. He hoped the Treaty was not the last word in disarmament. He wanted to see the Treaty radically revised by another conference within the next few years.

It would take the United States four or five years to build her ration of 8in. gun vessels. In the meantime the British Admiralty was starting the new type of heavy 6in. gun cruisers, which completely outclassed the old cruisers they were replacing. Once more the United States would see us speeding ahead in modern fast ocean-going cruisers. With a residue of four millions from the Unionist programme which the present Government inherited, they had a total of 13 million pounds since the Naval Conference this year for new shipbuilding by a Labour Government. That was 13 millions for unnecessary, provocative, and, in the situation between France and Italy, dangerous shipbuilding. The French reply had now been given. New warships were postponed until the end of the year. His policy for this country was to postpone shipbuilding; that was also should declare and accept the naval holiday. (An hon. member.—Until when?) Until there was another conference. (Unionist laughter.)

COMMANDER SOUTHBY (Epsom, U.).—Does the hon. and gallant gentleman propose that the naval holiday should last from now until 1936?

LIEUT.-COM. KENWORTHY replied that his proposal was that the naval holiday should last until the World Conference on Disarmament in 1931. His right hon. friend's policy was not the policy of "Labour and the Nation." That policy was not to build unwanted ships, but to find alternative work in the dockyards. The protest must come from that side of the House. The Conservative Party would not protest, and as to the Liberals, who were committed, as the Labour Party were, to a reduction of armaments, he did not know what their position was. For himself, he would vote against the Government on this Vote if he was the only one to go into the lobby. His right hon. friend had said that he could not give an estimate of the cost of his building programme because he did not know what type of vessels he was going to lay down. The real reason, he was afraid, was that his right hon. friend dare not give it. His own estimate was that the cost would be between £70,000,000 and £80,000,000, and that was an expenditure which the country certainly could not afford. In any case, they were being asked to vote for estimates which he considered unnecessarily high. In the serious economic situation of the country he called on his hon. friends on that side of the House who remembered their pledges to vote for the reduction. He was afraid the First Lord's policy was a Cabinet policy, but there was no reason why they should not make their protest.

Mr. MACQUISTEN (Argyllshire, U.) said that one reason why the country was struggling so much in the slough of unemployment was that, instead of being content with disarmament in the sense of getting quit of armed forces on land, we had extended it to the Fleet. The result had been the ruin of the iron and steel trade and a tremendous cessation in the coal trade.

Mr. HORE-BELISHA (Plymouth, Devonport, L.) said that whatever might be the theoretical justification for Lieut.-Comdr. Kenworthy's argument, this was not the moment to advocate the reduction of an Estimate which kept in employment a very large number of worthy men and helped to preserve their skill.

The explanatory memorandum stated that, before general proposals covering the whole period of the London Naval Treaty could be presented, "consultation between his Majesty's Governments would be necessary." Did that mean that the Dominions were going to contribute towards the upkeep of the Navy? If it did not mean that, it was no use consulting the Dominions. If "Empire" meant anything it meant common obligations, and the sole virtue of associating the Dominions in the Naval Conference with this country was that they should realize that it was not fair that one small island in one particular corner of the Empire should bear the whole cost of the programme on which the Dominions were consulted, and which they themselves determined. This Estimate was only an instalment. What was the full programme? The First Lord of the Admiralty said: "I cannot tell you until I have consulted the Dominions," it was the constitutional right of members of the House of Commons to know the facts before they granted Supply. (Hear, hear.) If the First Lord could tell hon. members the programme he could stabilize employment and do a great deal to cure industrial depression.

GOVERNMENT REPLY

Mr. AMMON, Financial Secretary to the Admiralty (Camberwell, N.), said that Lieutenant-Commander Kenworthy had been a little careless in some of his references and quotations. The hon. and gallant gentleman assumed from the memorandum that two flotillas of destroyers would be the building programme. It was nothing of the sort. It was proposed to average the programme with one flotilla a year and not two flotillas.

LIEUT.-COM. KENWORTHY.—If the English language means anything the words in the White Paper mean two flotillas a year.

Mr. AMMON said if they were to replace according to the Treaty it would be two flotillas a year. But they were proposing to replace one flotilla a year over the whole period. It was utterly misleading to say, as Lieutenant-Commander Kenworthy had done, that this country initiated the 10,000-ton cruiser. That arose out of the Washington Treaty. We had stated our programme as an earnest of our desire and intention that there should be as big a reduction as possible leading towards disarmament.

The programme would in a large measure stabilize work in the dockyards, and it was hoped that over a number of years continuity of employment would be given. It should be remembered that we were not going the full length of the Naval Treaty and that if other parts of the Empire desired to take a larger share in the defence of the Empire there was room within the Treaty for their doing so. There should be no hesitation on the Government side of the House in backing up loyally and enthusiastically the First Lord, who had come before the House with a programme that, for the first time in the history of this country, put a check on competitive building and at the same time gave security so far as our national interests were concerned through the medium of our Navy.

Mr. MARKHAM (Chatham, Lab.) complained that the explanatory memorandum gave an impression that the Government were reducing less than they actually were.

Mr. HOLFORD KNIGHT (Nottingham, S., Lab.) said that this estimate was in fact the first resumption of a building programme since the Naval Conference, and as, most likely, it would be regarded in other countries as the beginning of a competition in naval armaments, he could not but regard its introduction as unnecessary, provocative, and impolitic.

THE OBJECT OF THE NAVY

MR. CHURCHILL'S VIEWS

Mr. CHURCHILL said that from the moment we abandoned our claim of supremacy at sea under the Washington Conference in 1921 the idea of closing the seas against other Powers had ceased to have any relation to the British Navy. It was not for the closing of the sea routes to others that the British Navy existed. The only object for which it existed was that of keeping the sea routes open for the safe arrival of our own daily bread, and the anxiety of the Conservative Opposition was that even this limited but vital purpose was not within the compass of the British Navy upon the proposals for which the Government had become responsible. Lieutenant-Commander Kenworthy had made a long speech showing how enormous and excessive our naval armaments were. The correct view was the immense reduction in British naval strength which had taken place since the War. No such contraction had taken place in the naval power of any other great country. When the provisions of the London Naval Treaty had been carried out, when the great increases prescribed in every other country had been made effective, and our position had been restricted by the treaty, it would be true of the Navy that we should not have any effectual guarantee either that we could bring in our food supplies across the oceans in the face of the cruisers of other Powers or that we could bring them through the narrow waters in the face of the flotillas of European Powers. Never since the reign of Charles II. had this country been so completely dependent on the good will, which he hoped would not be denied, of other nations, not only in the distant oceans of the world, but also in the narrow seas which washed our very shores. Yet, in face of these facts, they had speeches from the benches opposite as if this country were the aggressor, as if we, above all other Powers, were starting on a naval competition, as if we were the Power which, above all other Powers, was responsible for the great expenditure on naval armaments which had so unhappily characterized the beginnings of the present century.

He was anxious to examine a little more closely the White Paper which the First Lord had circulated. He took first the question of flotillas. He read the paragraph at the bottom of Page 4 as a perfectly clear admission on behalf of the Admiralty that the proper construction of flotillas under the treaty would require 110,000 tons before December 31, 1936. If it did not mean that, what did it mean? Yet the Financial Secretary to the Admiralty had that afternoon declared that not two flotillas but only one flotilla would be constructed each year. He was sure that anyone who had read the White Paper would have been extremely surprised to hear that statement. Obviously the paragraph had been drafted either with the intention of giving the impression of a greater naval construction than the Government intended, and thus of allaying doubts and anxieties on the subject of flotillas, or else, owing to pressure, developed even that afternoon on the Government side, it had been thought better to reduce the programme by one-third. Perhaps the First Lord would tell the Committee exactly what was the purpose of the paragraph and what, in his opinion, the policy on flotillas should be. Were the Government really wise at this moment so to reduce our construction of flotillas and anti-submarine craft or to accept so much lower a ratio of submarines that unquestionably when the provisions of the treaty had been carried out we should be inferior in the narrow seas in submarines and anti-submarine vessels to our nearest neighbour?

Then there was the question of cruisers. The First Lord proposed to build three cruisers—6in. cruisers. He regretted very much that we should be prevented from building vessels equal in fighting power to the contemporary ships which were being laid down in the dockyards of other Powers. There was no comparison between an 8in. gun cruiser and a 6in. gun cruiser. He supposed an 8in. gun cruiser could defeat two or three 6in. gun cruisers and destroy them one by one with the greatest ease. The right hon. gentleman admitted that these 6in. gun cruisers were costly, but perhaps he tried to reassure his pacifist friends by telling them that they were nevertheless comparatively harmless. (Laughter.) He (Mr. Churchill) regretted extremely that we should not be in a position to use our limited funds to the best advantage. He was sure the construction of a large number of 6in. gun cruisers over a period of years when other Powers would be building 8in. gun cruisers and France and Italy were free to make a large construction of 8in. gun cruisers was unthrifty and most injudicious from the point of view of spending the money available for naval defence in the best possible way. We had so tied our hands by treaty engagements and obligations that we no longer had the power to study the British naval problem in its integrity and on its merits. We had to build, not the fleets we required, but conventional fleets, prescribed by treaty conditions.

The whole policy of these naval agreements had been deeply detrimental to the interests of Great Britain. We had condemned ourselves to a heavy continuous expenditure year after year. These estimates and the White Paper did not indicate the slightest relief in naval expenditure. On the contrary, he would have said, looking at the new construction programmes outlined in the White Paper, that we must look forward to an increase in the Navy Estimates next year and the year after. We had gained no credit as a Power making great concessions for disarmament, nor had we made any gain in good will between the naval Powers. He believed that the negotiations out of which the vote had originated and the vote itself were prominent features in a process which had enormously advertised and aggravated naval rivalries, and which at every step would foment and refresh a continued stream of international ill will. The Navy of the United States would in future be measured meticulously year after year against the British fleet. Year after year, as the enormous increases of American shipbuilding became necessary as prescribed by the treaty, and as the heavy burden of estimates rose more and more ill will and criticism would be directed towards this country.

There was not a single redeeming feature in these naval agreements. This vote was the crowning proof of the errors into which we had been led. It was not yet too late. Let us regain the freedom to construct the types of vessel we needed, and delay or accelerate construction entirely in relation to our own peculiar difficulties and dangers. Let us tell the United States that we were not thinking of building against them, that we proportioned our Navy and designed our ships in relation to European and Asiatic dangers, and that when we had fixed our programmes we cordially invited the United States to build to equality on those programmes and place whatever interpretation on equality their experts advised. He hoped the First Lord would be able to hold out some hope that the Government would desist from their fatal policy of hampering British naval construction and forcing us to build a Navy dictated by treaty and paper conventions.

FIRST LORD'S SPEECH

Mr. ALEXANDER said Mr. Churchill did not seem to have learned anything from the experience of the Great War or to have any policy in his mind in regard to securing peace in the future except power to go to an unlimited extent in the provision of armaments. He (Mr. Alexander) was convinced that the country knew that the only course the Government could take was to have conference after conference until, by agreement among all the Powers concerned, they could gradually reduce armaments provision, he would say, if they liked, almost to nothing. Members on his own side thought the steps which the Government, through the Board of Admiralty, were taking were not the best calculated to help in that way. His only complaint against them was that in the presentation of their case they were occasionally a little loose with figures. They were not sufficiently appreciative of what the Government had already done in the direction of disarmament.

Not a word had been said that afternoon to apprehend to its full what the Government did with the programmes of 1928-1929. The Government came into office and found two 8in. cruisers of the 10,000-ton type actually commenced. They were cancelled, and the Government had to meet some claim for compensation for cancellation. They cancelled from the same programme two large submarines and a large submarine depot ship. The Government found another programme approved by the House in March, 1929, which would have provided one additional 8in. 10,000-ton cruiser, two 6in. cruisers, a whole flotilla of destroyers, six sloops, six submarines, and one or two other ancillary vessels. They not merely suspended that programme, after cancelling the other, before going into the Conference, but they cancelled finally one 8in. cruiser, one 6in. cruiser, three submarines, and two sloops; and the savings effected by the treatment by the Labour Government of the two programmes of 1928 and 1929 were well over £12,000,000. Why did not some of his hon. friends give the Government credit for that? All that they had heard from Lieutenant-Commander Kenworthy was that the Government were proposing to build in the two years 1929 and 1930 something which would cost £13,000,000. He would point out, however, that the total of the 1929 and 1930 provision made by the Labour Government was met by the savings already effected by their cancellations. That was a very different picture from that which had been presented to the Committee that afternoon.

THE WHITE PAPER

There had been some misapprehension with regard to the White Paper. It would have been much better, in the light of the new limitation of tonnage provided in the London Naval Conference Treaty, if we could at this moment have issued completely and finally a White Paper programme covering a number of years. It was true to say that we had entered into a world agreement in regard to the Navy in which the tonnage concerned had been reckoned as a unit for the whole British Commonwealth of Nations. Our friends from the oversea Dominions attended the Conference as free and full plenipotentiaries; they had an equal position as signatories of the treaty. They would have the proper right of being consulted in the Imperial Conference, and, he dared say, from time to time, at subsequent conferences, as to what share they would have in the provision of British Commonwealth tonnage in the future. It would be a wrong thing for us, at this moment, to issue, for a whole period of years what our programmes would be right through every year until we had discussed the provisions with representatives of the Dominions. The Government had therefore given to the House a programme which was a reasonable instalment of what our programme ought to be, but which would not prevent a free and full decision from being arrived at in the subsequent discussions with the representatives of the Dominions. Mr. Churchill seemed to regret very much that we were not continuing to build 8in. cruisers, but if he consulted naval authorities they would tell him that the one thing this country ought to do at this moment was to limit, so far as possible, the size, radius, and endurance of those 8in. cruisers which were likely to prey on our trade routes. If that was not the position, why did the right hon. gentleman and his Government in 1927 go to Geneva to a three-Power conference urging that conference to limit the 8in. cruiser provision and to adopt, if possible, nothing but a 6in. gun type? The object of the present treaty was to limit the provision of these fearsome 8in. 10,000-ton ships, and, so far as the oceanic Powers were concerned, the Government had done that. We were now in this much more superior position to the Government in 1927 that we had had these five Powers with us around a table and discussed the whole situation with them. We saw them now approaching each other and much more likely to come to an agreement on principles of limitation of this class of vessel than in 1927 when the right hon. gentleman's Government was unable to persuade them to come to the conference table.

With regard to Lieutenant-Commander Kenworthy's question, "What about starting a new type of cruiser?" he would have thought the hon. and gallant member had enough naval experience to follow closely what had happened in this matter. We were not building a new type of cruiser. The 6in. type was well known. What the Government were proposing to do—and this was the real dynamic of the hon. and gallant member's objection—was to replace a certain number of the smaller type of cruiser, built hurriedly during the War, and suitable enough for service in the kind of action that was foreshadowed in the North Sea, by a cruiser of sufficient radius of action and endurance to perform wider service oversea—for police work, defence of trade routes, and the like. As to destroyers, Mr. Churchill and some of his (Mr. Alexander's) hon. friends said that they did not think the White Paper was quite clear. They seemed to have overlooked the first few words of the paragraph:—"If the aim was to be that our destroyer tonnage on December 31, 1936, should consist of under-age vessels, it would be necessary to lay down 110,839 tons of new construction in the four programme years of 1930-33, inclusive, or an average of more than two flotillas a year." Then they stated in that paragraph what they were going to do. Their aim was not to have all the destroyers under age on December 31, 1926. It was not the fault of the present Government that there had been absolute neglect of destroyer replacement from 1918 right up to 1929, but, as a consequence, the great bulk of their destroyer tonnage had dropped out in a bunch. If they were to build on the basis of replacing them all within two or three years they would have to work overtime and add extra hands to the dockyards, and then have to dismiss half of them again. What they proposed to do was to build within the limits of destroyer tonnage and spread out the period of replacement so that they might stabilize, from that point of view, the work in the private and Government yards. They proposed to lay down one flotilla a year, and they did not think that the efficiency of the Fleet would be seriously affected thereby.

FRANCO-ITALIAN POSITION

Dealing with the general situation, the right hon. gentleman said it had been suggested by Lieut.-Commander Kenworthy that the Government had made a great mistake in announcing their replacement programme because of the situation between France and Italy. The hon. and gallant gentleman had also asserted that this country was the first to announce the nature of the new construction programme. Let them take the last statement first. That just was not true. (Hear, hear.) In November, 1929, the French programme for 1930 was announced. In July, 1929, the British Government had announced the cancellation of a large part of the 1928 programme and the suspension of the whole of the 1929 programme, pending the Conference. But in the following November the French construction programme for 1930 was announced of 40,500 tons.

LIEUT.-COMMANDER KENWORTHY.—That was before the treaty. This is the first announcement since the treaty of any of the signatory Powers.

Mr. ALEXANDER said that the programme announced in November, 1929, for 1930 had never been withdrawn. It was only postponed. It was not a question of announcing after the Conference. It was there, in existence—never altered nor modified. The 1930 programme of the British Government had never been formulated. In April, 1930, Italy announced her 1930 programme, before ours was formulated, of 42,900 tons. What was the use of misleading the public in France and Italy, as well as in this country, into thinking that we had taken the initiative in announcing our programme? (Hear, hear.) That could only have a mischievous effect.

Then let them take the question of whether this was going to help the negotiations between France and Italy. There was not a ship in the programme of the Labour Government which was an addition. The whole of the ships in that programme were replacements, and, in the judgment of many members, inadequate replacements, within the new limited tonnage laid down in the treaty. What was the position in regard to France and Italy? He must be very careful when he said that there was no member of that House who desired more earnestly than he did to see established a speedy agreement between France and Italy to adhere to the limitations proposed in Part III. of the treaty, a treaty which would never probably have come into being but for the action of the Labour Government. Our trouble at present was that neither France nor Italy had been willing to adhere to the limitation. If it was suggested that the action of the British Government was in any way militating against the success of these negotiations, he could refute that argument at once. Those who, in the Conference, negotiated direct with the leading delegates of France and Italy knew that they were fully informed of the position, and that they had not a single moment's anxiety about the Labour Government's replacement programme within the limited tonnage of the treaty. The British Government were quite prepared, as soon as France and Italy had agreed to the principle of limitation to which the three oceanic Powers had already agreed, to confer again together and see how much farther they could go. But surely, the first principle now to be adopted was to say that Britain, with America and Japan, having put their cards on the table, and agreed to the principle of limitation, should first adhere to that principle and then let them confer as to what the next step should be. Was that an unreasonable attitude for the Government that initiated the Naval Conference to adopt? He was prepared to submit that as a sound and sane policy to any impartial tribunal in this country, and none could be more impartial than the House of Commons. He left it at that. (Hear, hear.)

LIEUT.-COMMANDER KENWORTHY said that the speech to which they had just listened might just as well have been given from the other side. (Ministerial cries of "No.") They had had the same arguments from Lord Bridgeman when as Mr. Bridgeman, he was First Lord of the Admiralty.

Mr. SIMMONS (Birmingham, Erdington, Lab.) supported the motion for the reduction, and said it was monstrous that after a naval disarmament conference they should be asked to vote this enormous sum for naval construction.

Mr. TURNER (Batley and Morley, Lab.) said he supported the amendment, his only regret being that it did not propose the wholesale abolition of armaments.

The amendment was rejected by 239 votes to 27—majority, 212.

THE CRUISER PROGRAMME

COMMANDER SOUTHBY then moved to reduce the Vote by £50. Calling attention to the cruiser programme he said that the British Empire demanded a flexible programme of its own choosing—one which had no relation to anybody else's programme, one which was based entirely on the needs of the Empire. The needs of the Empire also demanded an adequate destroyer programme, one which took into consideration the submarine strength of those nations which lay on either side of our trade routes. In the matter of cruisers the Government had let the British Empire down. If we were to reach 1936 with 50 efficient cruisers we should have to build not 15 cruisers but 27, at least five cruisers a year. After agreeing to the figure of 50 the Government found it would be impossible to achieve that figure unless they were to bring forward a programme that would not be stomached by their own backbenchers. The 91,000 tons limitation had put the British Empire in a hole. Under that limitation it would not be possible to get 50 ships unless they were too small. The position in regard to the destroyer programme was very serious. The new construction programme which the First Lord of the Admiralty had announced to-day was inadequate and would let the country down.

VISCOUNTESS ASTOR (Plymouth, Sutton, U.) said that she disagreed entirely with Mr. Churchill's statement that there was no redeeming feature in the Naval Agreement. In domestic life Mr. Churchill was a dove, but in public life he was really a man of war. She did not believe that he wanted war any more than any other member, but he subconsciously thought in terms of war. She took her policy in the Unionist Party from the late Lord Balfour, who was more responsible than anyone else for the Washington Conference. She congratulated the Government on the London Conference, but so long as the world was as it was we needed a sufficient naval force to police our trade routes.

SIR H. CAYZER (Portsmouth, S., U.) said that two great naval experts, Lord Beatty and Lord Jellicoe, had not one whatever for the Naval Treaty. Instead of spending money on further doles it should be spent on putting the country in a safe position from the naval point of view.

MAJOR ROSS complained that the Government's programme of naval construction was not only inadequate, but it did not—as the First Lord had recently confessed—build to the capacity allowed by the Naval Treaty.

Mr. AMERY (Birmingham, Sparkbrook, U.) said that under the Government programme the figure neither for cruisers nor destroyers would be reached until 1939 or 1940. During the period of the Treaty we should not attain the figures provided for at the Conference but at a substantially later date, and therefore we should not be fulfilling the conditions under which the expert advisers of the Admiralty were willing to agree to the Government's figures.

THE FIRST LORD'S REPLY

Mr. ALEXANDER said that he had made it perfectly plain in previous debates that the Government did not intend to adhere to the principle of replacing our cruisers on a 16-year life basis. They were going to regard the whole of our cruiser programme as being one for replacement at the end of a 20-year life. The inclusion in the treaty of the 16-year principle was made specially to meet

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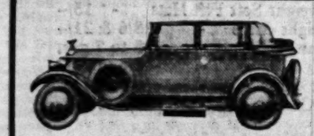

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THE PARLIAMENTARY SYSTEM

IMPROVEMENT OF PROCEDURE

CONFERENCE DEBATE

The two sessions of the Inter-Parliamentary Union Conference in the Royal Gallery of the House of Lords yesterday were entirely occupied with a debate on the Parliamentary system. Lieutenant-Commander Kenworthy, M.P., presided in the morning, and during the afternoon the chair was occupied, first by Mr. Carl Chindblom and later by Comte Sanmartino.

M. RENAUDEL, the French Socialist leader, submitted, on behalf of the permanent committee on political and organization questions, a draft resolution on the present evolution of the Parliamentary system. This expressed the faith of the Conference in the system as the only one which allowed the people to exercise a decisive influence on the formation of the Government and a supervision of its actions, and proclaimed that the Inter-Parliamentary Union should give its assistance in the strengthening and perfecting of Parliamentary institutions. The resolution noted a number of questions whose solution would would be of great influence. Among them were the assignment to local authorities of powers within the frame of national legislation; the instruction of children attending elementary schools in the duties of citizenship; suitable means of correcting the action of a certain part of the Press which presents its readers with a deformed picture of Parliamentary debates; and the improvement of Parliamentary technique and procedure.

M. Renaudel said that before the War there had been constant progress and extension of the representative Parliamentary system, and even the most absolute régimes had to make concessions to that system. While good had come out of the War, liberties had been jeopardized also, and dictatorships were set up in old democracies. The Parliamentary system could have only one basis, universal suffrage, and this could be fully exercised only if there were liberty and civic education. An essential element of the control of Government by a democratic régime was that minorities should have representation in Parliaments. If there was no Opposition then an important section of the population had no opportunity of having its opinions voiced, and the Government was not properly controlled.

POSITION IN EGYPT

PROFESSOR MAKRAM EBEID, a former Minister of Finance in the Egyptian Government, moved as an amendment that the council of the Union should study and report to the Conference at its next sitting what effective measures might be taken by or through the Conference against the overthrow or transgression of Parliamentary régime in any country, against the people's will, with a view to securing the uninterrupted evolution thereof in the interests of human progress and peace. Speaking a little excitedly, Professor Ebeid said the link between the amendment and the resolution was that to evolve, a Parliament obviously must exist. Reaction, which spared no effort to destroy Parliamentarianism was fighting in Egypt in its true colours, brutal and unashamed. The Egyptian Parliament had four times in five years been suspended in one form or another, and the Egyptian peoples, goaded beyond endurance, were now defending their constitutional rights at the price of their blood. What action, he asked, was to be taken by this Conference in support of the youngest member of its family who was almost bleeding to death in the endeavour to hold high the Parliamentary flag? After claiming that the recent Parliamentary system in Egypt had proved an unqualified success, he ended with the exclamation, "The Egyptian Parliament is not dead. Long live the Egyptian Parliament."

The SECRETARY-GENERAL suggested that to put it in order the wording of the amendment should be revised so as to instruct "the competent committee" to study and report to "one of the next conferences" what effective measures might be taken by or through the "Union" against the overthrow or transgression of "Parliamentary life" in any country. PROFESSOR EBEID agreed to these changes.

Although the delegates showed no wish to follow up this Egyptian interpellation there was a long debate on the original resolution, in which many points of view found expression. SIGNOR BORSARELLI (Italy) paid tribute to Parliaments as useful and indispensable instruments of civilization, but considered that circumstances could make it necessary to impose certain controls on their evolution. After the War a strong hand was needed to bring about order. In Italy it was their object to remain true to traditions, but in the spirit of order and control. The success they had obtained was wonderful. Their finances were in order, their factories were full of life, their countryside was being cared for, and every one could see the nation teeming with production and work.

DEMOCRACY ON TRIAL

Mr. M. KENDRIDGE, M.P. (South Africa), thought that to-day democracy was on its trial and Parliament was losing its hold on the respect and estimation of the people. It was of vital importance, he said, that they should devise methods for improving the efficiency of Parliaments and for making them the instrument of democracy in the future.

M. JULIUS LAKATOS (Hungary) asked the Conference to add to the resolution a statement that the introduction into Parliament of the direct representation of the different professional groupings by the so-called corporative system brings with it the danger that individual interests will predominate in the discussions of the Legislative chamber, and that political parties will become more and more split up.

COLONEL HENEAGE, M.P., who pointed out that in this country as an island we had not suffered from racial minorities to the extent that was experienced in other nations, expressed the opinion that we should study the difficulties obtaining abroad more than we had done.

The Conference in the afternoon heard a short address from HERR PAUL LOEBE, the president of the Reichstag, and head of the German group, who reached England yesterday morning. He said that he wished to dispel certain misunderstandings that might arise concerning the political situation in his own country. The mere fact that a majority of the Reichstag was found to overthrow the measures of the Government showed how far they were away from any institution of a dictatorship. Even though the group that shared in the defeat of the Government contained friends of a dictatorship, the situation was such that there need be no fear. The election to take place in Germany would prove how well this statement was justified. In regard to a general crisis in the Parliamentary system, Herr Loebe considered that this was due to the widening of the activity of the State and the widening of the classes who took part in political and Parliamentary life. The increased franchise, including its extension to women, had brought about fermentation. He considered, however, that the Parliamentary system was the only proper expression of democracy. Dictatorships disappeared with the passing of the dictator. Democracy was a lasting institution.

A NEW TECHNIQUE WANTED

Mr. F. W. PETHICK-LAWRENCE, M.P., Financial Secretary to the Treasury, maintained that, in spite of attacks on the system, Parliament was essential to the progress of human society. He recognized, however, that there was need to modernize Parliament and to bring it into accord with modern affairs. Two essential changes had taken place. Parliaments to-day were increasingly concerned with economic issues, and with matters directly affecting the life of the common people. The second change was in the electorate. A little while back only a selected few of the people had the vote, but now in most countries the whole manhood and womanhood of the nation had the franchise. It was sometimes assumed that this extension of the franchise meant a more ignorant voter, but he was convinced that this was not true. Bright boys coming from the schools to-day would put to shame the intelligence of the selected voters of 100 years ago. As a result of these two changes politicians had to find a new technique inside Parliament in order that they might be able to deal with new questions more expeditiously and effectively.

Mr. RUTGERS (Netherlands) contended that the tone of the resolution was too conservative and that the ideas advanced were essentially old.

The MCGILLYCUDDY of the REEKS (Irish Free State) considered that the chief requirements of an ideal Parliamentary system were the adequate representation of all classes of the community and the minimum of delay in formulating and giving effect to necessary legislation.

The discussion was continued by Mr. HALLIN, president of the Swedish group, M. YVON DELBOS (France), and others.

It was decided that the amendments moved in the debate should be referred for consideration to the permanent committee on political questions. The resolution was carried unanimously.

PRIVATE BILLS IN PARLIAMENT

CHANGES IN PROCEDURE RECOMMENDED

The Select Committee appointed to consider whether alterations are desirable in the practice and procedure of the House of Commons to facilitate proceedings on Private Bills and lessen the expense at present incurred have agreed to their report, which was issued as a White Paper last evening (Stationery Office, price 1s. net). Below is a summary of the committee's chief recommendations:—

The newspaper and *Gazette* notices should be shortened and should be preceded by the deposit of the Bill in Parliament. Changes in the dates of the other deposits and in the completion of certain preliminary stages are consequential upon this recommendation, and an amendment of the Borough Funds Act is also required.

The interval between committal and the sitting of the committee should be abolished in the case of unopposed Bills.

The consideration stage should be abolished in the case of unamended Railway and Tramway Bills.

The printing of Lords' amendments to Bills, and of amendments proposed by the promoters on consideration or verbal amendments on third reading, should be compulsory only where the Chairman of Ways and Means considers it expedient.

The counsel to Mr. Speaker should have a vote on the Court of Referees, but should act as an assessor only on the Committee on Unopposed Bills.

The Standing Orders Committee should be reconstituted.

Bills to amend the Public Health Acts should be introduced and passed, approximately, every five years.

In regard to printing, the committee recommend that an inquiry should be undertaken at an early date into the system of reporting in committees; the Bill should be set up in the same style as a Public Bill, the type eventually purchased by the Stationery Office for the production of the sale copies of the Statute, and certain other changes in form should also be adopted; the evidence should be printed in double columns and in the general form at present used for Select Committees; printing of evidence should be dispensed with whenever possible; the printers' accounts should be rendered quarterly, and 7½ per cent. discount given for prompt payment; the 10 per cent. commission allowed to the agents should be discontinued; and the printing charges for all Bills should be investigated at the end of next year, under instructions from Mr. Speaker.

The committee suggest that a scheme should, if possible, be drawn up by the Ministry of Health providing that local authorities should make quarterly payments on account in respect of disbursements, and that the final settlement should be made within six months of a Bill receiving the Royal Assent, or being withdrawn from or rejected by Parliament.

Finally, the report recommends that the appointment of the Local Legislation Committee should be discontinued.

NAVAL, MILITARY, AND AIR FORCE

H.M.S. DORSETSHIRE

The new cruiser DORSETSHIRE, Captain Isham W. Gibson, O.B.E., M.V.O., is ordered to pay off at Portsmouth to-day on the conclusion of her trials, which began about a month ago. The date for the commissioning of the ship for service has been fixed for September 16. Her crew will be drawn from Devonport, and not from Portsmouth, where she was built. By the time she joins the fleet the DORSETSHIRE will have been just about three years under construction, as although authorized in the Navy Estimates of 1926, her keel was not laid until September 21, 1927. She is to relieve the FROBISHER, Captain H. A. Forster, M.V.O., in the Second Cruiser Squadron, Atlantic Fleet. The FROBISHER will be placed in reserve at standard notice (14 days) from the end of the Atlantic Fleet summer leave period.

NEW ROYAL MARINE A.D.C.

Brigadier George Carpenter, O.B.E., D.S.C., who has been appointed a Royal Marine Aide-de-Camp to the King, on the promotion to Major-General of Brigadier F. H. Griffiths, will be remembered as the commanding officer of the Royal Marine Battalion sent to China in January, 1927, at the time of the threat to Shanghai. The son of Major G. Carpenter, late 60th Rifles, he is 53 years of age, and has had over 33 years' service in the Royal Marines. He was Commandant at Ascension in 1910-13, and during the War was awarded the D.S.C. for services in Mesopotamia with the forces under General Townshend. There have been two Royal Marine Aides-de-Camp to the King since some years before the late War.

SLOOPS IN NORTH AMERICA

H.M. sloop HELIOTROPE, Captain E. R. Corson, M.V.O., D.S.C., which has been at St. John's, Newfoundland, for the past fortnight, is due to leave to-day to carry out the following cruise in the vicinity:—Lewisporte, July 23-24; Toulinguet, July 24; Lewisporte, July 24-25; St. Anthony Harbour, July 25-26; Hare Bay, July 26-31; Bay of Islands, August 1-4; Tadoussac, August 6-10; Quebec, August 11-22; and Montreal, August 22-September 3. H.M. sloop WISTARIA, Commander Gerald Curteis, M.V.O., which left Pictou, Nova Scotia, on July 14, and has since been visiting Baddeck, should leave the latter to-day to carry out the following programme:—North Sydney, July 22-25; St. George's Bay, July 26-August 4; Bonne Bay, August 5-11; Dalhousie, August 12-18; Quebec, August 20-28; Three Rivers, August 28-September 1; Montreal, September 1-13; Charlottetown, September 16-22; Halifax, September 23-24.

KEYHAM COLLEGE ANNIVERSARY

The magazine of the Royal Naval Engineering College, Keyham, recalls that the fiftieth anniversary of the college has now been reached, the first students having joined in July, 1880. The training of "engineer boys" for the Fleet began at Woolwich in 1837. In the early 'sixties, when the system had spread to other dockyards, the boys became "students," and were eligible for scholarships at South Kensington and at Greenwich. Largely through the recommendations of the Cooper Key Committee of 1873, H.M.S. MARLBOROUGH was allocated for the students at Portsmouth, and later Keyham College, Devonport, came into existence. With few exceptions, all the senior engineer officers who served in the late War passed through either Keyham or the MARLBOROUGH. Under the Selborne-Fisher scheme of education, entries were stopped in 1905, and Keyham was later set apart for training the engineer specialists from Osborne and Dartmouth, until the War interrupted the progress of the scheme. It was then utilized for special entry cadets. After the War, in 1919, it reverted to its original purpose, and since 1922 all midshipmen (E.) have been trained there.

NEW ACTING MATES (E)

The following engine-room artificers, third class, have been promoted to the rank of acting mate (E), to date July 1, 1930:—C. H. Martin (Devonport Barracks), C. Rothwell (H.M.S. VULCAN), D. F. H. Chandler (Portsmouth Barracks), and J. A. Blockley (Chatham Barracks). The scheme of promotion to mate (E) is that by which ratings of the engineer branch may rise to commissioned rank by merit at an earlier age than by serving all through the warrant grade. The number of commissions granted this year is the same as in 1929, but one less than in each of the years 1923 to 1928 inclusive, when five were awarded. Several of the original mates (E), who were commissioned in 1914-15, have now reached the rank of engineer-commander.

CAPTAIN OF GUN FIRST CLASS

Current Fleet Orders notify that no further candidates for the rating of Captain of Gun First Class will be accepted. In future all men on draft for H.M.S. NELSON and RODNEY holding the rating of Captain of Gun Second Class will undergo a 10 days' course in 16in. turret instruction in the gunnery school. From these the actual number to be employed and paid as acting Captain of Gun First Class in the RODNEY and NELSON will be selected, as vacancies occur, by the commanding officers. Those selected will revert to Captain of Gun Second Class on ceasing to be employed as acting Captain of Gun First Class.

BISLEY MEETING

MISS FOSTER'S LEAD TO RIFLEWOMEN

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

N.R.A. CAMP, JULY 21

Now that the marksmen and the teams are gone and Bisley is an abandoned camp there comes opportunity for pondering the effect which Miss Foster's success last Saturday will have upon the future of the National Rifle Association and upon rifle shooting generally.

Lord Jellicoe, the president, and the members of the council are avowedly gratified that the council's decision to admit all members of the Services past and present, irrespective of sex, has allowed a woman to win the King's Prize.

On Saturday the president of the N.R.A. was the first to congratulate the latest gold medallist, and he renewed those congratulations from the platform of the Umbrella Tent at the subsequent prize-giving. The permanent officials of the association not only felicitate the King's prize-woman, but they congratulate the N.R.A. upon the opportunity for extending the national interest in shooting which her success affords.

In the many societies affiliated to the Society of Miniature Rifle Clubs there are hundreds of rifle-women who may be prompted by another woman's success to turn their attention to the Service rifle. In that lies promise of prosperity for rifle clubs now in parlous state as regards membership. In that, too, may be found a contribution towards the solution of the problem of Territorial Army recruiting. If Miss Foster's lead is followed, the young riflemen who now, after marriage, all too frequently desert the ranges will be encouraged by the new love to remain true to an older love which may be mutual. There are several married pairs already—some were here last week—who met for the first time on the ranges and who still shoot here together. Some few bring their boys, in O.T.C. or Territorial Army uniform. The connexion between the range and the uniform is so obvious that the probable effect of Miss Foster's Gold Medal upon the recruiting problem needs no further expounding.

The following statistics published to-day complete the list of aggregate and other results for which competitors have been waiting:—

MATCH RIFLE ASSOCIATION CUP.—Ten shots at 1,100 yards; h.p.s., 50 points; won last year by Mr. F. W. Jones with 50.—1, (The Cup), Maj. T. Ranken, late 1st R. Scots, 50; 2, Capt. J. V. Jacklin, late Essex Rgt. and Lt. O. Western, late R.G.A., equal, 50; 4, Maj. S. Pixley, English VIII. Club, 49; 5, Mr. Maurice Blood, Stock Exchange R.C., 49; 6, Mr. D. A. Grenfell, North London R.C., 49; 7, Capt. H. St. O. Maxwell, 4 Suffolk Rgt., 48; 8, Mr. A. E. Rogers, English VIII. Club, 48.

SERVICE RIFLE ASSOCIATION CUP.—200 and 600 yards; seven shots at each distance; h.p.s., 70 points; won last year by Sct. A. G. Fulton with 68.—1 (The Cup), Spr. A. Smith, late R.E., 69; 2, Lieut. C. A. Sutherland, late Black Watch, 69; 3, Sergt. W. Webster, late 4th City of London Rgt., 68; 4, Lieut. G. Harrison, R.N., 68; 5, Sergt. A. G. Fulton, late Queen's West, R8s., 68; 6, Lieut. R. Congreve Pridgeon, late 2/7 Hants Rgt., 67; 7, Sergt. N. Feredin, Rhodesia, 67; 8, Ar.-Sgt. J. MacCallum, late 7 A. and S.H., 67; 9, Pte. T. V. Northcote, late 6th Manchester Rgt., 67; 10, Capt. C. H. Vernon, late R.A.M.C. (T.), 67; 11, Capt. H. O. Cousins, late 5th Essex Rgt., 67; 12, Capt. H. O. Cousins (for Mrs. H. O. Cousins), 67; 13, Lieut. A. Eccles, 5th Seaforth Highdrs., 67; 14, Lieut. G. P. Booth, late R.A.F., 67; 15, C.Q.M.S. W. E. C. Owen, Rhodesia, 67; 16, Lieut. L. M. McBean, Rhodesia, 67; 17, 2/Lt. R. N. Baike-, 7th Notts and Derby Regt., 67; 18, Major H. C. Patrick, R. of O., 67; 19, Major A. S. Turnham, 10th Hussars, 67; 20, Sergt. R. T. Parr, late 4th R. Fus., 67; 21, Capt. A.G. Castle, S. Africa, 67; 22, C.S.M. F. H. Morgan, Rhodesia, 66; 23, Major T. Sutton, late R.A. (T.), 66; 24, Major P. S. Bapty, India, 66.

MAPPIN CUP.—S.R.a.b.; Services teams of six; aggregate scores in Stephens, Secretary of State, and Wantage rapid-fire competitions; h.p.s., 900 points; won last year by H.M.S. Pembroke with 728 points.—1, H.M.S. Pembroke, 738; 2, Small Arms School, 717; 3, H.M.S. Vivid "A," 706; 4, R.M., Chatham, 696; 5, H.M.S. Excellent, 674; 6, H.M.S. Victory, 665.

STEWARD CUP.—S.R.a.b.; teams of four; highest aggregate in Alexander; h.p.s., 280 points; won last year by City R.C. with 254.—1, City R.C. "A," 264; 2, Rhodesia, 262; 3, Brighton R.C. "B," 258; 4, Midland R.C., 255; 5, Gold Coast, 254; 6, R.M., Portsmouth, 252; 7, H.M.S. Dominion, 252; 8, H.M.S. Pembroke, 251.

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR.—S.R.a.b.; 10 shots rapid at 500 yards; h.p.s., 50 points; won last year by Lt.-Cdr. C. E. St. Aubyn, R.N., with 48.—1, C.S.M. F. H. Morgan, Rhodesia, 48; 2, Sergt. J. V. Austman, Canada, 47; Q.M.S. C. W. Churcher, S.A.S., 47; 4, A. B. A. E. Fleet, R.N., 47, Sergt. W. G. Hoskins, 1st R. Sussex Regt., 47; 6, Sn. Cr. Coombs, R.N., 46, C.P.O. J. Hudson, R.N., 46, Lieut. G. F. Johnson, 1st Scots Guards, 46, Major A. S. Turnham, 10th R. Hussars, 46; 10, C.P.O. E. W. Gully, R.N., 46; 11, Lieut. D. T. Burke, Canada, 45; 12, Q.M.S. W. Cryster, S.A.S., 45; 13, C.P.O. P. H. Griffiths, R.N., 45; 14, Corpl. A. V. Hawkes, Suffolk Regt., 45; 15, Lieut. J. P. de W. Kitcat, R.N., 45; 16, C.S.M. A. Turner, R. Scots, 45; 17, Q.M.S.I. E. Maltman, S.A.S., 45; 18, Lieut. P. de K. Dykes, Camb. Univ. O.T.C., 45.

STEPHEN'S CUP.—S.R.a.b.; 10 shots rapid at 200 yards; h.p.s., 50 points; won last year by Cdr. F. E. P. Hutton, R.N., with 50 points.—1, C.P.O. H. H. Harris, R.N., 45; 2, Lt.-Cdr. C. E. St. Aubyn, late R.N., 45; 3, C.-Cdt. D. D. Lovell, Oxf. Univ. O.T.C., 44; 4, Sgt. J. V. Austman, Regina Rifs., Canada, 44; L.A.C. V. W. Hall, R.A.F., 44; 6, Lt. J. Collins, S.A.S.C., 44; 7, L.-Sn. H. Strickland, R.N., 44; 8, C.P.O. J. Hudson, R.N., 43; 9, Cpl. C. Willott, R.A.F., 43; 10, C.P.O. R. Blofield, R.N., 43; 11, C.P.O. A. G. Dunford, R.N., 43; 12, Lieut. C. E. E. Greaves, R.E., 43; 13, Sergt. A. Hornsey, 4th R.W. Kent Regt., 43; 14, Sergt. W. Hoskins, 1st R. Sussex Regt., 43; 15, Lieut. W. Jagger, 2nd R.E.C., 43; 16, Lieut. J. P. de W. Kitcat, R.N., 43; 17, P.O. C. K. Laban, R.N., 43; 18, Lieut. J. A. Barlow, West York's Regt., 42.

WANTAGE.—S.R.a.b.; 10 rounds snap at 200 yards; h.p.s., 50 points; six scores of 49 last year.—1, C.P.O. J. Hudson, R.N., 50; 2, A.B. A. E. Fleet, R.N., 50; 3, C.S.M. F. H. Morgan, S. Rhodesia, 50; 4, Lieut. P. de K. Dykes, Camb. Univ. O.T.C., 50; 5, C.S.M. C. J. Westcombe, 2nd Som. L.I., 50; 6, C.P.O. P. H. Griffiths, R.N., 49; 7, R.S.M. P. I. Hanlon, 1st R. Sussex Rgt., and Corpl. C. Willott, R.A.F., equal, 49; 9, S./Lt. G. F. M. Best, R.N., 49; 10, C.P.O. M. Kelly, R.N., 49; 11, C.P.O. A. G. Dunford, R.N., and Sergt. W. G. Hoskins, 1st R. Sussex Rgt., equal, 49; 13, P.O. C. W. Hill, R.A.F., 49; 14, Lieut. J. P. de W. Kitcat, R.N., 49; 15, P.O. G. Roberts, R.N., 49; 16, Rfmn. F. J. Coles, 1st Monmouthshire Rgt., 49; 17, Sergt. J. V. Austman, Regina Rif. Canada, 48; 18, Lieut. J. Barlow, W. Yorks Rgt., 48; 19, Lieut. D. T. Burke, Canada, 48; 20, Lieut. C. Burton-Brown, 6th Queen's R. Rgt., 48.

EGG POOL AGGREGATE.—1, Maj. A. Talbot-Smith, late 4th Queen's Royal Rgt., 55; 2, Mr. A. E. Martin, West of Scotland R.C., 53; 3, R.S.M. P. Foster, 2nd E. Yorks Rgt., 49; 4, Mr. A. H. Ford, City R.C., 36; 5, Sgt. W. G. Hoskins, 1st R. Sussex Rgt., 33; 6, Lt. F. Wood, E. Rid. York Yeo., 32; 7, S.M. T. Cook, late R.A.M.C., 29; 8, Capt. F. M. Davis, late 7th London Rgt., 26; 9, Lt. J. Carslake, 5th R. Warwickshire Rgt., 24; 10, C.Q.M.S. L. Freeman, late Civil Service, 23; 11, C.S.M. H. T. Cooper, N.R.A.S. of M., 22; 12, Lt. A. E. Thresher, late 60th Signal Coy., R.E., 22.

MARTIN SMITH.—Sporting Rifle.—Series A.—1, Sgt. W. J. S. Alton, late R.A.C., Lt. J. N. Dow, 7th E. Canadian M.G.C., P.O. G. Richardson, R.A.F.O., and Capt. L. B. L. Hughes, R. Aero Club, 5; 4, Lt. E. N. Barker, late 7th Notts and Derby Regt., C.S.M. T. H. Kerr, late N.R.A., 8 of M., Pte. R. W. Lockwood, late 7th Essex Regt., and R.Q.M.S. Chas. Moore, St. John's Fus., Canada, equal, 40; 9, O./Cdt. D. M. Chance, late Camb. Univ. O.T.C., 40; 10, C. M. Harris, Oxf. Univ. O.T.C., 40; 11, Maj. P. S. Bapty, India, 39; 12, Lt. E. Keen, late 3rd C. Lt., 39; Col. G. H. Leigh, late 17th S. Lancs., Mrs. J. N. Dow, St. John, N.B., Canada, and Maj. T. Ranken, late R. Scots, equal, 39. Series B. (telescopic sights).—1, Col. J. Hamilton Leigh, R. Corps of Sigs., 28; 2, Maj. H. A. Pallant, late R.A.M.C., 24.

AMAZONS TROPHY.—Sporting Rifle; Women.—1, Mrs. J. N. Dow, St. John, N.B., Canada, 42; 2, Mrs. Abbay, Kenya, 40; 3, Mrs. Hamilton-Leigh, 35.

MOVEMENTS OF SHIPS

ATHENS, July 19.—Revenge arrived.
BLYTH, July 19.—Fitzroy arrived from survey.
BOURNEMOUTH, July 19.—Centaur arrived.
BRIDPORT, July 18.—Adventure arrived.
BRIXHAM, July 18.—Liffey, Garry, and Kennet arrived.
CAMPBELTOWN, July 18.—Pandora arrived.
CHATHAM, July 18.—Marshal Soult arrived.
COWES, July 19.—Wallace arrived.
DARTMOUTH, July 18.—Pangbourne, Sutton, and Dunbar arrived. July 19.—Tara and Forres arrived.
DEVONPORT, July 19.—Drifters Mist and Whirlpool arrived; and Albury (with Britannia) arrived.
DOVER, July 19.—Wessex, Wolfhound, Walpole, Versatile, Velox, and Whirlwind arrived.
DURBAN, July 19.—Wallflower left for Simonstown.
EAST LONDON, July 19.—Carlisle left for Simonstown.
ESQUIMALT, July 18.—Dauntless left for Wrangell.
EURIPO CHANNEL, July 18.—Cairo arrived.
FALMOUTH, July 19.—Forres and Mist left.
FOLKESTONE, July 19.—Repulse and Sheen arrived.
FOWEY, July 19.—Warwick, Watchman, and Walker arrived.
FRISI, July 19.—Veronica arrived.
GREENOCK, July 19.—Tedworth left for Portsmouth.
GUERNSEY, July 18.—Tetrarch arrived.
HALIFAX, July 19.—Durban and St. Abbs arrived, and left.
JERSEY, July 19.—Carstairs left for St. Peter Port.
KHOR JANAMA, July 18.—Cyclamen arrived.
LYME REGIS, July 18.—Rodney arrived; and Whirlpool arrived, and left for Devonport July 19.
MALTA, July 18.—Wren left for Spetsai; and Whitshed left for Alexandria. July 19.—Amazon left for Skiathos. July 20.—Witch and Whitehall left for Skiathos.
MONTEREY, July 19.—Despatch left for Prince Rupert.
PORTLAND, July 18.—Wessex, Wolfhound, Walpole, Warwick, Watchman, and Walker left; and Noontide arrived. July 19.—Centaur, Campbell, Vidette, Walhac, and Valhalla left.
PORTSMOUTH, July 18.—Shower arrived. July 19.—Repulse arrived, and left; Suffolk, Emperor of India, Rose, and Submarines M 3, L 25, and H 32 arrived; and Versatile, Velox, and Whirlwind left for Dover.
QUEENSTOWN, July 19.—Scythe arrived, and left for Devonport.
SEATON, July 18.—Barham and Tara arrived; and Lunar Bow arrived, and left for Portsmouth. July 20.
ST. PETER PORT, July 19.—Carstairs arrived.
SHANGHAI, July 19.—Cumberland arrived.
SHEERNESS, July 19.—Marlborough arrived. July 20.—Teazer left for Dover.
SIMONSTOWN, July 18.—Verbena arrived.
SKIATHOS, July 18.—First Cruiser Squadron, Eagle, Sandhurst, Ambuscade, Volunteer, and Third Destroyer Flotilla (less Anthony and Witherington) arrived. July 19.—Witherington arrived. July 20.—Waterben left for Kavalla.
SPETSAI, July 18.—First Destroyer Flotilla (less Vendetta, Vivacious, and Waterhen) arrived. July 19.—Resource and Crescent Moon arrived.
SUDA BAY, July 18.—First Submarine Flotilla (less L 16) arrived; and Witherington left for Skiathos.
SWANAGE, July 18.—Sesame arrived. July 19.—Campbell arrived.
TALANTO, July 18.—Stuart and Third Destroyer Division arrived.
TAMATAVE, July 19.—Calcutta arrived.
TORQUAY, July 18.—Nelson arrived. July 19.—Forres arrived.
WEI-HAI-WEI, July 19.—Cumberland left for Woosung.
WUHU, July 17.—Gannet arrived.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments were made by the Admiralty yesterday:—

ACTG. SUB-LIEUTS.—J. D. WATSON, E. N. SINCLAIR, and W. C. SCOULAR, to Excellent (Aug. 11).
ENGINS. COMMR.—D. J. HOARE, to Excter (Aug. 19).
PAYMR. CAPT.—R. A. JENKIN, C.B., O.B.E., to Victory, as Port Accountant Officer (Aug. 26), and as Port Librarian on staff of C. in C., Portsmouth.
PAYMR. COMMRS.—H. C. F. PINSENT, to Pembroke (Aug. 15), and A. S. WITHAM, to Victory (Aug. 16).
WT. SUPPLY OFFICERS.—J. BLUNDELL, to Constance (July 21), and F. H. SYMONS, to Nelson (Aug. 18).
ROYAL NAVAL VOLUNTEER RESERVE.
SUB-LIEUT.—DEREK L. M. CASTLE, to Pangbourne (Aug. 4).

TO-DAY and DAILY

HAMPTONS JULY SALE

secures to every customer values in House Furnishings which are never equalled elsewhere. *For example:*

Lot 718. HAMPTONS' EXTRA FINE FANCY

TURKEY CARPETS

The carpets offered in this lot comprise a very great variety of sizes and the latest productions both in design and colourings. They are guaranteed to be, in every respect, identical with those sold by Hamptons all the year round and, as will be seen from the reductions specified, many outstanding values are obtainable. A number of the sizes available are as follow:—

ft.	in.	ft.	in.	Reduced from	To
8	9×	7	0	£13 9 6	£11 2 6
10	0×	6	11	15 4 0	12 12 6
10	10×	9	0	21 8 6	17 13 6
11	2×	9	2	22 9 6	18 11 0
11	7×	12	0	30 10 6	25 4 0
11	11×	9	0	23 11 0	19 8 6
12	7×	10	2	28 2 0	23 4 0
12	11×	11	11	33 16 0	27 18 0
13	4×	10	0	29 6 0	24 3 6
13	10×	10	1	30 12 6	25 5 6
14	2×	9	8	28 15 0	23 15 0
14	2×	11	0	34 4 6	28 4 6
14	2×	12	3	£38 2 0	£31 19 0
14	10×	10	10	35 6 0	29 2 6
15	0×	12	0	39 10 0	32 12 0
15	1×	11	2	36 19 6	30 10 6
15	7×	10	10	37 1 6	30 12 0
16	0×	11	0	38 9 0	31 15 0
16	7×	11	7	40 13 0	33 11 0
16	9×	11	2	41 1 0	33 17 6
17	0×	10	10	40 8 6	33 7 6
17	11×	12	0	47

Letters to the Editor

THE FUTURE OF INDIA

STATUS AND FUNCTION

Various aspects of the Indian question are discussed in the letters printed below, which are a representative selection from the many which "The Times" is receiving on the subject.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Earl Winterton has put into plain language what I should call the official English interpretation of this phrase Dominion Status. In doing so he has, we may hope, dissipated some of the misunderstanding which has so long clouded British-Indian relations. But he has completely failed to grasp the real point of the letters of Sir Francis Younghusband and Mr. Norman Cliff. His letter, however, together with the Simon Report, does bring out clearly the psychological gulf which still divides Great Britain and India.

British public men who use the phrase Dominion Status are thinking exclusively in terms of practical government, of function. They ignore the essential difference between equality of status and equality of function, which was emphasized over and over again by General Smuts in speeches in this country and in Canada six months ago. The Dominions, Canada, Australia, and South Africa, acquired equality of status with the Mother Country in the special post-War circumstances. Such equality of status was confirmed unobtrusively by the independent signature of the Peace Treaties and by separate, free, and independent representation at the League of Nations, and in the international field India too—not British India but India as a whole—acquired equality of status with the Mother Country.

In the case of the Dominions that equality of status was solemnly recognized and affirmed at the Imperial Conference in 1926. Obviously they do not possess equality of function. Moreover, this country, while recognizing fully the adult status of the daughter nations, preserves—and is entitled to preserve—the status of Mother Country, for in matters of defence, shipping, and family constitutional affairs she exercises certain functions on behalf of her daughters.

Now, for obvious reasons, India was not included within the memorable Balfour declaration. Not merely was equality of function looked upon then as a chimera, but equality of status also was denied. In other words, India was brutally reminded by a too motherly mother that she was not an adult people, although in the international community she is recognized as an adult. Is it surprising that Indians smart under a sense of injury to their self-respect, and are impatient to set up house for themselves?

It cannot be too often recalled that Gandhi, Nehru, &c., are clamouring only for Dominion status. They are realists far more than British Conservatives or Liberals give them credit for; and they recognize that the vast sub-continent of India is unfitted for equality of function with an old-established European nation-State like Great Britain, France, or Germany.

Sir Francis Younghusband has shown the inadequacy of Winterton's interpretation of Dominion Status in terms of military defence. I would suggest, too, that the man who can raise the case of Southern Rhodesia by way of analogy reveals himself a victim of that very psychological inhibition which is at the root of our present trouble. In Southern Rhodesia his Majesty's Government in Great Britain retains certain powers on behalf of native Africans, this being the accepted principle of trusteeship—while presumably encouraging a handful of white residents to help through their part in certain Government functions in the development of the community. In India we are not dealing with "childlike" natives, we are dealing with a people (320,000,000)—with countless differences—and practically none of them look at things in the British way, yet all are conscious and proud of an Indian civilization which is at least as worthy of respect as our Western civilization.

We are apt to forget that the committee which worked out the memorable Balfour statement of the Constitution of the British Commonwealth of Nations added a rider showing clearly that they at least appreciated the distinction between status and function. They said in fact that "although equality of status was the root-principle governing Imperial relations, the principles of equality and similarity appropriate to status did not universally extend to function."

Surely, if we would bring fresh minds to the whole question, and between now and the Imperial Conference the Prime Minister could drive home this definition between status and function, this very phrase Dominion Status may yet prove the bridge for which all men of good will and common sense are seeking. There is no reason whatsoever why, in the words of Dewan of Mysore, the Conference should not result in the establishment of the Constitution of India on the basis of a self-governing Dominion.

I am, &c.,
W. HORSFALL CARTER.
Marlow, Bucks.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Sir Francis Younghusband and Earl Winterton have done the greatest service with your kind cooperation in raising and qualifying respectively the phrases "responsible government" and "Dominion status."

The professed object of Great Britain in India had been as stated by the late Mr. Montagu—namely, "an opportunity to all nations flying the Imperial flag to control their own destinies." Luckily, this has been reaffirmed from time to time by all the parties. As recently as 1927, Mr. Baldwin, then Prime Minister, after paying a great tribute to the national progress of India, reiterated it by saying, "In all the joint activities of the British Commonwealth of Nations India now plays her part, and in the fullness of time we look forward to seeing her in equal partnership with the Dominions."

Certainly according to Earl Winterton the Imperial Conference gave a very special meaning to Dominion status. Does not that mean the very delightful message of our beloved King, delivered to us through H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught—i.e., "For years, it may be for generations, patriotic and loyal Indians have dreamed of Swaraj for their Motherland. To-day you have beginnings of Swaraj within my Empire, and widest scope and ample opportunity for progress to the liberty which my other Dominions enjoy"?

Great Britain has created the modern India, and in it, patriotism. There is no use in creating mistrust and anger on the terminology of phrases. Let us all work for the progress of the Empire, and remember the great Proclamation of Queen Victoria, "In their (Indians') prosperity will be our strength; in their contentment our security, and in their gratitude our best reward."

Yours obediently,
CHAMAN LALL, Hon. Secretary, Chief Punjab Association, London.
The Chaman, Park-road, Chiswick, July 19.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—There are several organizations in this country, composed of men who have been officials in India or were engaged in business, doing propaganda to create the impression that a large measure of self-government for India would mean chaos and disaster. The views of the Europeans now resident in India are entitled to greater weight than of those who are not in touch with her people and can only speak in terms of the past. Sir Hugh Cocke, the leader of the European group in the Legislative Assembly, said a few days ago that the European community in India would not allow the diehards in England to dictate their policy. In addition, the committees of the Bombay branch of the European Association and of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce (purely a European organization) have stated publicly that "simultaneously with the calling off of the civil disobedience movement there should be a general amnesty to all political prisoners not guilty of violent crimes and the definition of the Round-Table Conference to be the evolution of a self-governing Dominion constitution, with safeguards for the transition period."

It is remarkable that these two important organizations should endorse a policy which would satisfy most sections of public opinion in India except possibly the extreme left wing of the Congress. What seems strange is that men who were once ardent believers in the correctness of the theory of "the men on the spot" (when they themselves were in positions of responsibility) should now discard it because it does not suit their prejudices. Does it not strike them that with a boycott movement which threatens every form of economic and social activity in India the European community has a very strong case for suggesting that "it behoves both sides (the Government and the Congress) to do everything in their power to secure peace with honour"?

Yours, &c.,
B. SHIVA RAO.
100, St. Ermin's, Westminster, S.W.1.

PRICES FOR BLACK CURRANTS

FOREIGN DUMPING

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—During the black-currant season of 1925 the head of one of the largest British jam-making firms implored the secretary of a large fruit-growing society to find him black currants at £90 a ton. To-day, that same secretary has some hundreds of tons for sale by the members of his society, and from every jam manufacturer whom he approaches he receives the reply:—"Why should I buy forward on a falling market? I can buy foreign fruit at a price at which it does not pay British growers to pick black currants."

The black-currant season is in full swing, and within the last few days £17 a ton on rail is about the best price it has been possible for a British grower to obtain for the fruit. What, then, is the grower's position? Two tons an acre is a bumper crop of black currants, and where the orchards are near the station the cost of the fruit on rail is not less than £44, made up as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Rent, cultivation, maintenance, spraying, &c., of 1 acre up to the time of picking	30	0	0
Picking at 10d. a stone for 2 tons	13	6	8
Weighing, packing, and carting to the station at 15s. a ton	1	10	0
	£44	16	8

As the grower cannot obtain more than £17 a ton, he stands to lose £5 8s. 4d. an acre. An average crop, however, is not two tons an acre, but 1½ ton, and at that rate the loss to the grower would be over £15. Is it any wonder that growers are seriously considering the alternative of leaving the fruit unpicked? During last week black currants were sold at auction in the Netherlands at £9 3s. a ton, and the same fruit can be landed here at £13 a ton. French black currants can be delivered in this country at correspondingly lower prices. It might be supposed that the price of jam would bear some relation to the cost of fruit, but the relation is remote. In 1929 the average wholesale price of black currants was 3d. a pound less than in 1928. In some places the jam was sold at ½d. a pound less than in 1928, but generally, the price for the two years was identical.

It is, perhaps, natural that in the circumstances the British grower of black currants should regard the prevention of what he believes to be foreign dumping as a remedy for his troubles, and if free traders tell him that protection will increase the cost of the fruit to the consumer, the answer is that the retail price of black currants does not seem to depend on the wholesale price.

Great Britain can produce all the black currants she needs, and there is enough fruit in the country to ensure that exorbitant prices will never be obtained. The industry employs a considerable amount of labour, both regular and casual, the usual ratio of the first on a fruit farm being one man to nine acres. If dumping is not stopped the British farmer must cease growing black currants and find another crop to take its place. It is becoming annually more difficult, however, for him to find any form of fruit in which foreign competition does not press on him, as he thinks, unfairly.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
T. R. C. BLOFELD.
Hoveton Fruit Farm, Norwich.

INCOME-TAX RELIEFS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May I briefly venture to call the attention of parents and of private examination coaches to a matter affecting their interests?

Paragraph 16 in the list of Income Tax Reliefs states that deduction of tax on £60 for the first child of 16 or over, and on £50 for subsequent children, may be claimed by the parent in respect of "full-time instruction at any university, college, school, or other educational establishment."

My son, aged 17, who is destined for a university, has, in order to matriculate, been receiving full-time instruction in appropriate examinable subjects from three highly qualified professional tutors. Because individually or collectively these tutors are neither a "college, school, or other educational establishment," my claim for relief has been disallowed by the I.T. Inspector, and his action has been upheld by the Board of Inland Revenue. Presumably if I had sent my son to one of the so-called "tutorial colleges" everything would have been in order. But is this not a narrow interpretation of the spirit of the Regulations, which are intended to encourage higher education?

Yours faithfully,
HOWARD J. FEENY.
2, Mannering-road, Sefton Park, Liverpool, July 19.

DISTURBANCES IN EGYPT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In an editorial in to-day's issue you seem to attribute the cause of the last disturbances in Egypt to the Wafd campaign. May I ask if it is to be expected that the representatives of the people and the country as a whole should watch unconcerned the latest attempt to close Parliament and to suppress representative government in Egypt?

The trouble at Bilbeios and Mansura actually broke out when the police tried to prevent what would have remained otherwise a peaceful demonstration. The feelings of the Egyptian people have certainly been stirred by the casualties resulting from these police interventions to a higher pitch than by the most violent speech. Therefore, is it altogether surprising that at Alexandria the population came into collision with the police soon after the two hours' silent strike in memory of the victims of the previous police aggression had started?

You would like the Wafd to show "discretion in a time of temporary eclipse." But Egyptians have learnt by experience that "temporary" is often synonymous with "lasting." As for the now famous Bill, the proposals it contained may seem "drastic" to those who have not suffered from even more drastic violations of their fundamental laws. There is no reason, however, why the penalties embodied in the Bill should not have been amended before the Bill became definitive, but in Egypt, as in other countries—and perhaps to a larger extent—their existence is necessary as a preventive measure against breaches of the Constitution.

I am, &c.,
RIAZ.
Park Lane Hotel, Piccadilly, W.1, July 16.

AIRMEN AND OVERHEAD CABLES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Overhead high-tension cables have already caused the death of one balloonist in this country, and caused the fire which destroyed the airship Roma in America. The Graf Zeppelin struck such a wire in the neighbourhood of San Francisco. Fortunately it was only a graze and a disaster was averted. A British-bought airship had a narrow escape in Germany from the same cause in pre-War days.

Captain C. D. Barnard's letter makes it clear that these overhead wires are a danger to all classes of aircraft. With an ever-increasing volume of air traffic it is not too much to expect that all high-tension cables in the neighbourhood of aerodromes and emergency landing grounds should be put below the surface. The expense involved puts it out of the question elsewhere, but there seems no reason why the pylons carrying the wires should not show a red or white light night and day, the necessary power being immediately available. By varying the order of the lights the route could be indicated. The assistance thus given to airmen would be some compensation for the risks in which the very necessary scheme of electricity development involves them.

Your obedient servant,
F. L. M. BOOTHBY, Captain R.N. (Ret.).
Woodvale, Cowes, I.W., July 19.

DINNERS FROM THE EMPIRE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May I suggest to the various patriotic societies which from time to time give "Empire" dinners the desirability of telling their guests whence the various dishes they put before them come? I am prompted to do so by the example set by the Navy, Army and Air Force Institutes—"Naffy," as they are called by the troops—at the Aldershot Command Horse Show.

As well as purveying daily an excellent Empire luncheon—all the ingredients came from the Home Country or from the Dominions and Colonies—they gave us a map of the world on the menu, with the country of origin marked clearly upon it of every dish. It was, of course, a very clever piece of propaganda for "Naffy's" printers. But it was more. It was also a timely reminder of the extent and variety of the foods which the British Empire produces.

Yours very truly,
A. M. CUNNINGHAM.
20, Russell-square Mansions, W.C.1.

WORK FOR UNEMPLOYED

GRANTS WITHDRAWN FROM BLACKPOOL

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—At the Conference of Local Authorities convened by the Prime Minister and held in Guildhall, London, on the 17th ultimo, an appeal was made by the Prime Minister and other members of the Cabinet to the authorities to do all in their power to expedite the carrying out of schemes for the relief of unemployment. There is no reason to believe that the Labour Government are not most anxious and sincere in their desire to assist the local authorities in alleviating the abnormal conditions of unemployment which have prevailed during the last few years. A recent experience has, however, caused the Blackpool Borough Council to entertain grave doubts whether the Government Departments are really alive to the necessity for prompt action when local unemployment has reached an acute stage.

The Blackpool Corporation submitted a number of schemes to the Unemployment Grants Committee in October last for approval for purposes of a grant. In accordance with the ordinary practice of the local authorities relief works are not begun till information has been received from the Unemployment Grants Committee or Ministry of Transport that a grant would be made.

On November 14 last a large crowd of unemployed men marched to the Town Hall and interviewed the Mayor. A small deputation of the men was invited into the Town Hall to state the object of the demonstration. The deputation explained that they were sent to press upon the corporation the necessity for starting immediately some public works to relieve the distress in the town. They said they were tired of being idle and pressed the Mayor to do all he could to induce the council to find them work. The Mayor pointed out that various schemes had been submitted to the Unemployment Grants Committee and that the corporation were awaiting notification that grants would be given before they could embark upon the works. The deputation were told that it would take two or three months before any decision could be arrived at by the Unemployment Grants Committee, and that the corporation could not do anything in the meantime. The deputation expressed extreme disappointment and some resentment at the delay caused in dealing with the applications, and urged, in view of their distressful condition, that it was reasonable at that time of the year to go ahead with some schemes at once and apply later for assistance from the Unemployment Grants Committee.

A meeting of the Council in Committee was held on the following day (November 15), when it was decided to put in hand at once four schemes at a cost of a little over £6,000, and to make applications for grants after approval by the Council, which was duly given on December 4. Applications on the official forms were made to the Unemployment Grants Committee on December 11 and 12, and the approval of that Committee was received in January and February last. In December and January last the unemployed made further public demonstrations, when their leaders interview the Mayor again and protested very bitterly against the delay in getting other schemes approved for grant purposes and the holding up of the works.

At the end of April last the Unemployment Grants Committee inquired as to the date upon which the four schemes had been begun, and on being informed that they were begun in November last, the Committee withdrew all the grants. The reason given was that the works which were begun before application was made for grants were not works which would satisfy the condition that they must be works which would not have been begun during the next three years in the ordinary course; in other words, that the schemes were not being accelerated for the purpose of finding work for the unemployed. The corporation's answer was that the works were improvised for the sole purpose of finding work for the unemployed, that there was no provision in the yearly estimates for the expenditure to be incurred, and that the corporation had done what they considered to be their plain and obvious duty in order to meet a grave emergency. The corporation urged the Unemployment Grants Committee to give the matter their sympathetic consideration, but that committee reaffirmed their previous decision, which they stated was final. On this occasion the committee shifted their ground and said it was their usual practice in all cases (whatever the circumstances?) not to allow any grants where schemes were commenced before formal application for grants had been made to them. There is nothing in the conditions laid down by the Unemployment Grants Committee which states that a scheme must not be started until it has been approved of for grant purposes. The only risk to the local authority in starting work before a grant is given is the possibility that the scheme may not be considered to be of public utility and not to have been accelerated in order to provide employment.

The Borough Council are naturally intensely annoyed at the action of the Committee in withdrawing the grants without any real justification and on a mere technicality. The Council feel very strongly that their case for reconsideration of the withdrawal of the grants has not been decided on its true merits, and that justice has not been done in the exceptional circumstances. Appeals to the Minister of Health and the Minister of Labour have had no effect; in fact, the Minister of Labour endorses everything that the Unemployment Grants Committee has done.

One would think that a Corporation which had shown commendable expedition and courage in meeting a situation of emergency would be supported by a Government which is supposed to have the interests of the working man at heart. The Blackpool experience, however, is an indication that the local authorities, who are on the spot and have full local knowledge of the conditions of unemployment, must not be allowed to say when relief works should be commenced, but must wait (if it takes months) for the approval of the Government Department or else carry out the works at the sole expense of the ratepayers, which would be grossly unfair.

In view of the vast number of unemployed (approaching 2,000,000) and the grave distress which is anticipated during the coming winter it is obvious that prompt steps must be taken to meet the situation, and all obstacles in the shape of irritating methods of procedure and technical objections on mere details should be removed if the Government and the local authorities are to discharge satisfactorily and harmoniously their mutual obligations in finding work for the unemployed.

The Blackpool Corporation, in justice to their ratepayers, cannot allow the matter to lie where it is and will, if necessary, through their representative in Parliament, take steps to bring the facts before the House of Commons.

Yours faithfully,
D. L. HARBOTTLE, Town Clerk, County Borough of Blackpool.
Town Hall, Blackpool, July 19.

MAGISTRATES AND THE HOME OFFICE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—With regard to the "incident" arising out of Mr. Brown's question and protests as reported in *The Times* to-day, though I am not in favour of birching small children I believe Mr. Clynes's attitude to be quite correct. During 50 years as an active Magistrate I have always considered that the Justices are under the control and direction of the Lord Chancellor, and I have at times resisted the growing tendency of the Home Office to interfere with, and to direct, them in the discharge of their duties. It would be interesting to know if any claim whatever is set up by the Home Office to direct Justices in the administration of the laws of the land. The Home Office could, I suppose, nullify a sentence of imprisonment by liberating a prisoner, but under what law I do not know. But can the Home Secretary cancel a sentence or quash a conviction? If the Home Office claims no more than to give advice, well and good; some of its Circulars are useful and receive attention, but it is just as well for the public and for Magistrates to know who is "the boss," the Lord Chancellor or the Home Secretary.

Before the many improvements in the laws applicable to juvenile and young offenders we had either to send a boy to prison, which we would not do, or to whip him if he was to be punished at all. We have now many other ways of dealing with a little culprit. The cases when whipping might do good are those of older, yet still young, ruffians charged with beastly and cruel offences, but we have no power to punish them except by imprisonment, for fines do not punish *them*; and after all the value of a punishment is in the main its deterrent effect on those who are "like-minded."

I am, &c.,
July 18. FIFTY YEARS A J.P.

Points from Letters

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

The objection to birching is no mere sentimental one. It is grounded on fact—the fact that the experience of the Courts has proved beyond a shadow of doubt that birching is the least effective method of preventing juvenile crime and that probation is the best. Mr. Clarke Hall has shown this in his book "Children's Courts," and the Criminal Statistics for 1928 indicate that the lowest rates of crime in England, apart from the sparsely populated country districts, are found in the districts where the Courts use probation freely—namely, London, Birmingham, and Staffordshire. Birching and imprisonment have started many young people on a regular career of crime, and there should be widespread support for the Children's Bill drafted by the Howard League for Penal Reform which is to be introduced into the House of Commons to-day (Tuesday) by a former Under-Secretary at the Home Office, Mr. Rhys Davies. This Bill provides, among other things, for the abolition of birching and imprisonment for young persons under 21.—Miss CICELY M. CRAVEN, Honorary Secretary, Howard League for Penal Reform.

LONDON REFUSE DUMPS

The Borough of Southwark have for many years past maintained a dump in the valley of the Darent, near Sevenoaks, where the fumes of the burning rubbish are at times most unpleasant. Cannot London in this twentieth century dispose of its refuse without disfiguring the countryside?—Mr. H. J. WARD, The Mill House, Farningham, Dartford, Kent.

BUILDING REGULATIONS

The absurdity of the existing condition of building regulations is especially in evidence when a private owner attempts to secure a warrant for the improvement of old or slum property. To insist that all such property, when improvements are contemplated, must conform to the regulations applying to new property, makes all such contemplated improvements impossible from the economic point of view. The authorities have powers to modify the regulations at their discretion, but they rarely, if ever, use these powers. The result is that many owners of property which is falling into decay can do nothing because they could not under existing conditions recover a decent percentage on their outlays.—Mr. WILLIAM DAVIDSON, Edinburgh.

FITNESS FOR MANHOOD

Dr. Paget-Tomlinson's letter is a most important contribution to a subject of vital concern to the nation at large, for, dark as the financial outlook may appear to so many of us at the present moment, darker still is that outlook which confronts us in the form of a decadence in the standards of manhood, which hitherto have kept us and made us a self-reliant people. Independence has ever been the goal of the best among us in our past history; and now, with the pernicious dole in our midst sapping the moral fibre in increasing numbers, what do we see? A race of men growing up who are content to eat and drink and be amused at the expense of others. Of course, these men are capable of better things: it only needs the compelling spirit, voice, and example of men and women to show them how ignoble is this unmanliness. In the Boy Scout movement we have at work an example just such as is needed. This, surely, is Lord Baden-Powell's highest achievement, and it claims our most earnest support.—Dr. HARRINGTON SAINSBURY, The Bull Hotel, Fairford, Glos.

SUMMER SOUNDS

Although the woods are voiceless except for the cooing of pigeons and doves, larks are still in song in the fields. Along the roads the yellowhammer's refrain falls upon the ear as a lament of the waning summer. The shimmer of the landscape in the heat of the long days is his proper setting, for the hotter it is the more he sings. The hum of insects seems to replace the growing silence, which is invested with a subtle charm. In their flight some come and go as though with some solemn call from the Unknown.—Mr. GEORGE KNIGHT, Overton, Hants.

INDIAN TEAS

Mr. H. Claude Hart accuses me of generalization. Java produces about 180,000,000lb. of tea per annum, of which only 25 per cent. is absorbed by Holland, the parent country, on payment of an import duty of 7d. per lb. The bulk, however—namely, 75 per cent. of the production—is dumped in this country to the detriment of our own teas. A high proportion of this tea is of inferior quality, market prices being sufficient evidence of this, and neither Indian nor Ceylon teas require it to "improve" their drinking quality. The overproduction of tea is the direct result of this wholesale planting in Java and Sumatra. It is thus with a strong sense of injustice that one is led to inquire why the British grower should be so heavily handicapped by this country being used as a dumping ground.—Mr. H. H. MACLEOD, Eynesbury, Merrow, Guildford.

CHURCH AND STATE IN MALTA

In *The Times* of July 10 Mgr. Dandria states that "Church and State never clashed in Malta except through some element entirely extraneous to them both." Within recent times Church and State in Malta clashed on two occasions. On both occasions Lord Strickland played a prominent part. But it is also significant that on both occasions the State was endeavouring to educate the masses, 80 per cent. illiterate, and to raise their social status; as a consequence, on both occasions the supremacy of the Italian language over Maltese and English was threatened. Such a programme would undermine the hitherto unchallenged influence of the priest and the lawyer over the mass of the people. It is also important to note that on both occasions the Italian Press interfered in a most unwarrantable manner in the internal affairs of a British Colony. On both occasions the Nationalist Party played the same trump card. An imaginary peril to the faith was concocted and the people were duped, at least on one occasion, into sacrificing their rights to a better education on English Catholic lines and for social legislative measures long overdue, in an unnecessary effort to save their religion from phantom enemies.—Mr. J. OLIVIERI MUNROE, Graham-street, Sliema, Malta.

MEMORIALS FROM ABROAD

It is most interesting to find, in Mr. Arnold Whittick's letter, evidence of a further "invisible export" in the shape of architects' designs for memorials to set against the adverse balance of trade. It would be interesting to know more about the volume of this export, and also to be assured that our own craftsmen are incapable of arriving at the Italian skill, given favourable circumstances. I may say, however, that the view of our Churchyard Committee was originally taken solely on aesthetic grounds, and because in our opinion both white marble itself and many of the designs in which it is worked do not go well with the general setting of our old church and its surrounding yard. The economic question arose later and seemed to me to add just that extra weight which made it worth while to test public opinion on the subject.—The REV. C. STEER, The Rectory, Limpsfield, Surrey.

"MR. GRIT"

"Mr. Grit" is very old, more than a thousand years old. A deed of A.D. 822 mentions "greotan edesces lond." The land so described was near to Sevenoaks. Philologists translate the phrase as "the land of the gritty pasture," but in the light of recent correspondence in your columns I prefer to translate it as "the land of the pasture of Mr. Grit," who doubtless was a grocer in Sevenoaks, and perhaps the founder of his distinguished clan.—Mr. E. G. BOX, Sevenoaks.

CONSIDERATION FROM MOTORISTS

I live on the road from London to Worthing or Bognor or Portsmouth. The traffic on Sunday amounts to 19 motor-coaches in three minutes. I have a case of serious illness in the house—a patient too ill to move—whose only chance of recovery is quiet. We have had sawdust and straw put down for some distance and notices to say: "Illness—please drive slowly"; but with very few exceptions no attention has been paid at all. A few private cars have slowed down, but heavy traffic and motor-coaches are quite indifferent. The pleasure-seekers (and one does not grudge them their pleasure) raced past all day last Sunday week shouting and singing. I fear nothing can be done, but perhaps some fellow-sufferers may add their testimony to mine. Where is the peace and quiet of the country? Gone for ever.—MARGARET CUMMING GIBBS, Truckers Hatch, Handcross, Haywards Heath.

CO-PARTNERSHIP IN INDUSTRY

The Rev. G. H. Tremenheere, in his reply to Sir James Erskine's advocacy of the extension of co-partnership, says the difficulty lies in few being willing to be co-partners in losses. But a practical solution to this difficulty has been found and is being adopted largely in New Zealand with wonderful success and satisfaction. It consists of the allocation of labour shares, without upsetting capital. A special Act was passed by the New Zealand Parliament to forward the scheme, and full explanations of it have been published with a foreword by Sir Lynden Macassey under the title "Wanted, a Practical Solution to Britain's Industrial Problem." It is published by Mowbrays and costs only a shilling, but it is a priceless contribution.—Mr. SYDNEY J. ENGLAND, Holnwood, Broadlands-avenue, Shepperton-on-Thames.

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ARMY TRAINING

THE 1ST DIVISION

"WAR" IN THE LONG VALLEY

(FROM A MILITARY CORRESPONDENT)

ALDERSHOT, JULY 21

The brigades of the 1st Division (Major-General F. F. Ready) began their training last week simultaneously with those of the 2nd Division. The 1st Guards Brigade (Brigadier B. N. Sergison-Brooke) worked over the area astride of the Basingstoke Canal, south of the Bisley Ranges, and (on Thursday night) over the wooded area north of the Bagshot-road. The 2nd Brigade (Brigadier K. G. Buchanan) carried out an operation in conjunction with all the Divisional Artillery east of Fleet. To-day they are in the Fox Hills area. The 3rd Division (Brigadier G. Thorpe) is training over their Bordon area, from which they will emerge on Thursday for an inter-Brigade day and night against the 1st Guards Brigade. The most important item in to-day's training is an exercise between the 1st Guards Brigade and the 5th Infantry Brigade (Brigadier J. Minshull-Ford) over the Long Valley and the country north and south of it.

"War" was declared to-day by Northlanders dwelling north of the Basingstoke-Blackwater road (north of the map), and no time was lost in invading Southland territory. The Southern force, with which we are concerned, charged with the task of helping to drive the Northerners back across the frontier, includes Brigadier Sergison-Brooke's troops—the 1st Guards Brigade (2nd Grenadier and 2nd Coldstream Guards, 1st Green Howards, and 2nd Cheshire Regiment), the 7th Field Brigade, and the 1st Light Battery, R.A., the 9th Field Company, R.E., with material for medium and kapok bridges, a section of smoke-producing tanks from the 2nd Battalion, Royal Tank Corps, and two aeroplanes from the 13th Army Cooperative Squadron, R.A.F. Imaginary troops make up the Southern Army to two divisions, operating from Guildford and Alton respectively. The Aldershot-Farnborough main road is just included in the area in which the imaginary Guildford Division, on the right of the 1st Guards Brigade, is operating.

ADVANCE OF NORTHERN BRIGADE

Brigadier Minshull-Ford's Northern force is leading the advance of a Northern invading Division. Imaginary columns are moving southward on his flanks, as shown on the map, his own task being to push across the Basingstoke canal to the southward and if possible to seize the high ground south of the Long Valley (the underfeatures of the Beacon Hill-Hungry Hill ridge). The Northern force actually on the ground includes "A" Squadron of the 11th Hussars (the cavalry regiment now equipped with armoured cars), the 5th Infantry Brigade (2nd, The Buffs, 1st King's Own, 2nd Norfolk, and 2nd Duke of Cornwall's L.I.), the 13th Field Brigade and 20th Light Battery, R.A., and "C" Flight of No. 4 Squadron, R.A.F., with a radio-telephony communication.

At 4 p.m. the 5th Northern Brigade crossed the frontier at a point about half a mile W. of Blackwater. By 5.30 p.m. the 11th Hussar armoured cars were over the canal, and by 6 p.m. they were already on the Beacon Hill-Hungry Hill crest-line, about three miles (as the crow flies) ahead of the advanced guard (2nd Buffs and one 18-pounder battery), which was about a mile and a quarter N.E. of Norris Bridge. Brigadier Minshull-Ford's headquarters, with the main column, were then (6 p.m.) about half a mile behind the rear of the advanced guard. He had been told to secure the crossings if he met with opposition on the canal, and then he received information from the air about the advance of the Southerners from Alton and Guildford. He determined at once to advance on a two-battalion front, the 2nd Buffs on Norris and Eelmoor bridges, the 2nd D.C.L.I. with the 20th Light Battery in close support on the canal line and the bridges to the eastward. The remainder of the column to close up with its head at the N. corner of Pyestock Wood. The next "bound" of the leading battalions to be to the line Foresters P.H.-Cocked Hat Wood-Rushmoor; the next to the line Tweseldown Hill-Long Hill and beyond to the boundary line; the final "bound" to be to the line Beacon Hill-Caesar's Camp-Hungry Hill.

CAVALRY ARMOURED CARS

As matters stand, as I write this, it is certain that the Northerners will not carry out their final "bound," and doubtful whether they will establish themselves on the Long Hill position. At 6 p.m. Brigadier Sergison-Brooke's Southern Force was advancing across the Crondall-Farnham road and likely to encounter the Northern Armoured Cars within half an hour. It is impossible to tell how much delay the umpires will impose upon the advance of the Guards Brigade for that reason. This is the first occasion on which I have witnessed cavalry armoured cars performing such a mission. Whatever may be the decision, the night operations should be of great interest, as there is talk of a situation on the eastern flank which will necessitate the withdrawal of the Northerners beyond the canal after dark.

The canal line to be held along their front extends for over two miles, and it will be interesting to note how it is watched and what opportunities the Guards Brigade, coming on from the southward, will find for using their bridging material to establish bridgeheads and to hold them if the Northerners decide to counter-attack in the early hours. Operations are likely to end at 6 a.m. With armoured cars, with greater strength in aircraft and in radio-telephony with the air, the Northern Commander has been well served with information. Owing to the distance of the troops apart and to the lack of connecting-roads I have not yet ascertained how the Southern Commander has fared in this respect, but I hope to find his headquarters before 8 p.m., by which time it seems probable that the two sides will be in contact and the situation stabilized until nightfall, probably less than a mile south of the canal.

The 1st Division being usually looked upon as the "point of the spear" of our small Expeditionary Force, it is interesting to find them normally equipped, the result of various experiments in armoured and other fighting vehicles being awaited until standardization is possible (and finances permit) as the result of that experience. Witnessing the old methods of transporting the machine, anti-tank, and anti-aircraft guns with the infantry to-day affords a favourable opportunity to express the hope that the conspicuous and vulnerable horsed transport for machine-guns will soon be replaced by more modern equipment in the portions of the Expeditionary Force likely to be required first for service, and to complete the notes which I provided last week on progress in Army mechanization.

ECONOMY IN STANDARDIZATION

The argument that economy must be considered is unanswerable; so is the statement that, to allow for expansion, machines with uses in civil life are desirable. If it be accepted that machines to be driven across country must run on tracks, it is difficult to see how this theory can be applied. For driving on roads wheels beat tracks and for tracks the same reserve of engine-power as that needed by Army vehicles in overcoming obstacles is not needed in civil life. For these cross-country vehicles the road to economy lies in standardization. The variety in spare parts (running to tens and, for all I know, to hundreds of thousands for the types of vehicles already employed experimentally in the Army) is colossal. I gather, however, that an improved model of a certain type, adaptable to many Army purposes, has now proved its merits, and since the life of such machines is about five years, we have arrived at a stage when a considerable number of this type could safely be constructed.

In my next report I hope to make special reference to the use by the Southern force of their smoke-producing tanks as a means of concealing movements by daylight. The weather is windy with low clouds and heavy showers.

JUNIOR DIVISION O.T.C.

ASSISTANCE FROM SANDHURST FOR THE CAMP

Arrangements have been made for the Junior Division of the Officers Training Corps to have the assistance of several officers and many of the gentlemen cadets from the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, at their annual camp at Tidworth Pennings from July 29 to August 6. The R.M.C. will provide the Assistant Brigade Commander—Major J. P. Duke, The Royal Warwickshire Regiment, who commands the "Champion" Company (No. 3) at Sandhurst; also the two Battalion Commanders at the camp—Major R. H. Smith, Royal Army Service Corps, and Major B. M. O. S. Foljambe, The West Yorkshire Regiment; the two Assistant Battalion Commanders—Captain O. C. Guinness, The Worcestershire Regiment, and Captain F. E. M. Barford, The Essex Regiment; and the two Adjutants—Captain R. L. Agnew, 15th/19th Hussars, and Captain J. P. Acworth, 12th Frontier Force Regiment, Indian Army. Four company sergeant-majors of the Brigade of Guards who are now on the R.M.C. instructional staff go to the camp, two to perform the duties of sergeant-major and two those of quartermaster-sergeant.

The following officers and gentlemen cadets of the College, who are now on vacation and have volunteered their services, will go to Tidworth Pennings as demonstration platoon officers and cadres:—

From the "Champion" Company, R.M.C.—Officer, Captain F. K. Wylie-Rodger, The Royal Scots; Cadre, Gentlemen Cadets N. C. Robertson-Glasgow (Felsted), A. P. S. Rendall (Bradfield), K. J. K. Pye (Winchester), J. R. Rollin (Bedford), A. St. C. R. Woodhouse (Victoria College, Jersey), and J. F. Hall (Marlborough).

From No. 1 Company.—Officer, Captain J. R. Mackintosh-Walker, The Seaforth Highlanders; Cadre, Gentlemen Cadets C. N. M. Blair (Stowe), F. A. Lovegrove (Marlborough), D. G. Walker (Wesley College), R. F. K. Belcham (Guildford), D. N. Nicol (Harrow), and H. C. R. Laslett (Fettes).

From No. 4 Company.—Officer, Captain H. F. Lucas, The Royal Engineers; Cadre, Gentlemen Cadets O. G. W. White (Sherborne), D. L. R. Hutchinson (Royal Naval College, Dartmouth), F. W. Collard (King's, Canterbury), S. P. Fearon (St. Paul's), G. R. Ormiston (Weymouth), and J. J. Land (Wellington).

From No. 5 Company.—Officer, Lieutenant J. H. Orgill, The Manchester Regiment; Cadre, Gentlemen Cadets R. H. Bellamy (Sherborne), W. H. W. Mills (Armagh Road), D. F. Crosthwaite (Stowe), J. C. F. Stone (Berkhamsted), M. C. D. L. Reynolds (Aldenham), and J. R. L. D. Brett (Downside).

NAVAL CADETSHIPS

DARTMOUTH PASSING-IN LIST

The following candidates are declared to have passed the Qualifying Examination for Naval Cadetships and will enter the Royal Naval College, Dartmouth, in September, 1930:—

BLACKMORE, D. (Mr. R. Vickers, Englefield Green); BLAKE, G. F. (Mr. R. P. Marshall, Church Stretton); BOXER, P. N. (Mr. G. C. McFerran, Hockley Heath); BRACKENBURY, J. B. F. (Dulwich College); BRAMALL, C. G. de L. (Mr. G. Ashton, Worcester); CARDALE, A. M. (Miss Cherrill, Bude); CHATFIELD, E. D. L. (Mr. D. L. S. Shilstone, Seaford); COPLAND-GRIFFITHS, F. C. R. (Mr. R. Crawshaw, Broadstairs); CULMER, A. P. (Mr. W. Johnstone-Wilson, Seaford); DANIELL, A. R. (Messrs. Bernard and Hitchcock, Walmer); DIGHT, J. R. (Mr. G. A. Wathen, C.I.E., London, N.W.3); DUMAS, R. C. (Mr. A. W. Roberts, St. Leonards); EARDLEY-WILMOT, J. A. (Sir Montagu Foster, Fareham); ELLIS, R. A. (Mr. T. D. H. Joy, Newton-le-Willows); EMERSON, C.-E. (Mr. R. Winslee Patton, Eastbourne); EUSTACE, J. P. (Mr. W. B. Harris, West Worthing); EVANS, H. P. B. (Messrs. Sandford and Bennion, Shrewsbury); GRICE-HUTCHINSON, C. R. (Mr. J. L. Lee Jones, Hampton Hill); HAYDON, A. A. T. S. (Mr. C. F. Holland, Reigate Hill); HODGES, R. M. (Mr. J. I. Stow, Newtown, Newbury); LANG, J. R. (Messrs. Simms and Ingham, Dunbar); LEGGATT, D. W. (Mr. F. N. Dowson, Kirkby Lonsdale); MANSOOCH, J. T. (Mr. H. R. Pussell, Leatherhead); MAY, V. E. M. (the Rev. W. Mills, Limbrook); MEYRICK, K. W. M. (Mr. H. C. McDonell, Winchester); MONTGOMERY, M. E. (Mr. R. F. Gwinn, Clevedon); MOORE, J. D. D. (Mr. E. G. Maltby, Baldslow); MORGAN, P. J. (Major R. N. B. Campbell, D.S.O., O.B.E., Hartley, Plymouth); MOTT, J. W. (Mr. F. L. Crabtree, Sunningdale, Berks); POLAND, E. N. (Messrs. Gilderdale and Mercer, Southsea); RODDEY, N. R. H. (Mr. R. P. Marshall, Church Stretton); ST. JOHN, R. G. J. (Mr. A. Rannie, Winchester); SOMMERVILLE, I. F. (Messrs. Gilderdale and Mercer, Southsea); TRACKARA, A. L. S. S. (Mr. S. F. G. James, Droxford); TUYT, V. V. St. L. (Mr. B. E. Kenworthy-Browne, Hitchen); WARRINGTON-STRONG, F. (Mr. J. Lamb, Bournemouth); WOOD, D. J. L. (Messrs. Paulley and Lott, Malvern Link).

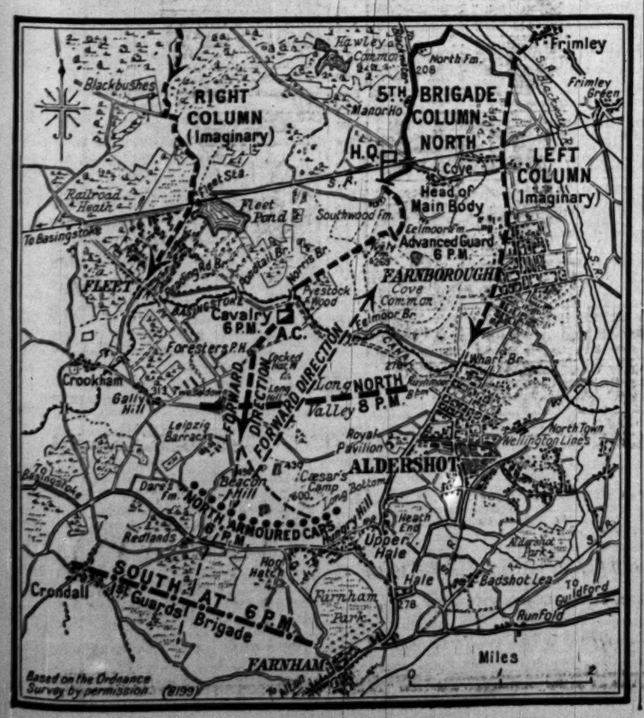
ARMY STAFF COLLEGE NOMINATIONS

The following officers have received nominations to the Staff College, Camberley, for the course beginning in January, 1931:—

CAPTAINS C. F. FORESTIER-WALKER, M.C., 3rd Hussars; E. B. DE FONBLANQUE, R.H.A.; A. G. LITTLE, R.A.; P. N. ELLIS, R.A.; S. C. KIRKMAN, M.C., R.A.; C. G. G. NICHOLSON, M.C., R.A.; S. B. RAWLINS, M.C., R.A.; R. M. H. LEWIS, M.C., R.E.; C. L. R. DUKE, M.C., R.E.; F. E. B. GIBLING, M.C., The Queen's Royal Regiment; and M. A. JAMES, V.C., M.C., The Gloucestershire Regiment; CAPTAIN and BREVET-MAJOR A. A. B. DOWLER, The East Surrey Regiment; CAPTAINS P. D. W. DUNN, D.S.O., M.C., The Border Regiment; J. A. BAYLISS, M.C., The South Staffordshire Regiment; B. G. HORROCKS, M.C., The Middlesex Regiment; C. B. STEPHENSON, The North Staffordshire Regiment; I. D. BROWN, The Gordon Highlanders; A. C. WILLISON, D.S.O., M.C., Royal Tank Corps; H. R. KERR, M.C., Royal Army Service Corps; R. H. CRAWFIL, 1st (Marine Bn.) Bombay Pioneers; and N. M. CARSTAIRS, 3rd/10th Baluch Regiment.

POOR RELIEF FIGURES FOR MAY

There were 732,900 persons in receipt of poor relief in England and Wales in May last, representing a decrease of 3,700 compared with April. In May, 1914, the number was 361,100. The numbers did not include persons totalling 10,500, who were in receipt of medical relief only. In May relief was given to 29,900 men and 88,800 women and children under 16 years on account of unemployment.



THE NATIONAL TRUST

WORK DONE IN THE PAST YEAR

The National Trust for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty held its annual meeting yesterday in the Old Hall, Lincoln's Inn. The membership of the Trust has grown from 630 to 1,700 in the last five years, and the report presented yesterday records an exceptionally busy and successful year's work.

In the absence of the president, Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, who is suffering from a chill, the chair was taken by Mr. JOHN BAILEY, chairman of the executive committee. As evidence of the amount of work now falling on the National Trust, Mr. BAILEY said that at the committee's last monthly meeting they accepted four new properties and accepted provisionally the bequest of another. In the last year the Trust had acquired 19 new properties, many of them very important. A conspicuous acquisition was Runnymede. It was nowadays so largely visited, and overrun with motor-cars and other traffic, that there had been a great danger that it would be disfigured and its beauty destroyed. Now that it was in the hands of the Trust, however, they hoped it would be possible to protect the property against desecration and vulgarization.

Mr. BAILEY then spoke of a work that remained to be finished. In the last few years the trust had been making a great effort to save the South Downs between Eastbourne and Seaford, an extraordinarily beautiful stretch of coast. The scattering of even a few bungalows might ruin miles of such country. Though exceptional difficulties had been encountered, a great step forward had been taken in recent weeks. With the cooperation of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who owned part of the property, and of others, the trust now believed that there was a prospect of preserving most, if not all, of this stretch of country. If this work could be successfully carried through, as he believed it would be in the next year, it would be among the most important of the National Trust's achievements.

The last year had been one of the most satisfactory in the history of the trust. Apart from the progress made by the trust itself there were other indications of the rapid progress that the movement of which it formed a part was making. The passing of the Rural Amenities Bill through its Second Reading in the House of Commons with no opposition, the formation of an amenities group in Parliament and the appointment of the National Parks Committee, all showed the rising feeling in this country against the continuous destruction both of its history and of its beauty.

EXPENDITURE

COLONEL SIDNEY PEEL, the honorary treasurer, said that the money which had been expended on the acquisition and equipment of properties held by the National Trust now amounted to close on £250,000, all of which had been raised by public subscription; £30,000 was subscribed during the past year. It would be impossible to estimate the value of the properties now held, but he would be surprised if four times £250,000 would come anywhere near their real value. The only income the Trust could reckon on with any certainty, however, was about £300 a year. It was of the utmost importance that they should have a larger permanent income.

MAJOR CLOUGH WILLIAMS-ELLIS described the National Trust as the keeper of the nation's memory. He was one of those who saw no good reason why England should not be as seemly, as orderly, as well preserved, and as prudently managed as a well-tended private estate. He would rejoice to exchange his own lands for stock in the National Trust, and the more property was held by such a body as it had proved itself to be the better. Failing an heir, his own small property would go automatically to the Trust, because he knew that that lovely corner of Snowdonia would then be cherished faithfully and for ever. The Trust would protect the property in perpetuity and in its present integrity as no private family entail could possibly do. "Remember the Trust in your prayers; don't forget it in your wills," he added.

HARD LABOUR FOR YOUTH OF SIXTEEN

LIVERPOOL MAGISTRATES' PROTEST

The Liverpool magistrates yesterday passed the following resolution:—"That this quarterly meeting of the Justices views with grave concern and uneasiness the sentence of six months' imprisonment recently pronounced against Matthew Robson, aged 16, convicted of a first offence at Leicester; and, in view of the urgent requests made by successive Home Secretaries, and supported by public opinion, that special care and treatment should be meted out in the case of juvenile offenders, this meeting invites the present Home Secretary, Mr. J. R. Clynes, to direct an immediate inquiry into the whole of the circumstances surrounding the case referred to."

Mr. BARTON, clerk to the Justices, explained that the youth was serving a sentence of six months' imprisonment at Walton Prison, Liverpool, for stealing a bicycle, that prison being a collecting place for youthful offenders from a large area of the country.

ALDERMAN HOGAN, who moved the resolution, said three facts stood out—first, that a boy had been sentenced to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour; secondly, that he had not been previously convicted of any offence; and, thirdly, he was only 16. They had had circulars from Home Secretaries drawing attention to this problem of youthful offenders. This was a harsh sentence for a first offender, and there had been so much public uneasiness about it that it was a proper proceeding for them as a body of Justices to emphasize again with the present Home Secretary the very great need for an inquiry into the whole of the circumstances.

Mr. R. J. WARD said that the visiting committee had written to the Home Secretary on the matter, and a reply had been received thanking them for bringing the matter before him, but adding that it was a matter in which he could not interfere. "This is a question for the Leicester magistrates, and not for us," added Mr. Ward.

THE UNEMPLOYED IN SOUTH WALES

PLEA FOR EXPEDITION OF RELIEF WORKS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CARDIFF, JULY 21

A conference of local authorities in South Wales, convened at the instance of the Ministry of Health to expedite schemes to relieve unemployment, was held at Cardiff to-day. The LORD MAYOR of CARDIFF, Alderman William Charles, presided.

Mr. VERNON HARTSHORN, the Lord Privy Seal, said the Government were anxious about the outlook for the coming winter. The figures of unemployment were mounting week by week and indicated that during the approaching winter there would be a larger volume of unemployment than at any other time in the history of the country. In Glamorgan, where a year ago they had an average of 22 per cent. of unemployed, they had to-day 30 per cent., and in Monmouthshire 28 per cent., as against 22 a year ago. In Glamorgan and Monmouth they had in contemplation schemes of work amounting to £6,000,000. Schemes estimated to cost £2,000,000 had been approved in principle, and on schemes costing £500,000 which had been approved for grant only 70 per cent. of the works had been started. At that rate their five years' programme would take 12 years to carry into effect. The Government desired to expedite such works as much as possible, and would like to see all those approved for grant and ready for starting put into operation. He hoped that conference would lead to an improvement in the position during the coming winter.

At the close of the meeting Mr. Hartshorn gave an undertaking that complaints of delay would be investigated and that schemes which had been rejected should be reconsidered with a view to their being carried through.

WOMAN'S HEROIC ACT

RESCUE OFF THE SUFFOLK COAST

Few of the spectators of the rescue by a woman of a drowning man under Dunwich Cliff, Suffolk, a few days ago, were aware of circumstances that made the act still more heroic.

It is stated that Mrs. H. L. Horsfall, the rescuer, has been suffering from a severe illness and is convalescing at Dunwich. Hearing that a visitor, one of a party of bathers, had ventured out too far, Mrs. Horsfall took with her a motor-tire tube, ran to the beach, removed part of her clothing, and swam over 200 yards before reaching the man, who was by then exhausted. Mrs. Horsfall slipped the tube under his arms and pushed him ashore. The man has recovered, and his rescuer has suffered no ill effect.

GENERAL MEDICAL SERVICE

SCHEME ADOPTED BY B.M.A.

BIRTH CONTROL

The annual representative meeting of the British Medical Association was continued yesterday in the Great Hall, British Medical Association House, Tavistock-square, under the chairmanship of Dr. C. O. Hawthorne. The discussion was resumed on the proposals for a general medical service for the nation, the fundamental principles of which were published in *The Times* yesterday.

With reference to the position of the medical officer of health, an amendment was submitted from Brighton, to the effect that, while approving of the proposal that the local medical advisory committee should be at the disposal of the medical officer of health, it should be stated also that that committee should be able to have direct access to the local authority or to any committee dealing with medical matters. The amendment was carried.

FINANCE OF THE SCHEME

DR. J. W. E. CORY submitted an amendment on behalf of West Suffolk, that the section relating to the financial aspect of the scheme should be deleted as being "too sketchy and misleading."

This section of the scheme stated:—

The Association approaches the complicated question of finance with great diffidence, because in the first place the basic figures or estimates for some sections of the proposed service are not available. Secondly, before the scheme could become a matter of practical politics it must, from the financial point of view, receive attention from bodies which are much more competent to deal with its financial aspects than a medical association could possibly be.

Certain calculations were made by the Royal Commission on National Health Insurance of 1926 as to the cost of (1) extension of the present National Health Insurance Scheme to the dependants of insured persons (£9,500,000); (2) a consultant and specialist service for present insured persons (£1,250,000); (3) laboratory aids for present insured persons (£100,000); a total of £10,850,000. These figures are, however, only approximate, and it is to be noted that the number of insured persons has since increased. The British Medical Association's estimate of the cost of a maternity scheme was approximately £2,250,000. No authoritative estimate has been made, so far as the Association is aware, of the cost of a dental service for the community, or for the institutional services described in this scheme.

It is, however, important to note that against the cost of these services there would be very considerable set-offs, as, for example:—

(a) The cost of domiciliary medical treatment of those poor persons who cannot in the ordinary sense be described as paupers, but who are treated under the auspices of the Poor Law authorities.

(b) The whole cost of the present additional treatment benefits given under National Health Insurance. The amount spent in this way in 1928-29 in England alone was £9,625,369.

(c) Part of the money now spent on maternity and child welfare services.

(d) A considerable part of the money now spent on the medical and dental treatment of school children found on inspection to be defective.

(e) All the money—a sum quite incalculable—now spent by the citizens (i) on their ordinary domiciliary treatment of their dependants, either by private arrangement or through various contract arrangements, and (ii) on specialist treatment of themselves and their dependants.

Mr. N. BISHOP HARMAN (treasurer) suggested that the figures in the section might be omitted.

DR. CORY said he would alter his amendment so that it might take that form.

DR. H. B. BRACKENBURY said he had attempted to calculate the cost on the one hand and the set-offs on the other, and he did not think that their complete scheme would entail a net increased expenditure of more than £8,000,000 to £10,000,000. He was taking the public expenditure.

The amendment was lost.

PLEA FOR FULLER CONSIDERATION

DR. G. B. HILLMAN proposed an amendment for Wakefield, Pontefract, and Castleford that the Association's proposals for a general medical service for the nation be not settled until they had been considered by the profession as a whole, in the same way as was done in 1925, when the question of the inclusion of dependents was previously being considered, and that a special representative meeting be called in the autumn of 1930 to consider the position as then ascertained after such consultation with the whole profession. He said the success of the scheme depended on whether it received the whole-hearted support of the profession, and he appealed to the meeting to give the members further opportunities to discuss it.

DR. P. MACDONALD (York) said the scheme was important and urgent. There was a growing opinion throughout the country that medical services should be supplied to the bulk of the community. There was one important political party which undoubtedly had some bias towards a State medical service, but he did not think that bias was so great as was assumed. He thought it was the bias due to ignorance of a decent alternative method, and it was important that a better alternative method should be introduced to their minds at the earliest possible moment. He believed there were certain members of the party with a bias in favour of State medical service, who had received their proposals with great favour. It was important that the scheme should be used as propaganda and they could not do that immediately unless they passed it now.

DR. O. WILLIAMS (S.W. Wales) said he was instructed by his division to ask for the deferment of the scheme on several grounds. The scheme was opposed in principle to the former avowed policy of the association, which had aimed at the preservation of the maximum amount of private practice and the unfettered relationships of doctor and patient. It would have the inevitable effect of levelling down the better class of insured patient's dependents to that of the present pauper class.

The amendment was defeated.

DR. J. W. BONE (chairman of the General Medical Services Scheme Committee) then proposed that the scheme, as amended, be approved and the motion was carried by a large majority.

LIEUT.-COLONEL A. F. HAMILTON moved, on behalf of the Bombay branch, "that the representative body protests against the decision of the General Medical Council of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to withhold recognition of Indian medical degrees for the time being as being unfair, unjust, and derogatory to the self-respect of the Indian Universities."

SIR ROBERT BOLAM said the General Medical Council had endeavoured to give every opportunity to India to put its affairs on a basis which would enable the Council to recognize those degrees as being arrived at by a course of study and the kind of examination comparable with those in this country. He would point out that the degrees were accepted on the register as qualifying not only for practice in India but for practice in this country. It seemed that these problems had unfortunately fallen into the political arena and had been made use of in a way that was to be deprecated. He suggested that the best course at that juncture was to proceed to the next business and he proposed a motion to this effect. This was agreed to.

ADVICE ON BIRTH CONTROL

The subject of maternity and child-welfare centres and birth control was raised on the following motion on the agenda by the chairman of the Medico-Political Committee:—

That the representative body is of opinion that where advice on birth control is given at any maternity and child-welfare clinic (voluntary or municipal) it should be given on medical grounds only and at the discretion of the medical officer, in connexion with any individual case, and not merely because it is asked for by the patient.

DR. R. L. LANGDON-DOWN (South Middlesex) proposed an amendment to the effect that the medical officer in any maternity and child-welfare clinic, voluntary or municipal, equally with every other medical practitioner, has the right to advise either for or against the use of contraceptive methods, in accordance with his individual judgment and responsibility.

DR. E. R. FOTHERGILL (Brighton) said the resolution did not touch the trouble that had been raised by local authorities who were out deliberately, through such organized centres, to provide every woman with a knowledge of the use of contraceptives. They should not allow a medical practitioner to be dictated to as to the forms of treatment or advice that he should give to patients.

DR. LANGDON-DOWN said he would add to his amendment the words "and should not be subject to dictation either by the patient or the doctor's employing authority in this matter."

DR. G. JONES (Lewisham) asked whether they thought they would make an unmarried woman chaste by refusing her this information. They would not.

DR. FOTHERGILL said the centres were for one object—for the nursing mother and the pregnant woman.

DR. E. WARD (Torquay) said while they discussed the academic side of birth control 80 to 90 per cent. of the population practised it, and the medical student who became the medical man of to-morrow received no instruction or advice in the subject.

DR. LANGDON-DOWN's amendment was accepted by the chairman of the Medico-Political Committee, and was carried.

The meeting will be continued this morning.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

ENGLISH CLASS LIST AT OXFORD

OXFORD, JULY 21

The Examiners in the Final Honour School of English Language and Literature to-day issued the following Class List:—

CLASS 1.—W. V. REYNOLDS, St. Edmund Hall; D. C. SHAWE TAYLOR, Oriel; JOSEPHINE L. FIELDING, St. Hilda's; ANNE F. M. O'BRIEN, Oxford Home Students; MARGARET F. SMITH, Lady Margaret Hall.

CLASS 2.—H. K. DREWETT, Exeter; A. D. ELLIS, Keble; H. F. GREEN, St. Edmund Hall; L. P. HARRIES, non-collegiate; W. H. HOOK, Exeter; J. S. HURNALL, Worcester; A. R. JEWITT, Corpus Christi; F. J. KITCAT, Queen's; J. B. N. O'LOUGHLIN, St. Edmund Hall; J. B. PIRIE, non-collegiate; E. POWER, Oriel; F. G. SITWELL, St. Benet's Hall; O. C. TRIBBY, St. Edmund Hall; A. MCI. TROUNCE, non-collegiate; A. W. TRUEMAN, Exeter; N. B. C. WATKINS, Merton; MARGARET L. BICKLE, Lady Margaret Hall; GWYNETH M. HAMMOND, Oxford Home Students; ESTH M. HILL, Oxford Home Students; JOAN M. LAKE, St. Hugh's; JEAN H. M. MURRAY, Lady Margaret Hall; GRACE H. RANKEN, Somerville; LOIS M. G. SPENCER, St. Hilda's; ESTHER M. TOMLIN, Lady Margaret Hall; AVRILLE J. WILLIAMS, Lady Margaret Hall; JEANNIE T. WISELY, Somerville.

CLASS 3.—W. W. BALDWIN, non-collegiate; A. F. BECHER, New College; F. S. BEDFORD, St. John's; W. C. BROWN, Exeter; J. K. CHAUDHURI, non-collegiate; M. G. B. CLARK, Keble; J. H. J. CLAY, Keble; J. FINCH, Exeter; F. M. FLYNN, non-collegiate; E. G. HOWLETT, Pembroke; J. S. PHYPE, Wadham; R. S. GRIERSON, Jesus; R. C. GURNEY, Christ Church; W. A. HEFLIN, Lincoln; E. G. HICKS, Balliol; A. D. HOPE, University; G. S. JONES, non-collegiate; I. D. W. KNOWLES, Keble; R. MASTERS, Keble; W. R. RICHARDSON, Exeter; G. F. SENIOR, Merton; J. R. H. SLEIGH, Merton; W. SPIERS, St. John's; A. P. TAYLOR, Keble; W. H. TREBBLE, Wadham; E. O. G. TURVILLE-PETRIE, Christ Church; K. E. YOUNG, Hertford; PHOEBE G. A. ASHBURNER, Somerville; LILY BELLAMY, Oxford Home Students; FLORENCE M. BENNETT, St. Hilda's; OLGA D. BICKLEY, Lady Margaret Hall; CONSTANCE M. BROCK, Somerville; CATHERINE M. CAVANAGH, Oxford Home Students; CICELY M. N. COBB, Lady Margaret Hall; ELEANOR M. L. CRAWFORD, Somerville; MARJORIE O. CUNNINGHAM, Lady Margaret Hall; CAMILLA G. DANE, St. Hugh's; MARY F. EVANS, St. Hugh's; ERICA M. EVERETT, Oxford Home Students; AGNES S. GLAZE, Oxford Home Students; MONICA R. P. HENDERSON, Lady Margaret Hall; HELEN M. HICKS, St. Hugh's; MURIEL S. JARVIS, St. Hilda's; KATHLEEN A. W. JEFFS, Lady Margaret Hall; MARY E. KEARNEY, Oxford Home Students; FRANCES G. LLOYD, Oxford Home Students; CONSTANCE R. MCDOUGALL, Hughs's; SALLIE OWEN, Oxford Home Students; MARION W. ROBERTSON, Oxford Home Students; EDITH J. SCOVELL, Somerville; PHYLLIS SINCLAIR, St. Hugh's; MARY A. S. SKRINE, Oxford Home Students; ELIZABETH D. SWANN, Lady Margaret Hall; MONICA M. TINDALL, Lady Margaret Hall; BESSIE VINEY, Lady Margaret Hall; KATHLEEN C. WYNNES, Oxford Home Students; AGNES E. WOODROFFE, Oxford Home Students; NORA W. WOOLDRIDGE, Somerville.

CLASS 4.—H. W. BADGER, non-collegiate; G. C. COFFERELL, non-collegiate; T. C. GRIFFITH, Jesus; O. LANCASTER, Lincoln; T. W. YAIT, non-collegiate; R. C. THOMAS, St. Edmund Hall; H. B. WALLER, New College; C. E. WIGG, Keble; E. E. M. WOODHOUSE, Brasenose; PAMELA C. BOURNE, St. Hugh's; MARY E. J. DAVIDSON, Oxford Home Students; ALYS E. FARRER, Somerville; HELEN M. E. HUDSON, St. Hilda's; GLADYS A. JOEL, St. Hugh's; SHEENA M. MACNICH, Somerville; FRANCES D. SARGINSON, St. Hugh's; AGNES D. PETERS, Oxford Home Students; MARJORIE M. REGAN, Oxford Home Students.

ASSISTANT.—A. L. KORN, Christ Church; MARGARET A. BEESE, St. Hugh's.

OVERSTANDING FOR HONOURS; SATISFIED THE EXAMINERS.—J. H. MCNEIL, Exeter.

SATISFIED THE EXAMINERS IN GROUP B 6.—G. A. ST. CUMBERBATCH, Queen's; C. A. PEASE, Trinity; D. G. THOMPSON, non-collegiate; J. E. TURNER, Queen's; MARGARET E. BARRIE, St. Hilda's; MARGARET F. BIXBY, St. Hugh's; SAN LEVI DE BENZION, St. Hilda's; BARBARA S. WOODHEAD, Oxford Home Students.

LONDON, JULY 21

The following awards have been made at University College, London, in the Faculty of Arts:—

In the School of Librarianship.—Entrance Exhibition.—Nancy H. Twist (Maidenhead High School, and University College, London). Proxime Accessit.—Helen C. McInnes (Glasgow High School for Girls, and Glasgow University).

Sir John MacAlister Medal (for the most distinguished of the Diploma candidates of the year).—D. G. Ramage, M.A.

Director's Prize.—Averil F. Thompson, B.A.

The following have passed the examination for the Diploma in Librarianship.—Margaret R. Adams, Edith Ashworth, Helen J. Brown, Janet M. Laura Brown, V. A. Dibblee, Enid A. Dickie, G. K. S. Edwards, E. Dorothy Eastwood, Winifred A. Forth, Dorothea A. Gegz, Joan M. Gladstone, Ivy M. Green, Ethel M. Grene, Lilian J. Gwyn, Margaret E. Hobbs, Dorothy Hodge, Joyce M. Lawson, Helen K. Leathem, Dorothy M. A. Lee, Isobel M. Leedal, Mona Lovell, Ursula S. McCurdy, Joyce F. Mallett, Cathleen M. Maxwell, Islay Munro, Catarina Pauldrero, Cynthia C. Phelps, D. M. Ramage, Jane Richardson, Winifred M. Snelling, Katharine H. Spender, Averil F. Thompson, Lily D. Whiteley, Gwyneth M. Williams, J. H. Williams.

The following have obtained the full Diploma in Librarianship.—Doris Bains, Sylvia J. Baker, Rhoda Bennett, Elsie Cockerlyne, Ann P. Deeley, Kathleen M. Elliot, R. S. Enright, Cecilia R. Fisher, A. E. Fountain, S. B. Gardner, G. J. Hipkins, Doris Knight, Barbara R. F. Kyle, Ethel M. Littman, L. Milburn, Alicia H. Page, O. W. Pendleton, Jane G. Roger, Constance A. Rogers, A. E. Tooth, Kathleen Turpin, A. Marie Tremaine, Agnes E. Walker, Edna Weaver.

The Hendon Rural District Council are preparing a scheme for the systematic planting of trees over a period of five years in the streets of Harrow Weald, Pinner, and Great and Little Stanmore at an approximate cost of £1,500 a year.

TIDWORTH TATTOO

THE NORMAN CONQUEST IN PAGEANT

(FROM A MILITARY CORRESPONDENT)

AMESBURY, JULY 21

The arrangements for the Southern Command Tattoo at Tidworth have been completed. This will be the eighth occasion on which the display has been given in the beautiful setting of Tidworth Park,

which, with its surrounding downs and copses of beech trees, lends itself to obtaining the maximum effects of illumination and the display of fireworks.

This year the display will be given at 9.30 every night from Tuesday to Saturday, inclusive, in the August Bank Holiday week (August 5 to 9). The moon will be full on the Saturday, and it is expected that many visitors will adopt the growing practice of visiting Salisbury Plain by moonlight after the display and returning to their homes by road "in the brisk freshness of a summer morning." The main roads of approach and departure will be marked by coloured lights according to a scheme indicated in the accompanying map.

The road organization has been undertaken by the Automobile Association, car-parking ar

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.
(*Editorial Rooms*), *London.*
NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
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THE WILLING WORKER.

By CALLISTHENES.

"There is no substitute in world competition for the willing worker, and we must either beat him at his own game or go under."

That is a sentence which should be set in letters of steel over every factory—and every political club—in the country. It is taken from a letter of Sir John Latta, the distinguished City shipowner and merchant, in which he publicly commented upon a report showing that France, Belgium, and Czechoslovakia "are capturing what we have hitherto regarded as our birthright in world iron and steel markets simply through lower wages, slightly longer working hours, and greater liquidity between workers in one trade and another."

The report showed that the normal weekly earnings in the iron and steel trade in Germany are 67 per cent. of those in Great Britain, in France 50 per cent., in Belgium 47 per cent., in Czechoslovakia 42 per cent.

These are figures which matter when we are considering how Great Britain is to hold the markets of the world. They are not to be juggled with. There is only one way of avoiding the conclusion to which they point: the English workman must produce in the same time as his Continental rival output valued twice as much. Its value may consist of better quality, greater utility, more lastingness or fashionableness; and he may be aided in that direction by efficient organization and machinery. But world markets are callous things. They are not moved one whit by the English exporters' appeal that the English workman naturally wishes to retain his higher standard of living.

These are unpalatable truths. Nations as well as men like to think that nature has made some special provision by which it is not necessary for them to work as hard or as long as others.

There may have been a time when this was nearly true of some nations. Advantages of climate, of soil, of situation, of mineral deposit gave them advantages in world markets. But these special advantages are all equalizing out under the transforming force of man's will and energy and intellect. "The cream-skimming age has passed," as a leading industrial chemist, Professor Moody, of New York, has just said in an interview. The nations have now in international industrial competition to rely on brain and muscle, on will, courage and character, *expressing themselves in value, in quantity and quality of output.*

What is true of international trade is just as inevitably though not so conspicuously true in the domestic industry and commerce. The foundation of the whole structure of prosperity is the willing worker. Anything which weakens the will to work destroys the prosperity of the nation in a way that can only be repaired by the restoration of the will to work. The high standard of living, of comfort, of leisure in this country puts a responsibility and an obligation on every man and woman in it—to put a higher standard of effort, of thought, of continuity, of enthusiasm into the day's work.

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SONG O' MY HEART
WITH
JOHN McCORMACK
WORLD-FAMOUS TENOR
POLYTECHNIC THEATRE, REGENT STREET, W.1.
Daily 2.30, 5.30, 8.30. *Langham 1744.*

From The Times of 1830

THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1830. Price 7d.

The new street from Waterloo-bridge to Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, is, after much unnecessary delay and procrastination, to be carried into immediate effect. The Government give the Marquis of Exeter 25,000*l.* for his share of the ground which it will occupy, and the Duke of Bedford generously contributes 4,000*l.* towards the plan, although the revenues of his Grace will receive no immediate increase by the measure. The Waterloo-bridge Company will subscribe as their proportion 5,000*l.* But by far the most magnificent of all the contributors to this eligible and obvious improvement, is the Mercers' Company, who have at their own cost agreed to carry the new street entirely through to Charlotte-street, where in a direct line through Bedford-square, Gower-street, by the London University, it will fall into the Great North Road. Mr. Arnold will shortly commence the building of his new theatre upon part of the old site; and, judging from the plans we have seen, it will, when complete, be one of the most tasteful and convenient edifices in Europe.—*Morning Chronicle.*

** Mr. Arnold's new theatre was the Lyceum, opened in 1834. It replaced the English Opera House, built in 1794-5 and burnt down in February, 1830.

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3 per Cent. Cons., 92¼ to ¼.

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THE BUENOS AIRES EXHIBITION

The Midland branch of the National Union of Manufacturers have secured a substantial area at the British Empire Trade Exhibition to be held at Buenos Aires from March 14 to April 27 next year, and arrangements have been completed for showing what will undoubtedly be one of the most comprehensive exhibits of British manufactures ever gathered together in a foreign country. The scheme has been arranged upon a cooperative basis, and all the firms exhibiting have agreed to share the cost, which will not amount to more than £75 each. The controller of the stand will have the help of several salesmen, all of whom are conversant with the requirements of the South American markets and speak Spanish, and the local agents of the exhibitors will cooperate with them in the selling of goods. Although each firm has been allotted the same amount of space, the stand will be erected with the object of presenting the whole exhibit as a comprehensive scheme worthy of the British industries represented. Many members of the National Union of Manufacturers will show on separate stands. The stand organized by the Midland branch of the union is practically complete, but there is space for two more firms to participate.

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 19

Entertainments

CARLTON THEATRE

"WITH BYRD AT THE SOUTH POLE"

It is hard to believe that the South Pole can be vulgarized, but it has now been done and done thoroughly. One would have supposed that the Antarctic plateau would have rejected the atmosphere of the studios, but Paramount has marvellously subdued it—has spilt polysyllabic heroics over it, has decorated it with sentimental ribbons, has trodden it with captions and tickled it with humour, has supplied it with brass bands and flags and letters from home, and photographs of the explorers' children on the croquet-lawns of Massachusetts—with everything except, by some unaccountable omission, a "love-interest"; has, in brief, found it snow and left it slush.

The duty of those who set out to make a cinematographic record of such an expedition as Admiral Byrd's is to record what they see and to keep themselves and their inventions in the background. Who wants photographs of photographers when he can have a picture of a whale? The spectator should be permitted to become in imagination a member of the party and to forget that he is being personally conducted by a guide full of solemnity and facetiousness. He should be allowed, moreover, to preserve his sense of proportion from assault and not be continually asked to associate Admiral Byrd's 20 hours of courageous flying with the achievement and endurance of Amundsen and Scott. If the film had been made with reasonable restraint, it would have been of value. Pictures of great beauty are contained in it, the photographers having used their cameras well. The icy sea, the ship nosing her way through it, the movement of the dog-teams against a white background, the scenes in the base-camp of frozen masses illuminated by night—these alone, if they had been left alone, would have made a good film.

But the studios may be relied upon to improve upon Nature and not to recognize austere beauty when they see it. It is not enough that an aeroplane is in the air over a white continent. A talkie voice must for ever be striving to "work up drama" by telling us that Byrd is doing this and doing that while we are with our own eyes watching him do it; the poor man cannot pick up a sextant or look out of a window without his action being described in a tense and breathless growl. And when he has dropped the Stars and Stripes on to the South Pole, still it is not enough. "Swiftly the newspaper man flashes out his message"—and there in the base camp is someone heightening drama on a typewriter. Byrd returns and is welcomed by his men. Caps are tossed in the air—there is in the film an abundance of community cap-tossing—but even this does not suffice. Just as, when we were at sea, pathos was provided in a close-up of a sea-sick dog, so now humour is needed. "The men are eager to know how high was the Pole," says the screen, and sniggers. All this may, perhaps, be pardoned as mere silliness, but one essay of the caption-writer is, at least in England, unpardonable. A dog has fallen ill. It is necessary to take him out and shoot him. "Another very gallant gentleman," says the screen, "walks his last mile." It is, after all, not surprising that the organization which permitted this and was proud of it was also able to provide, with evident complacency, enough petty vulgarisms to make even the Antarctic ridiculous.

CENTENARY OF BELGIAN INDEPENDENCE

TE DEUM IN WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL

A *Te Deum* was sung in Westminster Cathedral yesterday morning in thanksgiving for the centenary of Belgian independence. Cardinal Bourne presided. The celebrant was Mgr. Canon Carton de Wiart; the deacon Fr. Van Zuyt, rector of the Belgian Church; the sub-deacon Fr. Van Langendonck; and Mr. Weitz was at the organ.

The King was represented by the Earl of Granard, Master of the Horse.

Among others present were:—

THE BELGIAN EMBASSY.—The Ambassador, Prince Reginald de Croy, M. Charles Bastin, M. Henri Borel de Bitche, Comte Antoine de Lalaing, Lieutenant-Colonel Henry G. Nerincx, Capitaine Commandant Léon Hemeleers, and M. Pierre Forthomme.

The Spanish Ambassador, Herr Dieckhoff (Counsellor to the German Embassy), the French Ambassador, the Brazilian Ambassador, the Turkish Ambassador, the Portuguese Ambassador, the Italian Ambassador, the Argentine Ambassador, the American Ambassador, the Polish Ambassador, the Chilean Ambassador.

The Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps, the Norwegian Chargé d'Affaires, the Netherland Minister, the Swiss Minister, the Swedish Chargé d'Affaires, the Venezuelan Minister, the Estonian Minister, the Colombian Chargé d'Affaires, the Greek Minister, the Bulgarian Minister, the Hungarian Chargé d'Affaires, the Latvian Minister, the Czechoslovakian Minister, the Cuban Minister, the Yugoslav Minister, the Finnish Minister, the Bolivian Minister, the Siamese Minister, the Lithuanian Minister, Señor Dr. Don Salvador Martinez de Alva (Counsellor to the Mexican Legation), the Persian Chargé d'Affaires, Dr. Wei-Cheng Chen (Counsellor to the Chinese Legation), the Egyptian Chargé d'Affaires.

Sir Robert Vansittart (representing the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs), Lieutenant-Colonel H. V. B. de Satgé (representing the Secretary of State for the Colonies), Lord Thomson, the Lord Mayor of London, Mr. Alderman and Sheriff W. Pfeni Mak, the Sheriff Frank H. Bowater, the Mayor of Westminster, Mr. J. B. Monck, Mr. Picton Bagge, Mr. George Augustus Mounsey, Mr. C. Howard Smith, Field-Marshal Sir Claude Jacob, Major-General Sir Hugh Tudor (representing the Army Council), Rear-Admiral Barry Domville (representing the Admiralty), Air Vice-Marshal Sir Sefton Brancker, Colonel Evans, Captain Wilkinson, and Mr. Knightley, Adjutant (representing the 5th Inniskilling Dragoon Guards, of which the King of the Belgians is Colonel-in-Chief), Lady Emmott, Colonel L. C. Dams, Mrs. L. C. Dams, and Mme. Hemeleers-Shenley (Anglo-Belgian Union).

DEVELOPING THE SOUTH DOWNS

PLAN LOOKING FORWARD 350 YEARS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRIGHTON, JULY 21

Plans for cooperation with landowners in developing settlement areas on the South Downs were discussed at a meeting of the Brighton, Hove, and District Joint Town Planning Advisory Committee, presided over by Alderman Sir Herbert Carden at Brighton to-day.

Under the scheme drawn up by the committee's experts an area of about 35,000 acres will be set aside for building development within the next 350 years, allowing 100 acres each year for development. A similar acreage will be set aside for preservation, and each building settlement will be surrounded by a belt of the Downs and agricultural land. The scheme has the double advantage of providing the farmer with a market at his door and giving residents in the settlements healthy country surroundings. Areas over 3000ft. above sea-level are to be preserved, and ancient monuments and archaeological sites will also be respected. The proposals put forward are to be referred to the local bodies and landowners concerned.

PRINCESS MARY OPENS HOSPITAL AT SIDCUP

Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, yesterday opened Queen's Hospital, Sidcup, which has been purchased by the London County Council, and will be used as a convalescent centre for 500 male patients. By permission of the King and Queen, the hospital will be known as Queen Mary's Hospital. Princess Mary was received by Mr. R. I. Tasker, of the L.C.C., Lord Camden, Lord-Lieutenant of Kent, and Mr. Arthur Greenwood, Minister of Health.

CROSS-CHANNEL EXCURSIONISTS

The Divisional Marine Superintendent of the Southern Railway at Dover has now taken steps which, it is hoped, will make unnecessary any further complaints of unseemly conduct by cross-Channel excursionists such as have been made in letters to *The Times* recently.

ART EXHIBITIONS

THE GOUPIL GALLERY

Mr. Hyam Myer, whose oil paintings are to be seen at the Goupil Gallery, 5, Regent-street, employs rather florid curves which he obtains by bold distortions. Every part of his pictures is connected by these flowing lines. But if the structure of his pictures is almost florid the execution of them is the reverse. His colours are often harsh and uncompromising, and in the quality of his paint, which seldom has a soft or agreeable surface, he makes no concessions. "Catalan Woman" is perhaps the most extreme example of these two apparently contradictory aims, which are here more or less reconciled. This taste for rude vigour which comes out in the colouring and texture of his pictures also affects the choice of his subjects. He seems to delight in viewpoints and positions which accentuate the harshness of everything which he sees. But in some of his landscapes, where, curiously enough, he does not indulge in very sweeping curves, he does indulge in delicate and agreeable colour. At the same gallery Miss Dora Crockett (the Countess Eric Lewenhaupt) shows a number of oil paintings and water-colours. Many of these are rather bare and strict structures, and often the rough surface of the canvas, not filled in with paint, accentuates their austerity. But this austerity is often, and especially in some mountainous scenes, turned to dramatic ends. At other times, as in "Giverny," a more subtle feeling for tones and colour changes the whole character of the picture. The water-colours are also much more soft and gentle, and the paint has been laid on damp so as to take a pleasant surface.

MR. CHARLES THARP

The portraits in Mr. Charles Tharp's exhibition of portraits and other works at Coolings' Galleries, 92, New Bond-street, are greater in number and importance than the other works. In fact, Mr. Tharp is very definitely a portrait painter. But he has made an effort to bring the ordinary portrait of to-day into line with more traditional kinds of painting, an attempt certainly well worth making. In the main Mr. Tharp contents himself with painting, as Vasari would have put it, in the modern manner, though he does not take this very far. But he paints with freedom, his colours are often bright, and there is some considerable difference between his portrait of the late Viscount Cowdray, a perfectly conventional if competent portrait, and many of his other works. Too often his search for greater freedom has led him to leave his pictures unfinished, and even where every part of the canvas is covered with paint one has the impression that had Mr. Tharp put a finer polish upon his work and included more detail the conventional portrait would have emerged. Nevertheless, in these rougher portraits the colour is often attractive, and in the heads, if not in the rest of the picture, there is sometimes a certain grasp of the structure, as in the portrait of the late Rev. A. V. Magee. In his other works Mr. Tharp's sense of colour is allowed more play, as in "Siesta," while the colour of the sky in "Portland Place" is an interesting invention.

MODERN JAPANESE PRINTS

At Yamanaka and Co.'s Galleries, 127, New Bond-street, is an interesting exhibition of modern Japanese colour prints, planned, as we are told in a foreword to the catalogue, as a protest against "the assumption that the glory of Japanese colour printing has faded away. . . ." It chiefly consists of the work of Kobayashi Kiyochika, who worked during the period 1868-1912 and so encountered the influence of the West. His technique remained for long almost entirely Oriental, but his subjects were changed. He worked for his countrymen and depicted steamships, European houses, and so forth. At the same time he adventured with thunderstorms, fireworks, and fires. His representations of modern objects have a curiously naive and childlike effect, and from this he seems to have derived a pleasant decorative method. His drawing is often naive enough even when he is not depicting un-Oriental objects, as in "Mandai Bridge—Dawn." With all his Eastern technique he often approaches near to the simpler and less sophisticated European colour prints of the same period. But later he seems to have grown more sophisticated and to have introduced more important realistic effects into his prints. Thus "Evening on the Sumida River" (No. 22) still appears perfectly Japanese in technique, but the treatment of space is actually European in feeling. Some other prints by more modern artists are included in the exhibition.

DOMINION THEATRE

"THE PHANTOM OF THE OPERA"

The Phantom of the Opera illustrates how quickly a film becomes out of date. It seems to have been originally a silent film and to have been patched somewhat arbitrarily with fragments of dialogue. The voices it records have the flatness that was common to all talking films in their first days, but very little dialogue is spoken, and the badness of the recording would matter little if the story had been put together with a more persuasive touch. It is a film which depends on grandiose effects—a fall of a great chandelier on an audience in the Paris Opera House, strange happenings on a secret lake below Paris, the sudden revelation of a face of appalling ugliness, and so forth; but so little trouble has been taken with the narrative as a whole that its various crises fail of their effect.

The phantom haunting the Paris Opera House never touches in us a sense of wonder. From the beginning he behaves like a criminal lunatic, and, what is worse, his victims are equally lacking in common sense. Mr. Lon Chaney, as the phantom, has few opportunities to act, but his "make-up" is startling and his gestures sometimes achieve the right air of sinister grandeur. Miss Mary Philbin is a graceful if somewhat insignificant heroine, and some of the scenes in the Opera House and on the mysterious water below Paris are at once elaborate and lively.

THE PALLADIUM

The Palladium programme this week seems to contain a little of everything that should go to the making of a bright variety entertainment, and it is almost astonishing how much is crowded into two hours and a quarter. Mr. Jack Smith, the whispering baritone, smiles attractively and murmurs into a microphone the songs that are usually blared by syncopated orchestras. The amplifiers do not do more than pass the whispers to the audience, so that all who wish may hear.

Miss Irene Bordini, the French comedienne, is amusing when she burlesques the American capture of the Paris cabarets, and happy in an impersonation of Maurice Chevalier, garnished with a naive English explanation of the words of the song used for the mimicry. Mr. Bransby Williams gives his excellent study of a Chelsea Pensioner, and Mr. Noel McKay has a version of a sailor's hornpipe that might have been conceived at Hollywood. Miss Clara Barry and Mr. Orval Whitlege, who are new to London, provide a lot of fun in a dialogue of mutual depreciation.

The dancers in the programme, Miss Laurie Devine, who gives the "Lovelei" scene from *Wake up and Dream*, Messrs. Parr and Parr, and the Palladium Girls, telescope their performances into a capital medley. In addition, there are Jerry, with her baby grands, and "Those Four Chaps," meaning Mr. Claude Hulbert, Mr. Bobbie Comber, Mr. Paul England, and Mr. Eddie Childs, who please in comedy and song.

THE TRAINING SHIP WARSPITE

The quarterly Court of Governors of the Marine Society's training ship Warspite, held in London yesterday, was presided over by CAPTAIN SIR ARTHUR CLARKE, chairman of the committee. The report stated that 47 boys had been admitted to the ship during the quarter, 13 had been discharged to the Royal Navy and 30 to the Merchant Service. In addition to the sword and sextant presented last Thursday to old boys on promotion, another boy, Arthur Denis White, had been awarded a sextant on passing for second mate. Six good conduct medals had been awarded, 30 grants had been made to widows of naval officers under the terms of the Hawkins Trust, and one girl had been elected to benefit under the terms of the Hickes Trust. Subscriptions included:—£100 each from the Goldsmiths' Company and the Royal Tournament Fund, and £52 10s. from Mr. W. Varco Williams. VICE-ADMIRAL SIR JOHN KELLY, Admiral Commanding Reserves, who inspected the Warspite on behalf of the Admiralty on April 30, stated that the inspection was thoroughly satisfactory in every way. The election to the committee of Vice-Admiral B. S. Thesiger was confirmed, and the following subscribers were elected life governors:—Sir Frederick Gardiner, Mr. J. Howard Glover, Mr. C. Ronald Graham, Lady Ellen Hood, Miss Muriel Kenny, Sir Robert Kindersley, and Captain R. J. Thornton. In moving the adoption of the report, the CHAIRMAN mentioned that there was room for another 100 boys on board the ship if only funds were available.

WORLD POULTRY CONGRESS

OPENING BY THE DUKE OF YORK TO-DAY

The fourth World Poultry Congress and Exhibition will be opened to-day at the Crystal Palace by the Duke of York at 3 p.m., though the actual business of the conference sessions will begin at 9.30 a.m. The Ministry of Agriculture has organized the Congress with the support of the poultry industry, and the effect of the British Government's interest has been to secure the participation of 60 countries and to attract entries of livestock, appliances, and demonstration exhibits from all parts of the world to an extent which marks this as the most notable display that has ever been made on behalf of poultry-keeping.

World Poultry Congresses were initiated by an organization which is now known as the World Poultry Science Association, whose original aims were educational. The first congress was held at The Hague in 1921, the second at Barcelona in 1924, and the third at Ottawa in 1927. The Canadian congress was organized by the Government on a scale which emphasized the importance of using the occasion for exhibition and demonstration purposes as well as for education, and when the congress promoters accepted an invitation from Mr. Baldwin to hold the next congress in England it was regarded as an opportunity to represent the growing importance of this comparatively new industry and to indicate the progress that has been made through scientific research and practical enterprise.

In promoting this congress the Ministry of Agriculture and its supporters have kept several purposes in view. Primarily the congress is educational. The exhibits not only tell the tale of practical progress, but they point the moral of intelligent direction. During the conference sessions, which will take place every morning (except Saturday) until Wednesday, July 30, papers will be read and discussions will be opened by biologists, geneticists, pathologists, and economists from every country which has taken a prominent part in the development of the poultry industry. In these respects the congress provides a liberal education for those who are engaged in the various branches of poultry-keeping.

The whole of the floor space of the Palace has been used, the north nave being devoted to national exhibits and a demonstration of marketing, and the south nave and galleries to trade exhibits. Livestock from overseas are staged on the ground floor, the British livestock being in two marquees on the terraces.

MARKETING BOARD'S EXHIBIT

In the centre transept, opposite the organ, the Empire Marketing Board has an exhibit which demonstrates the progress of poultry education and research in Great Britain and Northern Ireland; and the centre tableau symbolizes the value of education to poultry-keeping. Visitors are shown the work of the county poultry instructors, the agricultural colleges and farm institutes, and the various branches of the National Poultry Institute. The section devoted to research contains exhibits demonstrating Professor Punnett's discovery of sex-linkage and the creation of a new breed, the Canbar, in which the sexes automatically declare themselves at hatching. Progress in the study of nutrition, in the investigation of disease, in housing and management, and in organization is demonstrated. It is somewhat disconcerting to learn that the average *per capita* consumption of eggs in this country is 132 in a year, of which only 57 are produced by British hens.

Canada has a panorama in contour of the Dominion, with symbolic devices to indicate important centres, industries, and natural resources. The educational exhibit emphasizes the economic worth of Canadian breeding stock, and the methods by which the standard of productive stock has been raised within the last few years are shown in a succession of animated pictures. Special exhibits are staged by the Maritime Provinces, the Prairie Provinces, Ontario, Quebec, and British Columbia.

The Austrian exhibit demonstrates the extension of poultry-breeding in that country since 1919, and the extent to which the State has assisted breeding and promoted increased egg-production. Belgium devotes her space mainly to tableaux showing phases of the poultry and rabbit breeding industries; and Italy departs from the purely technical to show artistic reproductions, including some depicting cock-fights on Greek vases dating back to the sixth and seventh centuries B.C.

The United States have two large stands, one devoted to production and the other to marketing. The history and evolution of incubation and brooding are shown by means of automatic lantern slides, and a mechanical hen is employed to show the digestive processes and the role played by various nutrients in the formation of eggs. On the marketing side visitors are reminded of the scope of the American poultry industry by a large clock which marks the production of 1,000 United States eggs with every swing of the pendulum.

Denmark has a model of a range of houses used in an official laying test, together with a typical consignment of Danish eggs graded and packed under State supervision. Czechoslovakia makes a proud display of her developing poultry industry, and shows some of the natural conditions under which fowls are kept; while France records national progress in egg-production and illustrates her native breeds, besides making a special feature of furs from rabbit pelts. German scientific, educational, and research institutions have collaborated in presenting a striking national display which covers every branch of poultry-keeping and indicates the concentration which is being devoted to the development of this industry.

HIGHEST FARM IN EUROPE

The Hungarian exhibit introduces a colourful variety which will appeal to many who are not interested in poultry, for in addition to products from game and poultry farms there are wines and mineral waters, fruit, vegetables, paprika and honey, dairy products, tobacco, and many examples of Hungarian art and manufacture. For decorative effect the Spanish exhibit also attracts attention, and the work of the Royal and official poultry farms and other institutions is shown amid exhibits of national interest. Switzerland relies mainly upon a representation of the Jungfrau, on the slopes of which is the highest poultry farm in Europe, 8,000ft. above sea level. Norway and Sweden record their progress in illustration, and the latter country makes a feature of the use of electricity on poultry farms; while Holland and Poland, as egg-exporting countries, pay considerable attention to this aspect of their national endeavour. Yugoslavia also has a story to tell of her propaganda organizations for the development of poultry-keeping; and in view of the promised increase in egg and poultry imports from Russia the exhibit of the Soviet Union is not without significance.

In this portion of the building the Ministry of Agriculture of England and Wales stages a large display in connexion with National Mark eggs, and another showing the preparation and marketing of table fowls. The Government of Northern Ireland devotes special attention to its egg industry, and the Scottish Board of Agriculture makes a small national display. New Zealand and the Irish Free State are also represented, the latter with an impressive demonstration of the effect of improved egg marketing conditions.

The trade section in the south nave will appeal specially to those engaged in the poultry industry; but the impression gained is that American manufacturers are making a bid for the incubator trade, especially with the mammoth type suitable for large poultry farmers, while the numerous exhibits of battery brooders indicate the increasing popularity of that method of rearing chickens.

The live stock exhibits on the ground floor number some thousands, but it is unfortunate that those from North America have suffered seriously through moulting.

GOVERNMENT RECEPTION

His Majesty's Government gave a reception at Lancaster House last night in honour of the delegates to the World Poultry Congress. The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries (Dr. Addison, M.P.) and Mrs. Addison received the guests, and among those who accepted invitations were:—

The Argentine Ambassador and Mme. Urtburu, the Belgian Ambassador, the Brazilian Ambassador and Mme. Regis de Oliveira, the Polish Ambassador, the Bulgarian Minister and Mme Hadji-Mincheff, the Czechoslovak Minister, the Latvian Minister and Mme. Vesmans, the Lithuanian Minister, the Agricultural Advisers to the Danish and Netherlands Legations, the Agricultural Attaché to the Swedish Legation, the Agricultural Attaché to the United States Embassy, the Assistant Commercial Attaché to the French Embassy, the Canadian Government Agricultural Representative in Great Britain, the Agents-General for British Columbia, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, and Victoria, Lord and Lady Salisbury, Lord and Lady De La Warr, Lady Solomon, Mr. W. R. Smith, M.P., Sir Edward Brown, Sir C. Howell Thomas, Sir Ralph Jackson, Mr. H. E. Dale, Mr. A. W. Stuart, Captain C. K. Greenway, Miss Florence Amherst, and Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Maurice.

TEAM CHESS AT HAMBURG

GERMANY LEADING

RESULTS OF THREE ROUNDS

(FROM OUR CHESS CORRESPONDENT)

HAMBURG, JULY 19

With the ninth round this morning, and a clearance of the adjourned games in the afternoon, the players in the Team Tournament were kept hard at work. The leaders all did quite well, though Holland fell back a little through some oversights against Iceland.

The leading scores are:—Germany, 24½; Poland and Holland, 24 each; British Empire, 22½; Austria, Hungary, and the United States, 22 each.

The following are the results of the seventh, eighth, and ninth rounds:—

SEVENTH ROUND

CZECHOSLOVAKIA		BRITISH EMPIRE	
A. Pokorny	0	Mir Sultan Khan	1
S. Flohr	1	F. D. Yates	0
K. Treybal	½	Sir G. A. Thomas	½
L. Prokes	1	T. H. Tylor	0
Total	2½	Total	1½
GERMANY		**POLAND**	
C. Ahues	½	A. Rubinstein	½
F. Samisch	½	S. Tartakower	½
K. Richter	½	P. Makarczky	½
H. Wagner	½	P. Frydman	½
Total	2	Total	2
AUSTRIA		**FRANCE**	
H. Knoch	1	M. Duchamp	0
E. Eliskases	1	J. Betheder	0
H. Muller	1	A. Votsin	0
J. Lokvenc	0	A. Gromer	1
Total	3	Total	1
HUNGARY		**UNITED STATES**	
A. Vajda	½	F. J. Marshall	½
A. Takacs	½	I. Kashdan	½
A. Steiner	1	J. A. Anderson	0
K. Havasi	1	H. Steiner	0
Total	3	Total	1
LATVIA		**RUMANIA**	
F. Apschenceek	1	A. Tyroler	0
V. Petrow	0	A. Baratz	1
M. Feigin	1	T. Gudju	0
A. Taube	1	H. Taubmann	0
Total	3	Total	1
SWEDEN		**LITHUANIA**	
G. Staahlberg	1	S. Macht	0
K. Berndtsson	½	J. Vistanetzki	½
G. Stoltz	1	M. Scheinberg	0
E. Lundin	1	L. Abramavicius	0
Total	3½	Total	½
FINLAND		**NORWAY**	
T. Gauffin	½	O. M. Olsen	½
I. Rahm	0	O. Hovind	1
R. Krogius	1	O. K. Jorgensen	0
B. Rassmusson	½	E. Halversen	½
Total	2	Total	2
DENMARK		**SPAIN**	
E. Andersen	1	A. Ribera	0
T. E. Gemzoe	½	V. Marin	½
K. Ruben	½	D. Lafora	½
A. Olsen	½	P. Soler	½
Total	2½	Total	1½
HOLLAND		**ICELAND**	
S. Landau	0	E. Gilfer	1
D. Noteboom	1	A. Asgeirsson	0
W. A. Schelfhout	½	E. Thorvaldsson	½
J. H. van den Bosch	1	J. Gudmandsson	0
Total	2½	Total	1½

EIGHTH ROUND

BRITISH EMPIRE		SPAIN	
Mir Sultan Khan	1	M. Golmayo	0
F. D. Yates	1	V. Marin	0
Sir G. A. Thomas	½	A. Ribera	½
W. Winter	1	D. Lafora	0
Total	3½	Total	½
HOLLAND		**FINLAND**	
H. Weenink	1	R. Krogius	0
D. Noteboom	1	B. Rassmusson	0
S. Landau	1	T. Gauffin	0
J. H. Van den Bosch	1	I. Rahm	0
Total	4	Total	0
GERMANY		**LITHUANIA**	
C. Carls	½	S. Macht	½
F. Samisch	1	M. Scheinberg	0
H. Wagner	1	J. Vistanetzki	0
K. Richter	1	L. Abramavicius	0
Total	3½	Total	½
HUNGARY		**CZECHOSLOVAKIA**	
G. Maroczy	½	J. Reifir	½
A. Steiner	0	S. Flohr	1
A. Vajda	½	K. Treybal	½
K. Havasi	½	A. Pokorny	½
Total	1½	Total	2½
FRANCE		**DENMARK**	
A. Alekhine	1	A. Desler	0
A. Gromer	0	E. Andersen	1
A. Votsin	½	K. Ruben	½
M. Duchamp	½	T. E. Gemzoe	½
Total	2	Total	2
POLAND		**NORWAY**	
A. Rubinstein	1	A. Krogdahl	0
D. Przepiorka	1	O. Hovind	0
P. Makarczky	½	O. K. Jorgensen	½
P. Frydman	1	O. M. Olsen	0
Total	3½	Total	½
AUSTRIA		**ICELAND**	
H. Knoch	1	E. Gilfer	0
H. Muller	1	A. Asgeirsson	0
S. R. Wolf	½	E. Thorvaldsson	0
E. Eliskases	1	J. Gudmandsson	½
Total	3½	Total	½
HUNGARY		**RUMANIA**	
G. Maroczy	1	S. Balogh	0
A. Takacs	½	A. Baratz	½
A. Vajda	1	A. Tyroler	0
A. Steiner	—	H. Taubmann	—
Total	2½	Total	½
GERMANY		**LATVIA**	
F. Samisch	1	F. Apschenceek	0
C. Ahues	½	V. Petrow	½
C. Carls	1	M. Feigin	0
H. Wagner	1	A. Taube	0
Total	3½	Total	½
SWEDEN		**UNITED STATES**	
G. Staahlberg	0	I. Kashdan	1
K. Berndtsson	1	F. J. Marshall	0
G. Stoltz	1	H. Steiner	0
E. Lundin	0	J. A. Anderson	1
Total	2	Total	2
LITHUANIA		**NORWAY**	
S. Macht	½	E. Halverson	½
M. Scheinberg	1	A. Krogdahl	0
J. Vistanetzki	½	O. Jorgensen	½
L. Abramavicius	0	O. M. Olsen	1
Total	2	Total	2

NINTH ROUND

BRITISH EMPIRE		FRANCE	
Sultan Khan	1	L. Betheder	0
F. D. Yates	½	A. Gromer	½
Sir G. A. Thomas	1	M. Duchamp	0
W. Winter	1	A. Votsin	0
Total	3½	Total	½
CZECHOSLOVAKIA		**SPAIN**	
S. Flohr	1	A. Ribera	0
L. Prokes	½	M. Golmayo	½
J. Reifir	1	D. Lafora	0
A. Pokorny	½	P. Soler	½
Total	3	Total	1
DENMARK		**ICELAND**	
E. Andersen	1	E. Gilfer	0
K. Ruben	1	A. Asgeirsson	0
A. Olsen	—	E. Thorvaldsson	—
A. Desler	½	J. Gudmundsson	½
Total	2½	Total	½
AUSTRIA		**FINLAND**	
H. Knoch	1	B. Rassmusson	0
H. Muller	½	R. Krogius	½
E. Eliskases	1	I. Rahm	0
S. R. Wolf	½	H. Larsen	½
Total	3	Total	1
HOLLAND		**POLAND**	
J. H. van den Bosch	½	A. Rubinstein	½
H. Weenink	½	S. Tartakower	½
S. Landau	½	D. Przepiorka	½
D. Noteboom	1	P. Frydman	0
Total	2½	Total	1½
HUNGARY		**RUMANIA**	
G. Maroczy	1	S. Balogh	0
A. Takacs	½	A. Baratz	½
A. Vajda	1	A. Tyroler	0
A. Steiner	—	H. Taubmann	—
Total	2½	Total	½
GERMANY		**LATVIA**	
F. Samisch	1	F. Apschenceek	0
C. Ahues	½	V. Petrow	½
C. Carls	1	M. Feigin	0
H. Wagner	1	A. Taube	0
Total	3½	Total	½
SWEDEN		**UNITED STATES**	
G. Staahlberg	0	I. Kashdan	1
K. Berndtsson	1	F. J. Marshall	0
G. Stoltz	1	H. Steiner	0
E. Lundin	0	J. A. Anderson	1
Total	2	Total	2
LITHUANIA		**NORWAY**	
S. Macht	½	E. Halverson	½
M. Scheinberg	1	A. Krogdahl	0
J. Vistanetzki	½	O. Jorgensen	½
L. Abramavicius	0	O. M. Olsen	1
Total	2	Total	2

Adjourned games played off resulted as follows:—

Third Round.—T. H. Tylor (British Empire) drew with D. Noteboom in 99 moves, making that result, British Empire 2½, Holland 1½. Fifth Round.—S. Flohr (Czechoslovakia) beat E. Eliskases; K. Treybal drew with J. Lokvenc, and A. Pokorny drew with H. Muller, making fifth result, Czechoslovakia 3, Austria 2. H. Weenink (Holland) beat V. Marin, making that result, Holland 3, Sp

Imperial and Foreign News

A WINDJAMMER IN A STORM

THE C. B. PEDERSON'S ADVENTURE

(By Anthony Bridges)

The C. B. Pederson, a four-masted iron barque, which arrived at Queenstown on Sunday, July 6, had made the passage from Panama in the record time of 35 days. This swift passage was without incident, but the previous 10 weeks of her voyage from Melbourne were almost too full of incidents to be pleasant even in retrospect. Down in the "fifties" of the South Pacific, between the Antipodes and Cape Horn, for six days before Good Friday we endured such a storm that the old iron barque scarcely lived through it.

We passed out through Port Phillip, Melbourne, on a glorious summer's day, March 21, for a journey which was expected to last about 110 days. The C. B. Pederson is a Swedish four-masted barque, built at Genoa in 1891 of English iron and steel for Italian trading. Sweden uses a number of these more modern wind-jammers for training apprentices. Mostly they pick up a cargo of Baltic timber about August and arrive in Australia around Christmas. In the spring they return round the Horn with a cargo of wheat or wool for European ports. Once a year they circumnavigate the world, sailing always eastward so as to use the westerly winds that blow in the South Pacific.

On the evening of the eighth day out we passed the Antipodes, a group of islands which only windjammer sailors ever see now. They are a bleak, inhospitable pile of rocks jutting several hundred feet sheer out of a turbulent sea. In a small cove, the only possible place of landing in the islands, a food depôt is kept for shipwrecked mariners. Next day we passed the 180th meridian, and, because we were going east, we celebrated two Saturdays in succession so as to put our time right. The ship carried no wireless, but I had brought on board a short-wave receiving set which proved a great boon. Early one morning, off the Chilean coast, I listened to the opening of the telephone service between England and Australia. I heard the final arrangements between the two ends, and then Mr. MacDonald said, "Is that you, Scullin?" and went on to deliver the opening address, followed by Mr. Scullin.

BEFORE THE WIND

Once we were down in the roaring "fifties" we encountered strong westerly winds and big seas. We bowled merrily along at 12 or 13 knots with all sails drawing, mountainous seas following, and the wind abaft the beam. Everyone was happy, for if the wind held there was a chance that we should pass the Horn in under 30 days; we had covered half the distance, 2,500 miles, in 13 days. The weather was bitterly cold, often only a degree above freezing point. The decks were constantly awash, when hundreds of tons of water broke over us. The ship raced through mountainous seas, leaning well over to the wind, the scupper doors banging, and the lee deck rail under water.

A great storm began on the evening of April 12, our twenty-second day out, when the wind went round to the south. In the merciless waste of those southern latitudes we all but went down. Standing in the dusk of the warm chart-house, I watched the helmsman flicked and pelted by driven snow and hail till he looked like a spotted leopard and shivered at his wheel in spite of his heavy clothes and fur helmet. Several hours that night were spent in taking in one of the sails, which was frozen hard. By evening of the next day a full gale was blowing, and our sail was reduced to lower topsails and the foresail only. By midnight the sea was breaking in from every direction, and the wind was veering to the west. Sometimes as seas broke on us from several quarters at once the ship would list as much as 40 degrees to port. My porthole, which was 18ft. above the water line, was constantly under water. All this was nothing out of the ordinary for a wind-jammer, but—the cargo had begun to shift.

FURY OF THE SEA

The pig-sty, which was between the apprentice house and the forecastle head, was washed overboard the following afternoon (Monday), and the three pigs were found swimming around in the lee scuppers. They were promptly put in the sheep pen. Sailing close hauled to the wind, we made only 47 miles that day. In the evening the bridge had to be roped up. Early the following morning water began to trickle into the apprentice house. At first this was a joke, but when the weather side door was smashed in the house filled to the ceiling. Best suits, sea boots, mattresses, chairs, tables, and all manner of things swirled together as the ship rolled. Most of the boys had everything they possessed ruined beyond repair. Just before lunch the main lower topsail blew to ribbons in a 60 miles an hour gale. The galley skylight was smashed in by the seas, and waves kept coming in and putting out the cook's fires and all but suffocating him in clouds of steam.

During that night the flying bridge between the midships house and the apprentice house was carried away. By breakfast-time the barometer had risen 7½ points in 12 hours. "Too much to mean that better weather is coming," the old man said. During the morning, with a crash like thunder, a monstrous sea came over the poop. The starboard lifeboat was smashed from its davits and hurled across the deck into the port boat. Almost immediately another wave carried both boats away. We were 900 miles from land, our cargo had shifted in a raging tempest of wind and sea, and we had no life-saving gear at all.

By now the wind was somewhat east of south. It took us almost an hour, so little speed had we, to get the ship's head round so that we could run north before the gale. We must have been about 150 west and 52 south when the storm struck us. The storm carried us a good 4½ degrees north [about 300 miles] before we ran out of it. Everything seemed much happier when we got the wind at our backs, but there was still grave danger because wind and rain came from one direction and a heavy swell from another. If the shifting boards had not kept the cargo from moving more in the violent rolling of the ship, which often listed more than 45 degrees, nothing could have saved us from turning turtle.

After dinner that night the boys were all up forward hauling at the hopes to the tune of "Whisky, Johnny;" when a huge wave came aboard with the roar of an express train, and swept them into the forecastle along with ropes and gear and pigs and sheep. The wave came aboard when the ship had her nose down in a trough. When she lifted, everything was swept out of the forecastle and the sea mounted 40 feet up the mizzen. Hundreds of tons of water came down under 30 feet of poop deck which projects over the main deck and tore it skywards, casting overboard the loose section over No. 4 hatch and buckling and smashing the timbers of the port side of the poop deck. A gaping rent was left, through which water surged every time we shipped it green. The whole of the fore part of the forecastle was shifted six inches, and all the stanchions were torn from the deck and the side ones only just held the poop from collapsing.

CAPTAIN AT THE WHEEL

When the captain saw what had happened he took the wheel, and with the mates steered through the night. Their skill alone kept us sufficiently steady to prevent seas from coming aboard and finishing us off completely. The second mate and I found during the night that the coal locker, which was separated from a lavatory by a partition, had filled with water. We paddled deeply and baled the locker into the lavatory so that it could run out into the sea. When the locker was empty we baled the first mate's cabin into the locker and then into the lavatory. Such flotsam and jetsam as we could save was put into the captain's cabin for safety. About 8.30 we had things fairly dry. The first mate came up from below and reported that the cargo was holding well.

Next morning, the Thursday before Easter, the old ship looked a pitiful sight. On Good Friday the sun shone out all day and revived our spirits. During the afternoon the "padded sheep" was killed for Sunday's dinner, and very nice he proved. The most urgent repairs were put in hand. Canvas was battened over the decking, but a few days later it carried away again and seas flooded the mates' cabin. We found that a fair amount of water had reached the cargo of wheat and the sail locker had been filled by a deluge down the ventilator.

A sharp tropical storm caught us in the Gulf of Panama and blew out and tore to ribbons the mizzen royal. That was the last of the Pacific's sport with us, for on May 17 we were picked up by a tug and towed into Balboa, after 58 days at sea.

Picture on page 18.

FEDERATED UNION OF EUROPE

FRENCH REVIEW OF REPLIES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, JULY 21

The reply of the Greek Government to M. Briand's memorandum on the Federated Union of Europe was published here to-day. It adds nothing to the views and reservations already contained in the replies of other Powers.

With the practical completion of the list of replies there has been a general stocktaking of the success or failure of the experiment of sounding the various countries. Although the replies of Great Britain and Germany are considered to be very unsatisfactory, there is a determination to regard the question in the most optimistic light possible. Consequently preparations are being made to co-ordinate the replies for discussion at Geneva, where it is probable that the points of agreement will be emphasized, and the points at issue will be given less prominence. The view most generally taken is that the objections raised in the various answers are dictated by national interests, and that the international common denominator which M. Briand sought to abstract is greater than was thought.

At the same time the replies have produced the recognition that the work of organizing a Federated Union of Europe cannot be hurried. If anything lasting is to come out of it the process will not be more rapid than that which attended the evolution of the League of Nations. France, on this occasion, was not placed in the position of having to reply, but it is evident from the comment that wide circles here welcomed the proposal only because they saw in it a short cut to the Geneva Protocol. That remains the goal of French policy in respect of security, and perhaps accounts for a good deal of the persistence with which the project is being pursued.

ALLEGED ABDUCTION BY OGPU

OFFICIAL INQUIRY AT HAMBURG

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, JULY 21

The Public Prosecutor at Hamburg has ordered an inquiry into the allegations of the Socialist *Hamburger Echo* that the young son of a Soviet employee has been abducted and carried off to Russia as a hostage of the Ogpu (Cheka). The police have arrested on suspicion a man named Schmidt, a fellow employee of the father in the Soviet-German Trading Company "Deruta." The allegation against him is that he lured the youth on board a Soviet ship, which promptly left for Russia.

With the intervention of the authorities and a statement by the Soviet Embassy in Berlin, certain aspects of the affair are cleared up. The proper name of the vanished youth is Scheichot. The Soviet Embassy denies that his father was sentenced to death in Soviet Russia, but does not apparently deny that shortly before the son's disappearance he had received a peremptory summons to return to Moscow and had refused to do so.

The son, who was 17 years of age, had a regular passport issued by the Soviet Consulate-General, as is usual even with minors under the Soviet, and on the strength of this a German visa had been granted. This is confirmed by the German authorities. The Soviet Embassy states that there was no question of his being "lured" on board a Soviet vessel, but that he left Hamburg of his own free will—in fact, at his express wish, after his father had turned him out of the house. The father, who is understood to have been much troubled at his son's disappearance without a word, is presumably unconscious of having "turned him out."

A "CAUCASIAN CRUSADE"

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, JULY 21

Mr. William J. Simmons, who revived the Ku-Klux-Klan in 1919, and after a few flourishing years as Imperial Wizard was deposed from the leadership with a *solatium* of $100,000 (£20,000), has resumed his role as champion of a 100 per cent. Protestant white America, against the machinations of negroes, Jews, Roman Catholics, aliens, and citizens of foreign descent. Starting as before at Atlanta, Georgia, he is trying to displace the moribund Klan with an entirely new organization called the "Caucasian Crusade." The difference between the Klan and the Crusade is the difference between Tweedledum and Tweedledee.

The form of invitation to join the organization, which has been sent out as secretly as possible to men who are willing to believe themselves to be "sovereign, white, and of true blood," is signed by six other persons besides Mr. Simmons—a Georgia Congressman, a former Congressman and criminal lawyer, a newspaper editor, a physician, a sheriff, and, for completeness, an undertaker. The questions which the new recruits are asked to answer differ little from those in the *questionnaire* which the revived Klan circulated, except that the prejudices of the organizers are less specifically indicated.

FRENCH OPPOSITION TACTICS

BIG CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, JULY 21

A demonstration was staged by the Socialist-Radicals at Laval yesterday in protest against M. Tardieu's action in summarily closing the Chamber. It is apparently intended to be the first of a series designed to rally the Opposition during the recess for a culminating attack on the Government when the Chamber reassembles in the autumn.

The chief speaker, M. Herriot, did not question M. Tardieu's right under the Constitution to terminate the Session by decree, but assailed him on the ground that he was neglecting the interests of the country in postponing vital measures for his own convenience. The reasons given by M. Tardieu in his speech at Montbrison last week were that he was himself physically exhausted by the tactics of the Opposition, that there was risk of a physical defeat, and that the work of the Government was being paralysed by the blind obstruction of its Radical and Socialist opponents.

To this they retort that if M. Tardieu needed a holiday it was for him and not the Chamber to take one, that if he suffered defeat it would be a reflection of the wishes of the electors, and that their opposition was constructive in that it forced him to pass salutary measures that his reactionary supporters would never otherwise have tolerated. As the outcome of this the Opposition claims that the legislative successes of the last Session were really theirs, and they repeat their old taunt that M. Tardieu stole their programme (including the national equipment scheme) as the basis for forming his Cabinet of reactionaries.

The Government is using the recess for the preparation of the new Budget and the legislative programme for the autumn. The Opposition has announced its intention of using the recess to attack M. Tardieu's reactionary policy in the constituencies. A well-organized campaign is to be undertaken in which the Socialists will join. The Socialist-Radicals, the strongest party of the Opposition, have declared for the time being against a political reunion with the Socialists on the lines of the old Cartel, and in favour of what they consider to be "Republican concentration." In the process of reaching out for support they appear to have modified their principles, especially on the question of secular education, evidently as a bait to the more moderate Republicans. They have abandoned their former uncompromising attitude to the extent of admitting that they are prepared to leave to the Church its spiritual domain so long as that is not extended to the schools of the State. So far, however, there is no response from the smaller groups of the Left Centre and Centre, who are apt to regard these issues as settled and out of date. Without the support of the Socialists and Left Centre there is no Republican majority in the Chamber, and the success of these destructive tactics can at most lead to another sterile crisis.

VICTORIA FALLS OUTRAGE

WHITE WOMAN ATTACKED BY NATIVE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LIVINGSTONE, JULY 21

Grave fears are felt for the safety of a white woman visitor to the Victoria Falls, who was attacked by a native on Sunday afternoon and has not since been seen.

A Mrs. Kirby, of Pretoria, and a Miss Allison had walked through the Rain Forest to the edge of the Victoria Falls when they were approached by a native, clad in a blazer and trousers, who said to them, "A beautiful view?" A moment later Miss Allison saw Mrs. Kirby lying on the ground struggling with the native. Miss Allison ran for help, and eventually a number of people and a policeman returned with her to the scene of the struggle, but there was no sign of the native or of Mrs. Kirby, though they found Mrs. Kirby's hat on the edge of the Falls.

Search parties from an hotel, organized by the police, scoured the district, and the Northern Rhodesian police were informed of the occurrence. On arriving at the bridge skirting the Rain Forest a constable on a motor-cycle with an Askari ordered the Customs messenger there and a native constable of the Southern Rhodesian police to guard the bridge, and to interrogate all natives who attempted to cross to the northern side, while he made inquiries in other directions. On returning to the bridge later, the constable saw that the guard was missing, but, on investigation, he found the two men at the point where the railway line runs close to the top of the Silent Pool. They stated that they had followed a native who had attempted to cross the bridge from the south, and who, on being interrogated, had run away, discarding his shirt, which, they said, was bespattered with blood. Eventually they saw the native slip and fall while attempting to descend the steep slope to the Silent Pool.

The constable obtained some rope, and, lowering himself about 200ft., he found the native alive but unconscious and badly injured. The native was hauled to the top and taken to Livingstone Hospital in a motor-car, but he died before reaching the institution. This morning several parties, including 15 Askari on a motor-lorry, continued the search for Mrs. Kirby in the Rain Forest, but without result.

Although it is not definitely established that the dead native was responsible for the outrage the police suspicions are aroused by the fact that the man discarded his shirt when pursued. It is believed that he also threw away the blazer.

THE BELGIAN CENTENARY

OPEN-AIR CEREMONY IN BRUSSELS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRUSSELS, JULY 21

A patriotic open-air ceremony in celebration of the Centenary of Belgium was held here this afternoon in the Parc du Cinquantenaire. Big stands, as well as a Royal Throne, had been erected in the park, where 30,000 people were present. All the constituted bodies of the State, Parliament, the Army, the magistracy, and the Royal Academies attended the ceremony.

At 3 p.m., preceded by a squadron of Lancers, the State coaches of the Court arrived amid the cheering crowds, bringing the King and Queen and the Duke and Duchess of Brabant, with the little Princess Josephine Charlotte, the Count of Flanders, and Princess Napoleon. Their Majesties were received by the Cabinet Ministers and by the Primate, Cardinal van Roey, Archbishop of Malines.

A march past followed of delegations with flags from all the regiments of the Army and a detachment of Congolese soldiers, with their band. Addresses to their Majesties were read by the Presidents of the Senate and of the Chamber, by M. Jaspar, the Prime Minister, by the President of the Court of Cassation, and by M. Max, the Burgomaster of Brussels, on behalf of the 2,600 burgomasters of Belgium, who were afterwards entertained at a banquet.

MR. MACDONALD'S MESSAGE

The following message has been sent by Mr. MacDonald to the Belgian Prime Minister:—

On the occasion of the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the independence of Belgium, I send your Excellency a message of friendly good will on behalf of his Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom.

The people of this country, who have shared Belgium's sorrows, wish also to share in her joys, and I am confident that I interpret the feelings of all classes of the British public when I beg your Excellency to accept our heartiest good wishes for the continued happiness and prosperity of your great country.

CONGRESS CAMPAIGN IN INDIA

CHILDREN EXPLOITED FOR PROPAGANDA

In its appreciation of the Indian situation (up to July 19) the Government of India refers to the completion of the Session at Simla, and says there was "general recognition of the harm the civil disobedience movement is doing to the country in all directions, and the desire was freely expressed that the movement should be brought to an end." The Government of India adds:—

"The belief is steadily gaining ground that the solution of India's difficulties is to be sought along the lines indicated in the Viceroy's speech of July 9, of attempting to reach agreed conclusions at the Round-Table Conference, the principle of which was supported by the Legislative Assembly, after a full debate, without a division. The Viceroy's speech has created a marked effect, and moderate opinion is expressing itself more strongly in favour of the abandonment of unconstitutional methods."

Referring to the tribal situation in the North-West Frontier Province, the statement says that in South Waziristan the successful action of the Royal Air Force has afforded yet another proof of its efficacy as a weapon against hostile tribes. The determined action of Scouts and Khassadars, combined with the continuous cooperation of the Royal Air Force, both in reconnaissance work and in direct action against hostiles, has rendered the situation in Waziristan very much easier. On the Northern Border, Peshawar District, air action was continued against the Utman Khel *lashkar* which had again collected at the instigation of Alingar Fakir and had crossed south of the Swat river in the area of Totai. The action was so effective that the *lashkar* very soon retired again north of the river. The so-called Khilafat volunteers among the Afridis are increasing in numbers, and are now said to number about 1,600.

Generally speaking, the situation in the Province has continued to improve ever since a widely representative deputation met the Chief Commissioner at Peshawar on July 3, assured him of their belief in constitutional methods, and received his reply indicating a sympathetic policy of the Government.

The statement says that increasing evidence is being received of the inevitable effect of the civil disobedience movement in encouraging a spirit of lawlessness in directions not directly concerned with the movement. The general position continues to show fluctuations in the different Provinces. Students have been active in various towns, and there has been much interference with the normal work of educational institutions. Children are being used to an increasing extent in many places, and, in Gujarat in particular, are being employed in organized bands. All districts of Gujarat, however, report an improvement in the situation, and some local officers consider that the movement is definitely on the decline. In one or two Provinces propaganda in villages is increasing, and although, so far, it has had a negligible effect on the payment of land revenue and other dues, a certain measure of success has been attained in some districts in attracting support for the Congress. District reports from the Punjab are almost unanimous in the view that the situation is definitely more encouraging than at any time since the civil disobedience campaign developed, and they indicate a strong reaction against the Congress activities. On the other hand, there have been signs during the last few days that extremist Akalis may give a certain amount of trouble.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE AND LEAGUE

REPRESENTATIVES OF INDIA

The India Office issued the following statement last night:—

India will be represented at the Imperial Conference next September by:—

The Secretary of State for India, his Highness the Maharajah of Bikaner, Sir Muhammad Shafi.

Sir Geoffrey Latham Corbett and Sir Padamji Pestonji Ginwala will be attached to the Delegation as substitute delegates, especially on the economic side.

The representatives of India at the September Session of the Assembly of the League of Nations will be:—

His Highness the Maharajah of Bikaner, Nawab Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan, Sir William Ewart Greaves, with Sir Deva Prasad Sarvadhicary, Sir Denys de Sumarez Bray, and Sir Jehangir Coyajee as substitute delegates.

The Maharajah of Bikaner, who was the first Indian Prince to be called to Imperial consultations in London, will have a busy time on the occasion of his impending visit to Europe, for, in addition to taking part in the Imperial Conference and the Assembly of the League of Nations, he will be one of the foremost members of the Indian Delegation to the Round-Table Conference.

It is not usual for a member of the India Council to be a substitute delegate at Geneva, but Sir Denys Bray accepted the invitation to serve in this capacity before the Secretary of State nominated him to the Council.

TCHITCHERIN RELIEVED OF HIS POST

LITVINOFF APPOINTED FOREIGN COMMISSAR

Moscow, July 21.—The Presidium of the Central Executive Committee of the U.S.S.R. has relieved Tchitcherin, at his own request, of the post of Foreign Commissar, appointing Litvinoff in his place. Krestinsky is appointed First and Karakhan Second Deputy Foreign Commissar. Krestinsky, Karahkan, and Stomoniakov will form the Collegium of the Commissariat.—*Reuter.*

A diplomatist by training, Tchitcherin was banished from Russia in 1908 for revolutionary propaganda, and travelled in Western Europe. During the War he was imprisoned in England, but on the representations of Trotsky, then Foreign Commissar, he was allowed to return to Russia, where he succeeded Trotsky as Foreign Commissar. One of his first acts in his new post was to conclude the negotiations at Brest-Litovsk for a treaty of peace with Germany, a task which Trotsky's previous intransigence had not made easy. He later attended the Genoa and Lausanne Conferences, but was unable there to reconcile the Soviet view of Tsarist obligations with that commonly held in Western Europe.

Although in intercourse with foreign States Tchitcherin made use of the neo-Marxist phraseology current in Russia, his practice was not unlike that of an older diplomacy. During his official visits to Warsaw and Berlin he took part in official ceremonies, and he was ever ready to make personal visits to such statesmen as Stresemann and M. Briand. The results of his policy, however, were not considered satisfactory in Moscow, and as early as 1925 discontent with him was expressed even by Trotsky, who at the time of his imprisonment in England had described him in glowing terms. His health, which had long been uncertain, broke down in 1928, and since then, with the exception of occasional visits to Moscow, he has lived abroad, mainly at German health resorts, until January of this year, when he returned to Russia.

Since Tchitcherin's illness Litvinoff has been Acting Foreign Commissar, and has virtually been the spokesman of Soviet foreign policy. Krestinsky is at present Soviet Ambassador in Berlin. Karakhan, who as Ambassador to China played a prominent part in the earlier stages of the Chinese Revolution, returned to the Foreign Commissariat in Moscow in 1926.

THE CHARGES AGAINST MR. THEODORE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, JULY 21

The Labour members of the Federal Parliament claim that the delay by the Queensland Government in announcing whether it intends to prosecute Mr. Theodore in connexion with the charges made against him in the report of ex-Justice Campbell justifies Federal action. They suggest a Commonwealth inquiry by a Judge of the High Court. One difficulty is the unwillingness of High Court Judges to act on commissions.

CANADIAN ELECTION

THE CAMPAIGN IN TORONTO

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

TORONTO, JULY 21

Toronto is so stanchly Conservative that Liberal candidates are usually well satisfied if they can poll half as many votes as their victors and save their deposits. In the present election intelligent Liberals entertain no illusions that they are going to batter down the walls of this enemy stronghold, but the Toronto *Globe* is striking a strong Imperialist note in the newspaper campaign, and claims to be winning over scores of Conservative Imperialists who think that Mr. Bennett's new fiscal policy is inimical to the interests of the Empire.

It gives regular publicity to letters from these Conservative insurgents, declaring that there is manifest in them keen disappointment and humiliation at the strange and sudden abandonment by the leaders of the Conservative Party of that sturdy loyalty to Imperial progress and Imperial ideals which the writers had believed to be part and parcel of their campaign.

The Conservatives admit certain defections on this issue; but claim that they are more than counterbalanced by the adhesions of "native sons of Canada" and other Nationalists. Liberal speakers and canvassers are enjoying the novel experience of having at their disposal for the first time the flag and loyalty cries, which, in the past, have done such valiant duty for the Conservatives, and there is a pleasant story abroad of a veteran Conservative who told a group of Liberals that they did not know how to use these war cries effectively, and that he would be pleased to give them a course of instruction.

In any event, however, out of the 11 seats in Toronto and York County, which includes populous suburbs, the Liberals have only serious hopes of winning two. West Centre Toronto has a large Jewish vote, and the Jewish Alderman, Mr. Sam Factor, who is the Liberal candidate, is fighting hard against Mr. T. L. Church, a former Mayor. In North York Mr. W. P. Mulock, grandson of the Chief Justice of Ontario, Sir William Mulock, who as a member of the late Sir Wilfred Laurier's Cabinet held the seat 30 years ago, is conceded some chance of beating the sitting Conservative member. But Toronto and the Niagara peninsula are expected to return, as before, an almost solid phalanx of Conservative members.

The battle is particularly fierce in Western Ontario, where many seats were held by small majorities, and Liberals admit that the Conservatives will make gains there. Mr. Malcolm, the Minister of Trade and Commerce, is known to be in serious danger at North Bruce, and Mr. Euler, Minister of National Revenue, is having a bitter struggle at North Waterloo against the Conservative, Mr. Karl Homuth, who, like Mr. Euler, is of German descent and first entered the Ontario Legislature as a Labour member. On the other hand, Mr. W. H. Moore, lately chairman of the Tariff Advisory Board, has a fair chance of gaining a seat for the Liberals in the South Ontario division.

NORTH CHINA WAR

DEADLOCK CONTINUED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SHANGHAI, JULY 21

The military deadlock on the Lunghai Railway still continues, the Government Armies never having succeeded in forcing the Northern position at Lanfeng. The Ironsides and Kwangsi forces, having evacuated Hunan and retired to the fastnesses of Kwangsi, are presumably much reduced in strength. Several Government divisions have been released and are being brought to the Tientsin-Pukow Railway to take part in a projected drive on Tsinan, the capital of Shantung, the capture of which, it is hoped, will counterbalance the failure on the other front.

GERMAN POLITICAL PARTIES

CONSERVATIVE GROUPS NEGOTIATING

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, JULY 21

Contrary to reports circulated during the week-end, the negotiations for the formation of a new moderate Conservative Party are understood to be progressing satisfactorily. An article in the organ of the Land Union, emphatically condemning the National Socialists and their "Nationalist mental associates" of the Hugenberg group, supports this view. To-morrow's meeting of the Land Union in Berlin may make the situation clearer.

The leading advocates of a constructive Conservative Party regard the Monarchist-Republican issue as an academic question for individuals to decide. The party, as conceived, would stand for cooperation in the present State, which is Republican, whatever might be the sentimental attachments of individual members or their opinions on the fundamental suitability of one form of government or another for the German people.

Herr von Lettow-Vorbeck, who commanded the German forces in East Africa during the War, has formally resigned from the Nationalist Party and placed his services at Count Westarp's disposal. Some doubt exists whether it will be as easy as was at first imagined to include the People's Conservatives in the new party. They were the first to secede, and are credited with the ambition to take a leading part in the new movement which their comparatively low seniority in the old Nationalist Party might not be felt to warrant.

POLAND AND THE TRADE OF DANZIG

REPLY TO FREE CITY'S PROTEST

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

WARSAW, JULY 20

The Polish Government has now replied to the complaint of the Senate of the Free City of Danzig, in which it was alleged that artificial diversion of trade to the new Polish port of Gdynia, contrary to international obligations, was causing an economic crisis in the Free City.

In a short Note addressed to the High Commissioner of the League of Nations in Danzig, who was asked by the Senate to rule that Poland must make full use of the port of Danzig, the Polish Government says that what Danzig demands of the Polish nation is that it should suspend economic activity in a part of Polish territory and close the Polish littoral to trade. The Polish Government admits no obligation which could limit the sovereign right of Poland to develop her own territory as she thinks fit, and is therefore of the opinion that the consideration advanced by the Danzig Senate cannot form the subject of a dispute between Danzig and Poland. It ends by saying, however, that it attaches the very greatest importance to the development of the port of Danzig, as one of the foremost objects of its commercial policy.

END OF SIMKO THE KURD

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

TEHERAN, JULY 21

The Persian War Office reports the defeat and death of the notorious Shakak Kurdish brigand chief, Simko, who caused great trouble in Persian Kurdistan in 1922, and after that marauded in the Turkish and Iraqi sections of Kurdistan.

Simko, who was a fierce and handsome young man, first became notorious by ill-treating American missionaries at Suj Bulak (Persia) in October, 1921, when he shot a number of Persian gendarmes who had surrendered to him. His mountain castle of Shehr-ich, above Urumiyah, was captured by Persian troops in August, 1922, after a troublesome campaign, and Simko, with part of his "tail," had to escape across the frontier into Turkish territory.

Telegrams in Brief

Twenty-seven revolutionaries recently arrested in PORTUGAL have been deported to the Azores.

A clan of Kiril Bashes and other clans in the neighbourhood are reported to have joined the insurgents in TURKISH KURDISTAN.

Mr. Surendra Nath Sen has been appointed a Puisne Judge of the High Court at RANGOON, in the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Justice P. N. Chari.

The Marchesa Marconi, wife of the inventor, at CIVITA VECCHIA on Sunday, gave birth to a daughter. It is stated that the Queen of Italy will act as godmother.

A summary of the proceedings of the COLONIAL OFFICE Conference, 1930, has been published by H.M. Stationery Office as a Blue-book (Cmd. 3628, price 2s.).

Dr. Heinrich Peham, Professor of Gynaecology at VIENNA University and physician to the former Imperial Family, has died suddenly at Hinterstoder, Upper Austria, at the age of 59.—*Reuter.*

Morning and afternoon newspapers in SYDNEY have announced that their price will be increased to 1½d. from August 4, owing to the increased cost of production under the new Federal taxation.—*Reuter.*

A Macedonian student from the Dobrudja yesterday attempted to assassinate M. Angelescu, Under-Secretary at the Ministry of the Interior in BUCHAREST. M. Angelescu was shot five times, but his condition is not thought to be serious.

H.M. Stationery Office has published in a White Paper (Cmd. 3622, price 6d.) the convention between the United Kingdom and the United States regarding the boundary between the PHILIPPINE Archipelago and the State of North Borneo.

The National Council of Young Men's Christian Associations states that the recently announced bequest of £200,000 by the late Elmer Ambrose Sperry to the Y.M.C.A. was made to the AMERICAN institution and does not benefit the funds of the British Y.M.C.A. movement.

Herr Frick, the National Socialist (Fascist) Minister of the Interior in THURINGIA, has received his third rebuff from the Supreme Court of the Reich, which has refused his application for a provisional injunction to compel the Government of the Reich to resume payment of the police subsidies to Thuringia.

SKYSCRAPER WITH MAST FOR AIRSHIPS

PLANS FOR NEW YORK BUILDING

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, JULY 21

The plans for the Empire States building, which a company, headed by the former Governor of New York, Mr. Alfred E. Smith, is erecting on the site of the old Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, have been altered to make it the equivalent of 102, instead of 85, storeys high. The top of the mooring mast for Zeppelins on the peak of the structure will be 1,248ft., or only 72ft. less than a quarter of a mile from the street level.

Mr. Smith announced last night that the new plans will provide for an Observation Gallery on the eighty-sixth floor, which will accommodate several hundred persons. The gallery will be sheathed in nickel, glass, and steel. Above the Observation Gallery will rise an observation tower and a 200ft. Zeppelin tower, to be open to the public. Still higher will be an aeroplane beacon, visible for many miles.

Provision has been made for strengthening the structure of the building down to the foundations to withstand the tug of a moored Zeppelin, and arrangements are already being made, although the building is now only 40 storeys high, to instal winches and other machinery for aircraft "landings." Passengers from airships will disembark by a gangway to the uppermost gallery, and thence in a few minutes will reach Fifth Avenue at Thirty-fourth Street by express lifts.

The building, which is of steel, with facings of Indiana limestone and strips of rustless Alleghany steel, will weigh 46,000 tons when completed. The estimated cost is $55,000,000 (£11,000,000).

Other Foreign News on following page

MYSTERY OF THE AIR

DISASTER IN KENT

MACHINE FALLS IN PIECES

SIX LIVES LOST

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

MEOPHAM (KENT), JULY 21

Four passengers, the pilot, and the assistant pilot, forming the full complement of an aeroplane, were killed to-day when the machine crashed near the village green of Meopham, about five miles south of Gravesend. The names of the dead are:—

The MARQUESS of DUFFERIN and AVA.
VISCOUNTESS EDNAM.
SIR EDWARD WARD.
MRS. HENRIK LOEFFLER.
LIEUTENANT-COLONEL G. L. P. HENDERSON (pilot).
Mr. CHARLES D'URBAN SHEARING (assistant pilot).

The aeroplane belonged to Colonel Henderson, who had lent it to the Walcot Air Line, and was flying from Le Touquet to Croydon. The cause of the accident is at present unexplained, for the machine seems to have come to pieces in the air. The engine fell into the drive of a private house, and the occupants of the aeroplane, except the pilot, were thrown out into an adjoining orchard and instantly killed. The main part of the aeroplane, spinning helplessly in the air, crashed to the ground, narrowly missing a bungalow,

while the tail was found in a field farther on, and one of the wings, shorn off like a piece of paper, floated away for another mile. A suit-case damaged the roof of a house, and personal belongings were scattered in all directions.

Mr. W. J. Baker, who lives near, states that about 3 o'clock he heard the engine "cut out." Going out of the house he saw what he describes as half of the aeroplane spin out of the clouds with one wing and the tail falling separately. The wing came to earth about a mile away, and the tail in a field some 300 yards away from the fuselage. Hurrying to the place where the main portion of the aeroplane had fallen, with its remaining wing inclined at an angle of 45deg., he found the pilot still living beneath the wreckage. He was lifted out and carried into the bungalow, but died shortly afterwards. The engine fell into the drive of Leylands Court, an unoccupied house about a quarter of a mile away, and narrowly missed a gardener at work there. Part of the propeller was broken off and was lying a few yards away.

"LIKE A THUNDERCLAP"

Mr. A. E. Parsons, a gardener, said that the steel frame of the engine cut through the other side of the hedge on which he was working, missing him by only a few inches, and buried itself a foot deep in the drive.

Mr. Gray, who occupies Cottage Meads bungalow, outside which the wreckage fell, said he heard a loud report in the air, and the aeroplane pitched down with the pilot pinned upside down in the cockpit. The pilot was lifted into the hall of the bungalow, and Dr. Golding-Bird, who lives near, was summoned. Other people speak of a "rumbling" or "screaming" sound in the air before the crash occurred. One man described the noise as like a thunderclap, and at one time the theory was examined that there had been a collision in the clouds with another machine. There is no doubt that shortly before the accident there was another aeroplane flying in the neighbourhood, but the police were able to satisfy themselves that no other machine had been involved.

Brigadier-General F. G. Cannot came down with a party of relatives and identified the bodies. Colonel Henderson's father and a sister also arrived. Mrs. Henderson had flown over with her husband from Le Touquet earlier in the same machine, and he had then gone back to fetch the other party. She was motoring near Croydon this afternoon, and called at the aerodrome soon after news had been received there of the accident. She was at once brought to Meopham by car, and went to see the wreckage of the machine in which she had been a passenger a few hours before. She said that when she and her husband parted at Croydon this morning he told her he would soon be back, as he wanted to take her to the West of England. They had been married only a few months.

To-night Air Ministry officials and police were searching for a possible explanation of the accident. Some of the eye-witnesses say that there was an explosion in the air, and that the wing ported from the fuselage before the engine came apart, but there is no trace of fire having broken out. The main part of the aeroplane fell upside down.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT

The machine was an all-metal Junker monoplane, and its registration mark was G A A Z K.

Dr. Goldenberg, a retired surgeon, near whose house the machine fell, said that while in his house about 3 o'clock he heard a terrific crash and, running out, saw bits of an aeroplane lying in the field. There was a wing and a large piece of the body of the machine, and the pilot was covered with a large piece of fabric. He added:—

"By the time I got to the pilot he was dying. He passed away in 10 minutes. My niece saw the whole affair. She says that the aeroplane broke in pieces in the air and the different portions crashed to the ground. The machine was so badly smashed that only pieces of the registration letters remained. It did not burst into flames."

THE MACHINE AND ITS OCCUPANTS

PILOT'S EARLIER CROSSING

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LE TOUQUET, JULY 21

The pilot of the aeroplane which crashed in Kent to-day, Colonel Henderson, who was a senior pilot, had flown to Croydon early this morning with his wife, who was returning to London after a stay at Le Touquet with her husband. They had left Berck aerodrome at 8.15 a.m., the time of the first ordinary service to Croydon, and Colonel Henderson flew back to Le Touquet later in the morning. He left again at 1 p.m. for the second crossing, with his assistant pilot, Mr. Shearing, and four passengers, Lord Dufferin, Lady Ednam, Sir Edward Ward, and Mrs. Loeffler. When the aeroplane took off the weather was very fine and sunny, but windy.

Lady Ednam had been staying during the week-end with Lady Dudley, at the latter's villa, Chalet du Bois, near the golf course, which is the prettiest villa in Le Touquet. Lord Dufferin and Sir Edward Ward had come over from England on Friday to spend the week-end at Mrs. Loeffler's villa, Northwood, which is also near the golf course.

LORD DUFFERIN

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BELFAST, JULY 21

The news of the death of Lord Dufferin has caused a wave of sorrow and regret throughout Ulster. In the absence of the Prime Minister, Lord Craigavon, in London the deep regret of the Ulster people was expressed to me to-night by the deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, Mr. H. M. Pollock. He said:—

In the death of the Marquis of Dufferin Ulster has lost one of its best friends and most patriotic and enlightened statesmen. When the Northern Parliament was established ten years ago he came to the assistance of the new Government and accepted the position of Speaker of the Senate, and by his wise guidance and prudent and diplomatic ruling inspired confidence in the Upper House of our new Parliamentary institution.

Other members of the house party at Le Touquet were Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Gerard, who returned by boat on Sunday night; and Lord Caledon and Colonel Piers Legh, the Prince of Wales's equerry, who travelled by boat yesterday. Had there been room in the aeroplane, Colonel Legh would have returned.

Reuter's Boulogne correspondent states that the manager of the company owning the aeroplane, on hearing of the accident, left immediately for London in another machine.

*** **Biographical notices of those who lost their lives in the accident appear on page 16.**

HUGE CARGO OF OPIUM

LANDING IN CHINA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SHANGHAI, JULY 21

The steamer Yungkong, which left Bushire in April with a quantity of opium stated to be 250,000lb., was later reported off Saigon, where she is supposed to have received instructions regarding the disposal of her illicit cargo. A vessel under another name, but believed to be the same steamer, later touched at Keelung, Formosa, and Tsingtao [the principal port of Shantung], finally arriving at Shanghai a few days ago. This vessel is known to have discharged her cargo near Saddle Island, off Hangchow Bay [near the mouth of the Yangtze], into boats containing military guards, payment in cash being made for the opium.

Indian opium formerly was the most highly prized in China, but since it became practically impossible to smuggle opium out of India the Turkish and Persian products have become very popular, and there is now a regular traffic in the drug between the Persian Gulf and the Far East. The usual procedure is to clear for Vladivostock, but to discharge the goods by arrangement with the consignees at one of the numerous islands off the mouth of the Yangtze, thus evading the official embargo on the importation of foreign opium.

*** On May 14 Mr Henderson announced at the meeting of the League of Nations Council at Geneva that he had received a letter from London stating that a ship had recently left a "port in a certain producing country" (understood to be Bushire) with 2,308 cases, containing the "appalling quantity" of 250,000lb. of opium, all for illicit traffic.

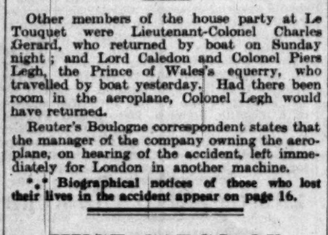
THE GREAT TYPHOON

HUNDREDS DEAD AND MISSING

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

TOKYO, JULY 21

The latest reports show that the loss of life from the typhoon which swept Southern Korea is greater than that in Japan proper. The most recent reports from Korea state that 349 persons have been killed, 201 injured, and 1,386 are



missing. One thousand and sixty-one houses were totally destroyed, 41,971 badly damaged, and 50,000 acres of rice fields were destroyed.

In Kiushiu, it is reported, 62 persons are dead, 258 missing, and the damage to property exceeds 100,000,000 yen (£10,000,000). The losses at sea are still unknown, but they were undoubtedly great both in lives and property. Fukushima Prefecture is now suffering from torrential rains. The Emperor has announced that he will make a gift towards relief of the sufferers, but no other measures have yet been taken.

A BY-ELECTION AT BROMLEY

The death of Lieutenant-Colonel Cuthbert James, which is announced to-day, will cause a by-election in Bromley. The Unionist majority in 1923 was 883, and in 1924 Colonel James polled 20,272 votes to 11,580 for the Liberal and 5,876 for the Labour candidate. Last year the result was:—

Lieutenant-Colonel James (U.) ..	25,449
W. G. Fordham (L.)	18,372
A. E. Ashworth (Lab.)	10,105
Majority	7,077

THE SITUATION IN INDIA

MISSION TO GANDHI

"NOT VERY HOPEFUL OF SUCCESS"

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, JULY 21

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru arrived in Bombay to-day, and to-morrow he and Mr. Jayakar will go to Poona to see Mr. Gandhi.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru said they were genuinely anxious for peace and would place all the facts before Mr. Gandhi and, later, before Pandit Motilal and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at Allahabad. He denied a popular rumour that the Viceroy had authorized them to negotiate on certain terms. Mr. Jayakar and he represented neither the Viceroy nor any political party in their mission. He was not very hopeful of success, but they would put forth their best endeavours towards a settlement.

Mr. Vallabhai Patel, leader of the Congress campaign, addressing a public meeting last night, characterized the Governor of Bombay's recent speech as a gross libel on India, and on Gujarat in particular. The Governor and Mr. MacDonald had said that civil disobedience was a dangerous weapon, but a still more dangerous aspect had yet to come if the Government did not come to its senses. He did not believe that the Government desired any settlement, but had encouraged peace negotiations in order to discover to what extent Mr. Gandhi would come down.

Lord Reading and other British statesmen, Mr. Patel said, had been saying things which would make even the blind see the British mentality in its ugly nakedness. Their only object was to perpetuate the iron fetters round India's feet. India could hope to get her freedom only when every British officer admitted that it was impossible to rule her. When the British knew that Indians could not be terrified or deceived, then only would they abandon diplomacy and deal straight with them. The struggle would be keener after the monsoon, and Mr. Patel asked the women to offer their young men at the nation's altar. Women must tell their husbands to join the Congress "army" or be prepared for divorce.

The Town Hall was picketed by women this afternoon, when an auction sale of toddy shop licences was advertised to take place. The police removed 46 women, kept them locked up for an hour, and then released them. No bids were made at the auction, because most licensees kept away on account of a decision not to take part in the auction until the Government replied to a petition which they recently submitted in regard to certain grievances.

SIMLA CONFERENCE BEGUN

VICEROY AND GOVERNORS

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, JULY 21

Lord Irwin met the Governors of Provinces at Viceregal Lodge this morning. The discussions continued until late this afternoon, and it is expected that the conference will last the best part of the week.

For the rest, Simla is suffering rather a reaction from the political activities of the past fortnight. Congress volunteers endeavoured to create some excitement this morning, and made determined efforts to gain the Mall by way of the steep alleys leading up from the lower bazaar. The police made more than 20 arrests. All the prisoners wore green shirts, red shorts, and Gandhi caps, which is the new uniform of the Congress "army." This was its first appearance in Simla.

BRITISH REPRESENTATION

Our Parliamentary Correspondent writes:—

There was another conversation between the Prime Minister, Mr. Baldwin, and Mr. Lloyd George last night on the question of the British representation at the Round-Table Conference on India, but it is understood that the Government are not yet ready to make a public statement on the subject. Mr. MacDonald has intimated that, in the view of the Cabinet, a Parliamentary debate on India is undesirable at the present moment, and it is understood that representations on this point have been made to Lord Burnham, who has signified his intention of raising the matter in the House of Lords to-day by asking whether,

having regard to Lord Irwin's statement at Simla on July 9, the Report of the Indian Statutory Commission will form the main subject of consideration and discussion at the Round Table Conference, which is to be held here in November.

It was thought last night to be possible that if the debate takes place to-day the Government will indicate that it prefers to take no part in it.

BOMBS DISCOVERED IN A REST-HOUSE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LAHORE, JULY 21

Three bombs have been discovered at Amritsar concealed in a quilt in a locked room at a *dharmsala* [rest-house].

At Lahore a Sikh who called at a liquor shop placed a steel trunk outside. Soon afterwards there was a loud explosion, and the trunk flew to pieces. The Sikh bolted. Part of a bomb and a quantity of explosives have been found.

PICKETS' LAWLESSNESS IN SOUTH INDIA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MADRAS, JULY 21

The picketing of liquor shops by Congress volunteers is producing ugly incidents over a large area.

At Madura there were demonstrations against the authorities, and the police fired on the crowd. The situation there continues anxious. Trouble with pickets at Komaraplayam, near Salem, indicates the spread of lawlessness to other villages. The situation in the Salem district is aggravated by the loss of employment among cottage weavers owing to the boycott of foreign cloth and yarn. Two thousand weavers have waited on the Collector of Salem, and represented to him the hardship and misery caused to them by the boycott.

EDITOR ARRESTED

CALCUTTA, July 21.—The first search and arrest in Bengal under the Press Ordinance was made to-night in the offices of the newspapers *Liberty* and *Advance* in connexion with an appeal to students written by Mrs. Basanti Devi, widow of C. R. Das. The editor of *Liberty* was arrested, and copies of the paper were seized. The editor of *Advance*, against whom the police held a warrant, was absent.—*Reuter.*

Other Indian news on page 13.

MORE RIOTING IN EGYPT

MOB FIRED ON IN CAIRO

MANY CASUALTIES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CAIRO, JULY 21

In consequence of the announcement that the Wafdist Senators and Deputies intended to force their way into the Parliament buildings and hold a session in spite of the closing of the session by the King, all the shops were shut and there was much excitement in Cairo, and this led to several outbreaks of rioting to-day. Some of these were so serious that the police had to open fire on the rioters, and in this way four men were killed. A fifth was killed by the ricochet from the accidental discharge of an Egyptian soldier's rifle. In all it appears that 87 members of the crowd were injured in the more serious rioting.

Others of the demonstrations, while destructive of Government property such as street lamps and railings, were not dangerous, and were chiefly remarkable from the fact that those who indulged in hooliganism in the streets were boys of 14 and under.

The police, of whom 1,500 were on duty to-day, supported by 2,000 Egyptian troops, early took the offensive against the crowd; consequently the situation was at no time as serious as it was in Alexandria last Tuesday. Never did the Cairene mob get a chance of chasing policemen as did the Alexandrian. On the contrary, the police often singly hunted the crowd down side streets, and showed great courage in forcing their way into houses to arrest men who had been throwing stones from the windows and roofs. Many streets were kept clear all day by Egyptian cavalry patrols.

Owing to the violence of the mob many streets are now in darkness, as all the lamps have been broken and much damage has been done to trams; but several hundreds of those responsible for the mischief, chiefly boys, have been arrested.

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

It appears that Nahas Pasha and the other Wafdist leaders, having sent their petition to the King to call an emergency meeting of Parliament, had abandoned their intention of forcing their way into the Parliament buildings this evening, and I am told that they remained indoors all day. The Government had prepared against their trying to repeat what they did on June 23 by attaching the 60 special Parliamentary Police to the regular Cairene force and sending away on two months' leave the officer, Atef Bey Barakat, the late Zaghlul Pasha's grandnephew, who had on that occasion broken open the gates of Parliament, at the order of the President of the Chamber, to admit them, contrary to the instructions of the Government.

Towards 8 o'clock this evening there was an unfortunate incident when a Greek grocer, who was apparently frightened, fired a revolver at an Egyptian in the crowd which was demonstrating outside his house and shot him in the stomach. The crowd became greatly excited, and it seemed likely that the grocer might be lynched. Fortunately a British officer of the Police, who lives opposite, saw the incident and, speaking in Arabic, calmed the crowd. He arrested the grocer and took him to the Abdin police station, where an inquiry is now proceeding. A representative of the Greek Consulate has been invited to attend.

SIDKY PASHA'S BULLETIN

An official bulletin was issued this evening from the Ministry of the Interior by Ismail Sidky Pasha, the Prime Minister, explaining that in consequence of the prevalence of rumours that plans had been made throughout Egypt to excite mobs to demonstrate to-day, the Government had taken every precaution to protect communications and property and lives of foreigners. It runs:—

I am very glad to say that all parts of Egypt, from Alexandria to Aswan, have been quiet, with the exception of Cairo, Port Said, and Suez, where there have been demonstrations composed of the lowest members of society, who have no conception of the meaning of Constitution. As the result of the wisdom of the police there was no need to call in the Army to use force; consequently the casualties have been much smaller than would otherwise have been the case.

The bulletin continues, that of the rioters 44 were injured by firearms, of whom four died, and four others are dangerously injured. There are others suffering from slight injuries. The official figures of the police casualties are not yet known; but in one district of Cairo two officers and 25 men were injured, and in Suez one officer and 14 men.

The Prime Minister concludes by assuring the public that the situation is everywhere well in hand and that no damage has been done to the persons or property of foreigners, and that the "truth of what I have repeatedly declared, that these movements are quite artificial, is now evident."

The petition of the Wafdist Senators and Deputies submitted to-day to the King in Alexandria recounts the various ways in which the petitioners consider that the Government has acted unconstitutionally, and contains an interesting passage in which the Government is again accused of having made an attempt on the life of Nahas Pasha at Mansura on July 8. After pointing out that the Cabinet "has resolved to undertake legislative work of highest importance, notably a modification of the electoral law, as can be interpreted from its last Note to the British Government, about which it has no right to legislate in the name of the nation," the petitioners invite the King to summon an extraordinary session of Parliament to enable it to ask the Cabinet to give an account of its actions and to give the Chamber of Deputies an opportunity to vote on a motion of confidence in the Ministry.

HEAVY RAINFALL

LOW TEMPERATURES RECORDED

(FROM OUR WEATHER CORRESPONDENT)

The weather improved over the south-western half of England yesterday when the deep depression centred there on Sunday night passed away to the North Sea, but in the eastern and northern parts of England further heavy rain occurred. Both at Scarborough and Bridlington well over two inches had fallen by 6 p.m. The fresh northerly winds were accompanied by very low temperatures for July: 50deg. was not exceeded at Buxton, and 58deg. in London (Kensington). Similar winds are expected to-day, with occasional showers, but some bright periods.

COMMONS AND THE NAVY

NEW PROGRAMME

CRITICISM FROM BOTH SIDES

WESTMINSTER, MONDAY

The sequel to the rape of the Mace came up at question time in the Commons to-day, when the Prime Minister was pressed to suspend Mr. Beckett until he apologized. MR. MACDONALD made it clear that he had deeply considered some additional punishment for "a gross affront" to the House of Commons, but announced that, although Mr. Beckett ought to be anxious to apologize on his own initiative, the most dignified course was to keep to the usual punishment for misbehaviour—namely, suspension for five Parliamentary days. There was little attempt to criticize this decision, and MR. BENSON'S suggestion that anything else would give the offender an unnecessary advertisement seemed to reflect the general opinion.

The programme of naval construction then came under fire from two sides, a section of the Unionists urging that it was inadequate and a section of the Socialists declaring that it was provocative. The usual anti-armament group was reinforced for this occasion by LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER KENWORTHY, who hurled against his own Government the arguments used by Mr. MacDonald against the programme of 1925. He protested against even partial surrender to the theory that national safety depended on armaments and its corollary that peace pacts were practically worthless.

He particularly objected to describing the substitution of powerful for obsolete cruisers as only replacement, and saw in Mr. Alexander's recent memorandum the prospect of a similar increase in the power of the destroyer and submarine fleets.

His case was moderately popular among the Socialist rank and file, but MR. HORE-BELISHA preferred to express the disappointment of the dockyard members at the absence of a programme designed to last for the whole period of the Treaty. This meant that employment could not be stabilized.

MR. AMMON tried to disarm his Socialist critics by explaining that only one destroyer flotilla (or five flotillas in all instead of eight) would be laid down during each year of the duration of the Treaty; but he failed to persuade MR. HOLFORD KNIGHT that any building at all on the morrow of a disarmament treaty was not impolitic, and he thoroughly alarmed Mr. Churchill.

MR. CHURCHILL'S PROPOSAL

In the clearest statement of the case yet made, MR. CHURCHILL proposed that we should reclaim our liberty to build the numbers and types of ship suited to our special needs; that we should estimate those needs by reference to European and Asiatic dangers to our trade routes, and then tell the United States to build up to any interpretation of parity which their experts cared to advance.

What we had done, he declared, was to condemn ourselves to build a conventional fleet of cruisers inferior in fighting power to those being laid down by others, and not only useless but so expensive as to frustrate economy. When all the building permitted by the Treaty had been carried out, we should be more defence-less than at any time since the days of Charles II.

MR. ALEXANDER pointed out that Mr. Churchill was asking for the complete abandonment of the policy of disarmament by agreement, followed even by the late Government, and that we were only concentrating on 6in.-gun cruisers because our complement of 8in.-gun cruisers would be reached this summer.

Turning to his Socialist critics, he pointed out the cancellations in the 1928 and 1929 programmes effected by the Government.

Finally, he regretted that he could not publish a five-year programme, but the tonnage permitted by the Treaty was a total for the British Empire, and he must first find out what the Dominions would provide and what they desired. His pacifist critics proved more vocal than numerous, and were defeated by 239 votes to 27.

COMMANDER SOUTHBY then put the opposite kind of criticism, which had already had a considerable run; and this the Government was also able to repel by 219 votes to 135.

COAL MINES BILL

The House then passed to the suggested amendment to the Coal Mines Bill, by which the Government hope to reach a compromise with the House of Lords in the matter of the "spread-over" of the working hours.

MR. GRAHAM explained that the reduction of hours would operate only between next December and July, 1931, when, failing further legislation, hours would be reduced to seven a day. The "spread-over" had been thrice rejected by the House of Commons, and the miners were also against it. But, if again rejected, the whole Bill would be lost.

Some hope of compromise existed in the fact that the Lords' proposal was now that agreement by districts instead of by pits was necessary for the "spread-over" to operate, and that no coercion of the miners should be possible. Building on this declaration of intention, he moved that the consent of the national organizations of both owners and miners should be necessary.

He was certain that such consent would not be lightly withheld, and he asked for unanimous support for an amendment which might save the Bill and with it, thanks to the conciliatory spirit of the miners, preserve the industry from strife and dislocation. The amendment was approved, with a general cheer for Mr. Graham's conduct of a difficult situation.

WORK OF LAMBETH CONFERENCE

PROGRESS OF COMMITTEE STAGE

The following statement was issued from Lambeth Palace last night:—

The second week of the Committee stage of the Lambeth Conference has just commenced. The six Committees, with their various Sub-Committees, are engaged in careful consideration of the six main subjects of the Conference, and certain of the Committees have interviewed representatives and experts dealing with particular sections of the main themes.

The first resumed session of the full Conference will take place on Monday next, and from that day for a fortnight the Conference will receive reports for which the Committees alone are responsible, and will debate the various resolutions. All the Committees are making satisfactory progress at the present stage.

U.S. AND NAVAL TREATY

SENATE VOTE FOR RATIFICATION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, JULY 21

The United States Senate gave its consent to the ratification of the London Naval Treaty at 4.20 this afternoon by 58 votes to 9. Every attempt to change it by amendment or reservation was overwhelmingly defeated, and it will stand with the sole stipulation, contained in Senator Norris's reservation, that it is free from unwriten obligations.

When the long list of reservations was finally attacked, rapid progress was made. Senator Walsh's reservation was lost by 54 votes to 11; Senator McKellar's "freedom of the seas" reservation by 58 to nine; and Senator Johnson's reservation, providing for the construction before the end of 1936 of all large cruisers allotted to the United States, by 57 to nine. A proposal by Senator McKellar that if any signatory of the London Treaty should attack a signatory of the Kellogg-Briand Pact, each London signatory should pay 200,000,000 dollars, making a fund of 1,000,000,000 dollars, for the comfort of the nation thus attacked, was shouted down, and the same abrupt rejection fell to other ingenious reservations from the same source. The Opposition took its punishment with an occasional grumbling reference to a "steam roller," but gamely enough. It was a spent force.

To-day began with a roll-call of 61 Senators and with a brief prepared speech from Senator Wagner (New York), one of the Democrats who support the London Treaty. When he ended, Senator Walsh (Massachusetts) endeavoured again to secure unanimous consent to consideration of his resolution engaging the support of the Senate, in advance of ratification, to the "substantial completion" by December 31, 1936, of all the large cruisers, aircraft-carriers, destroyers, and submarines provided for in the agreement. Senator La Follette (Wisconsin) at once objected, announcing that when the time came he would oppose this new construction, but pointing out that the question was one which did not immediately affect the issue of approval or disapproval of the Treaty.

COMPLETE RESTRAINT

Senator La Follette is the first to make a public announcement of his intention to oppose the new construction, but there will be others, and, in his reply, Senator Walsh took note of the fact. He would present his resolution later in the form of a reservation to the Resolution of Ratification, he said, and he would do so because the present Treaty for the first time represented complete restraint upon the freedom of American action. Once the Treaty went into effect, the size and character of the Navy which the United States might have would be fixed for a number of years, and this, in part, by the will of other Powers. He thought the least the Senate could do would be to give the American people an assurance that it would support the attainment of the limit of national defence thus set.

The only reservation certain of passage from the beginning was that of Senator Norris. Stripped of its offensive preamble, it provides

That, in ratifying the said Treaty, the Senate does so with the distinct and explicit understanding that there are no secret files, documents, letters, understandings, or agreements which in any way, directly or indirectly, modify, change, add to, or take from any of the stipulations, agreements, or statements in the said Treaty; and that the Senate ratifies the said Treaty with the distinct and explicit understanding that, excepting the agreement brought about through the exchange of Notes between the Governments of the United States, Great Britain, and Japan having reference to Article 19, there is no agreement, secret or otherwise, expressed or implied, between any of the parties to the said Treaty as to any construction that shall hereafter be given to any statement or provision contained therein.

IRISH RAILWAY STRIKE

12,000 MEN OUT TO-NIGHT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DUBLIN, JULY 21

A general strike of members of the National Union of Railwaymen employed by the Great Southern Railway Company of Ireland will begin at midnight to-morrow (Tuesday). This announcement was made this afternoon by Mr. C. T. Cramp, general secretary of the union, who, with the other members of the executive, has been in Dublin since yesterday morning.

Yesterday afternoon the national union sent an ultimatum to the railway company, and this morning there was a meeting between the executive and certain officers of the company. After the meeting Mr. Cramp announced that the executive had been unable to obtain an assurance from the company's officers that there would be an unconditional reinstatement of the men who had been dismissed as a result of their refusal to handle goods consigned to the Irish Omnibus Company.

The executive also had received a letter from the Irish Omnibus Company to the effect that it had no quarrel with the National Union of Railwaymen, and that it could not interfere in the domestic concerns of another company. Consequently it declined to confer with the executive of the N.U.R.

In these circumstances, said Mr. Cramp, the executive of the union had decided with reluctance to call upon all members of the union on the Great Southern Railway's system to cease work as from midnight on July 22. Some 12,000 men will be involved, and the Union will give them strike pay at the rate of 24s. a week, involving a weekly drain on the Union's funds of £14,400.

News of the National Union's decision to call a strike was conveyed to Mr. P. J. McGilligan, Free State Minister for Industry and Commerce, who promptly sent out invitations to the disputing parties to meet him in conference to-morrow.

Mr. Ivor Gregory, of the A.S.L.E.F., stated to-night that his union was not involved in the dispute Its members, therefore, will present themselves for work as usual, but there is little doubt that there will be no work for them to do. Now the N.U.R. men are out the whole railway system in the Free State will be paralysed.

THE INVALIDS

Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, who has been suffering from a chill, was last night stated to be much better, but she was still confined to her room at Kensington Palace.

The Duke of Northumberland was reported last night to be going on satisfactorily. No further bulletins will be issued.

POLITICAL NOTES

THE LIBERAL PARTY MEETING

PUBLIC WORKS BILL AMENDMENTS

At the close of last night's meeting of the Parliamentary Liberal Party it was officially stated that Sir Herbert Samuel had presented a report regarding the work of the Electoral Reform Committee, which has now held its last meeting, and that it had been decided to call for the Board of Trade vote on Thursday in order that there may be a general discussion on the state of the country's trade. But this hardly explains why the meeting lasted for more than an hour and a half. It appears that there was a further discussion on the Liberal amendment to the Finance Bill dealing with the exemption from taxation of company reserves spent on reconditioning machinery, on which the Government escaped defeat by two votes only. Some of the Liberal members were apparently annoyed at the position in which they had been placed by the act of Mr. Churchill and other Conservative members in putting down an amendment in exactly similar terms on the Report stage of the Finance Bill. They were thus placed in a position of considerable difficulty, and they urged that they did not wish to see the experience repeated.

Mr. Lloyd George informed the members of the Liberal Party that he intended to take only one week's holiday during the coming Recess, and that for the rest of the time his services would be at the disposal of the Government in their efforts to deal with unemployment. He will be in close touch with Lord Lothian and Mr. Seebohm Rowntree, who have been working with him on the Liberal Unemployment Committee. At last night's meeting of the party Sir Archibald Sinclair suggested that it would also be useful if the chairmen of the various committees of the party cooperated with Mr. Lloyd George during the Recess, and were informed of the course of the consultations with the Government.

When the Committee stage of the Public Works Facilities Bill is taken in the House of Commons to-morrow, Conservative members will submit a series of amendments which they hope the Government will be prepared to accept. They are designed to secure that in each case in which a local authority submits proposals designed to provide employment an estimate shall be furnished of the cost of the works to be expedited, and that when an application is made to the Minister of Health the fact shall be advertised publicly, in order that property owners and others concerned shall have full knowledge of the intentions of the local authority. It is also provided that whenever there is an objection to a scheme which is not withdrawn the Minister must order a public inquiry to be held. If the Minister decides, after the inquiry has been held, to lay a draft order before Parliament, he must introduce in Parliament a Bill confirming the Order. When such a Bill has been introduced it shall be deemed to have passed through all its stages up to and including the Committee stage, and a similar procedure will be followed in the other House. This means that in each House there will be an opportunity to consider the Bill on the Report and third reading stages. If the Government see their way to accept these amendments the progress of the Bill will be accelerated.

The Prime Minister hopes to leave London on Thursday of next week in order to attend a performance of the Passion Play at Oberammergau.

NORTH LONDON TUBE EXTENSION

BIG ORDER FOR N.E. COAST

The London Electric Railways have placed a contract with Cochrane and Co., Limited, Ormesby Ironworks, Middlesbrough, one of the Furness group of companies, for 35,000 tons of cast-iron segments for the extension of the Piccadilly Tube railway from Finsbury Park to Cockfosters, which is to be 7½ miles in length. The segments are required for the circular tunnel in which the railway is placed.

It is estimated that this contract will provide work for 5,000 persons on the North-East Coast. The Cargo Fleet Iron Company will immediately recondition a blast furnace which was blown out on Friday, and it is likely that this will be in full operation again in October. Their Wingate Colliery, in Durham, which was closed a few days ago, will also be reopened about the same time, or possibly a month earlier.

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(For details see page 12)

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THEATRES

Aldwych	A NIGHT LIKE THIS	8.15
Ambassadors	THE CONFEDERATES AND THE MAN IN POSSESSION	2.30 & 8.30
Comedy	THE SILENT WITNESS	2.30 & 8.30
Criterion	NINE TILL SIX	2.30 & 8.30
Drury Lane	THE THREE MUSKETEERS	8.15
Duke of York's	THE WAY TO TREAT A WOMAN	3.30
Everyman	LADY WINDERMERE'S FAN	8.15
Gaiety	THE LOVE RACE	2.30 & 8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	8.30
Grafton	ANNAJANSKA	8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	8.30
Hippodrome	SONS O' GUNS	8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	8.30
Little	JEALOUSY	2.30 & 9
London Pavilion	COCHRAN'S 1930 REVUE	2.30 & 8.15
Lyric, Hammersmith	THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING EARNEST	8.40
New	DESIRE	2.30 & 8.45
Playhouse	CYNARA	8.30
Royalty	THE BEAUX' STRATAGEM	2.30 & 8.30
St. James's	THE SWAN	8.30
St. Martin's	PETTICOAT INFLUENCE	8.30
Savoy	THE COMMAND TO LOVE	8.30
Wyndham's	ON THE SPOT	8.30

VARIETIES

Coliseum	2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire	6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's	3 & 8
Palladium	2.30, 6.30, & 9
Victoria Palace	6.30 & 9

EXHIBITIONS

Crystal Palace	10 to 10
Tussaud's	10 to 10
Zoological Gardens	9 a.m. to 8 p.m.

PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra	ALL QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT	1 to 11
Astoria	ARIZONA KID	1 to 11
Avenue Pavilion	THE CASE OF SERGEANT GRISCHA	2 to 11
Capitol	THE SQUEAKER	12 to 11
Carlton	WITH BYRD AT THE SOUTH POLE	2.30, 6, & 8.45
Dominion	PHANTOM OF THE OPERA	2.30 & 8.30
Empire	THE SHIP FROM SHANGHAI	12 to 12
Kensington	THEIR OWN DESIRE	2 to 11
Marble Arch Pavilion	PARAMOUNT ON PARADE	2 to 11
New Gallery	THE GIRL IN THE MOON	2 to 11
Plaza	BENSON MURDER CASE	11.45 to 11
Polytechnic	SONG O' MY HEART	2.30, 5.30, & 8.30
Regal	THE BAD ONE	1 to 11
Stoll Picture Theatre	THE SATURDAY NIGHT KID	12.15 to 11.45
Tivoli	SYMPHONY IN TWO FLATS	12 to 11

THE TIMES

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Moderate or fresh north-west winds, strong at times; squally; cloudy, with local showers; cool.

Further Outlook.—Improving. (p. 16)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

Four passengers—Lord Dufferin, Lady Ednam, Sir Edward Ward, and Mrs. Loeffler—and the two pilots (Lieutenant-Colonel G. L. P. Henderson and Mr. C. D. Shearing) were killed yesterday when the aeroplane in which they were flying from Le Touquet to Croydon crashed to the ground at Meopham, near Gravesend. (p. 14)

A general strike of members of the N.U.R. employed by the Great Southern Railways Company of Ireland will begin at midnight to-night, 12,000 men being involved. (p. 14)

An order for 35,000 tons of cast-iron segments, required for the extension of the Piccadilly Tube railway from Finsbury Park to Cockfosters, has been placed, and is estimated to provide work for 5,000 persons on the North-East Coast. (p. 14)

At a conference of local authorities in South Wales held at Cardiff yesterday, Mr. Vernon Hartshorn, the Lord Privy Seal, said the unemployment figures indicated that during the coming winter there would be a larger volume of unemployment than at any time in the history of the country. He urged that relief work schemes in hand should be expedited as much as possible. (p. 11)

An official statement issued from Lambeth Palace records that all the committees of the Lambeth Conference are making satisfactory progress with their tasks. The full Conference will meet again next Monday. (p. 14)

Most of the competitors in the air contest round Europe flew yesterday from Calais to Bristol, and then on to London and back to Calais. The weather was very bad, but no failures were reported. (p. 16)

The Air Ministry announces that an official reception will be given to Miss Amy Johnson on her arrival at Croydon Aerodrome from Australia. (p. 16)

Proposals for a general medical service for the nation were adopted yesterday by the annual representative meeting of the British Medical Association. (p. 11)

In the training operations of the 1st Division yesterday in the Aldershot area "war" was declared, and a Northern force crossed the frontier, the Southern force advancing last evening to meet it. (p. 11)

The Duke of York will open the World Poultry Congress at the Crystal Palace this afternoon. (p. 12)

The annual meeting of the National Trust was held yesterday in the Old Hall, Lincoln's Inn. (p. 11)

The class list in the Final Honour School of English Language and Literature at Oxford is published. (p. 11)

POLITICS

In the House of Lords yesterday the Housing Bill passed through Committee. (p. 8)

In the House of Commons the Government's naval programme was discussed on Estimates in Committee of Supply, and the Lords' amendments to the Coal Mines Bill were dealt with. (p. 8)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

There was further rioting in Egypt yesterday, in Cairo, Suez, and Port Said. According to an official bulletin four of the rioters were killed by the Police, and over 40 more or less seriously injured. Of the Police three officers and some 40 men were injured. In Cairo much of the damage to street lamps and trams was done by crowds of boys of 14 years and under. As far as is known no foreigners were hurt, but a Greek who wounded an Egyptian has been arrested. (p. 14)

The Viceroy's conference with the Governors of Provinces began in Simla yesterday. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar will visit Poona to-day on their mission to Mr. Gandhi. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru said yesterday that they would place all the facts before Mr. Gandhi, but he was not very hopeful of success. (p. 14)

The French Socialist-Radicals organized a demonstration at Laval on Sunday to protest against M. Tardieu's action in summarily closing the Chamber. It is apparently the first of a series designed to rally the Opposition for an attack on the Government when the Chamber reassembles in the autumn. (p. 13)

The United States Senate ratified the London Naval Treaty yesterday by 58 votes to nine. (p. 14)

Search is being made for a white woman who was attacked by a native on the edge of Victoria Falls on Sunday afternoon. Grave fears are felt for her safety. (p. 13)

A consignment of opium weighing 250,000lb. has been unloaded near Shanghai from a steamer from Bushire. (p. 14)

COURT AND PERSONAL

The Duke of Gloucester yesterday named the new Padstow motor lifeboat. (p. 17)

LAW

Summary of Law Cases will be found on page 5.

SPORT

Race Meetings were begun at Leicester and Ayr yesterday. (p. 6)

Rain prevented any play yesterday in seven County matches. (p. 7)

It was officially announced yesterday that W. T. Tilden would play for the United States in the Davis Cup tie against France. (p. 6)

The Plymouth Yachting Week was begun yesterday. (p. 7)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on:—American Demand for Sterling; the French Gold Movement; South African Loan Result; International Sleeping Car Share Trust; Falk, Stadelmann and Co.'s Report; Allied Cement Accounts; the Mining Trust and the American Smelting Company; Manchester Ship Canal Revenues; and Port of London Finances. (p. 22)

In Lombard-street money was fairly plentiful; discount rates were firmly maintained. The Bank of England announced the sale of £266,000 of bar gold. Among the Foreign Exchanges both the New York and Paris rates were rather more favourable to sterling; Spanish currency depreciated. There was a rise in the Argentine exchange. Silver rose 1-16d. to 15 15-16d. per oz. (p. 22)

The Stock Markets yesterday were weak in tone. Sales by speculators were responsible for a sharp fall in Gilt-Edged stocks, and the majority of changes in Industrial and Mining shares were downwards. Dealings began in the new South African Loan, a premium of 1 per cent. being established. (p. 22)

INSURANCE AND THE DOLE

The policy of the Government to save the Unemployment Insurance Fund by increasing its borrowing powers to £60,000,000 ran the gauntlet of a disillusioned and disappointed House of Commons last Friday. To-morrow, when it appears in the form of a Bill for second reading, it will doubtless once more be buffeted rather than helped towards the Statute-book. The exhaustive criticisms levied against it from all sides of the House were inspired by the uneasy feeling that, as MR. OLIVER STANLEY put it, "democracy is on its trial and is waiting "for somebody to do something," and by the discovery from the speech of MISS BONDFIELD that the Government had done little except analyse the figures of unemployment. Such an analysis is valuable in its way; but the main deductions from it have long been common knowledge. It is five years since MR. BALDWIN pointed out that severe unemployment was localized in "black spots," mostly north of the Trent, that the live register did not record how short a time most of the unemployed are continuously out of work, and that certain trades are harder hit than others; and he repeated the arguments in greater detail two years ago (July, 1928). MISS BONDFIELD said no more and no less last Friday, but she will have, as she promised, to say a "great deal "more next time" to convince the House of Commons that these deductions, as a reason for mitigating pessimism or as an excuse for allowing matters to drift, are not just five years worse than when they were first made. The system of Unemployment Insurance has in theory nothing to do with the steps taken to diminish unemployment; but in practice the more costly unemployment is, the less industry is able to provide employment. According to MR. STANLEY'S calculation the unemployed are drawing what is comprehensively called insurance benefit to-day at the rate of something approaching £100,000,000 a year. The enormous increase in the sums paid to people for doing nothing does not merely reflect increased borrowings on account of the Insurance Fund, which will have to be repaid some time but not necessarily this year. It comprises also a sinister item, probably under-estimated at £7,500,000, which the taxpayer will have to find this year to discharge MR. SNOWDEN'S unlimited liability to finance from the Exchequer the payment of benefit to those who have paid fewer than thirty contributions during the two years preceding a claim. That alone destroys the balance of his Budget, and threatens to disappoint his guarded hope that no fresh taxation would be necessary next year. But Friday's debate showed that even the Government's supporters recognize the inadequacy of estimates, whether of borrowing or of expenditure, based upon a total of 1,900,000 unemployed. Suppose, for example, that the number between September, 1930, and March, 1931, averages the 2,250,000 contemplated by MR. BUCHANAN, and that of the extra 350,000 200,000 draw benefit from the Fund and 150,000 from the Exchequer. In that case MR. SNOWDEN'S estimate will have been falsified not by £7,500,000 but by about £10,000,000; and the borrowing powers of the Fund will have to be further extended, not in March, but in January. These figures are of course still hypothetical, but they illustrate the vicious circle in which the oppression of industry by taxation causes unemployment, unemployment causes the greater oppression of industry, and the greater oppression of industry causes more unemployment.

Even more serious, as MR. THOMAS himself pointed out on Saturday, is the effect of the present system of unemployment insurance on the character of our people. A married man with three children who has paid 17s. 6d. in premiums during the past 30 weeks can draw £118 from the Insurance Fund without further contributions. The same man, if he has contributed 17s. 6d. at any time, can draw about £43 from the taxpayer, *via* the Exchequer, between now and next April. The relation between individual contributions and benefits has largely disappeared, and even the remembrance of it is obscured in the minds of beneficiaries by making the payments from the Fund and from the Exchequer indistinguishable in the eyes of the recipient. In addition to the demolition of the actuarial test of qualification, the moral test of merit has been seriously impaired. The test of "genuinely seeking work" was not altogether satisfactory, because in certain areas the complete and obvious absence of employment made the search for it a hopeless quest: but at least it attempted to set up in reinforcement of the actuarial qualification—already weakened by the admission of "uncovenanted" and "extended" benefit—a moral standard of qualification, which in the three months March to June, 1929, 75,078 claimants, or one out of every thirty, failed to reach. That test was abolished by the Socialist Government earlier this year, and the fact that in the comparable three months of 1930 68,716 claimants, or one out of every thirty, were disqualified because they had "not normally been in insurable "employment" suggests that it has been found necessary to maintain some sort of alternative safeguard against abuses of the Fund. But this is no real substitute for an actuarial test. No doubt MISS BONDFIELD'S explanation that the Act of 1930 produced a flood of frivolous claims, which had to be rejected because of the last lingering traces of the insurance principle, is accurate. But that merely shows to what extent the public has lost sight of the fact that unemployment benefit is still nominally the reward of contributions.

It is perhaps not too late to save insurance from this unmerited oblivion; and if such is the ambition of MISS BONDFIELD, as a signatory of the Blanesburgh Report, it may be hoped that her examination of the question has already led to certain conclusions. Clearly some reasonable ratio between benefits and contributions must be restored. The original ratio under the Act of 1920 was one week's benefit for every six weeks' contribution. There are to-day 1,000,000 unemployed who have been in work during the past month, and it is therefore not unreasonable to assume that about that number could on an average and on such a ratio qualify for benefit throughout the year. If so, the Fund would show a surplus of revenue over expenditure of about £10,000,000 a year, which is hardly too large a sinking fund for a debt of £45,000,000. A scheme which provided for a strictly actuarial right to benefit would abolish at a stroke all threats to the insurance principle, would render unnecessary the expensive and difficult administration of a moral test, and would make the present exploitation of the Fund, whether by the employers or by the employed, more difficult and unattractive, if not impossible. There will remain, as MR. GEORGE MIDDLETON rightly observed in his letter yesterday, a large number of unemployed not covered by insurance, for whom provision will have to be made; but this fact is no answer to the argument that a strict insurance system should be restored. In the first place, if the experience of the appointed Guardians is any guide, the elimination of Poplarism from administration will considerably diminish the number requiring relief; and in the second place there is no reason whatever why a separate system of administration should not deal with those who fall out of insurance, nor why that same administration should not deal both with relief and with relief work. If it be thought that the new Public Assistance Committees established by the Local Government Act, although clearly more powerful and less liable to political pressure than the old Boards of Guardians, should not be charged with so unenviable a task, a non-elective organization working through local branches might conceivably be created. But, whatever be the precise details of the necessary reforms, their general principle must be to differentiate between benefit and relief. The preservation of insurance is the right of the contributors and the duty of those who care for our national reputation and character; and it can be achieved without disparagement of the good faith of the general body of the unemployed or harshness towards the deserving.

A National Medical Service

The discussion yesterday by the annual representative meeting of the British Medical Association of the Association's scheme for a general medical service revealed a good deal of misgiving as well as substantial confidence. Criticism of the scheme, as was to be expected, took two forms—namely, protests that its appearance at the present time is inopportune, and protests that it does not oppose strong enough barriers to the encroachment by the State on the freedom of the doctor. Both these criticisms proceed from the same anxiety. It is undeniable that the field of activity of the general practitioner has been severely restricted since the War by the losses, in quick succession, of territory which used to belong to him exclusively. In each instance the State or a local authority has replaced his individual effort by an organization of whole-time medical officers under the general control or supervision of the Medical Officer of Health. Even medical practice under the National Insurance Acts has changed to some extent and is tending to pass more and more under official control, so that all that a large number of doctors retain of their private practice is the care of the dependents of insured persons. Is this also to be taken away? In other words, is the whole nation to be placed on the panel?

The scheme of the British Medical Association provides for such a change. The medical benefits of the present National Health Insurance Acts should, it is urged, be extended so as to include the dependents of all persons insured thereunder. That there are substantial grounds for this opinion cannot be denied. The insured part of the population is generally speaking the healthier part, and it seems unreasonable that strength should be afforded benefits which are denied to weakness. The greater part of a doctor's work is the care of women and children; should not these have unrestricted access to his help? Again it is obvious that the health of the community as a whole depends on the health of each individual member. If there are any who, for reasons of poverty or for any other reason, are unable to obtain proper treatment, sources of infection and of danger are being tolerated. This consideration is so important that the first principle enunciated in the scheme of the British Medical Association is "that a satisfactory "medical service must be directed to the pre-"vention of disease no less than to the relief "of individual sufferers." It is claimed for the scheme that it serves this chief end of prevention without materially weakening the bond which at present exists between doctor and patient. The patient is to retain his right of free choice of his medical attendant, though, as is not denied, the doctor himself will have to submit to some control on the administrative side of his work.

The cost of the scheme remains to be worked out. There was some discussion of this important point yesterday, but—beyond a vague expression of hope that it would not exceed an annual sum of £8,000,000—nothing emerged. It is no doubt true that savings of various kinds would be effected by the scheme, and such savings may properly be set against expenditure. But the fact remains that so great an extension of medical benefits cannot be achieved except at a great cost. Those who favour the institution of a State Medical Service are always ready to argue that it would impose a lighter burden on the taxpayer than a service such as that outlined by the British Medical Association. That may be true, but it does not prove that good value would be obtained for the smaller sum expended. The treatment of the sick depends to so great an extent on the relationship existing between doctor and patient, and upon the confidence which the patient feels in his doctor, that any interference with that relationship is likely to prove disastrous.

The Meopham Air Disaster

The sad news of the air disaster in Kent yesterday afternoon, when a German Junker passenger liner, bound from the Berck aerodrome, near Le Touquet, to Croydon, suddenly crashed at the village of Meopham, will be received with widespread feelings of pity for the victims and deep sympathy with their families. The passengers whose lives were cut off in a moment of time were all four on their way home from short holiday visits to Le Touquet. LADY EDNAM, whose young son was accidentally killed on the Chelsea Embankment only last December, had gone over to visit her husband, now lying ill in the house of LADY DUDLEY, and LORD DUFFERIN and SIR EDWARD WARD were returning with MRS. LOEFFLER from a week-end spent in her villa near the Le Touquet golf course. They were all well known in London—LADY EDNAM as sister of the DUKE of SUTHERLAND, President of the Air League of the British Empire, MRS. LOEFFLER as a popular hostess, LORD DUFFERIN as Speaker of the Senate of Northern Ireland, and SIR EDWARD WARD, son of the famous supply officer in the South African War and for some years Permanent Under-Secretary for Air, as himself an officer of the Grenadier Guards who served and was wounded in France. The senior pilot, COLONEL HENDERSON—who, with his assistant, MR. C. D. SHEARING, once a member of the Royal Air Force, was also killed—was an airman of long experience and the highest reputation. It is extremely unlikely that he would have embarked on the flight, which he had already completed once yesterday morning, without satisfying himself that all requisite precautions had been taken to ensure the airworthiness of his machine and the safety of his passengers; and for the moment all that can be said as to the cause of the accident is that competitors in the flight round Europe are agreed that the flying conditions yesterday were peculiarly difficult. Travel by air has become such an everyday feature of modern life, and fatal accidents to air liners are comparatively speaking so rare, that when they do happen the effect of the shock is bound to be all the more startling. In this case the machine is reported to have broken into pieces in mid-air, and for that reason the Meopham disaster, unless in time some explanation is forthcoming, appears to stand in a class by itself. It so happens that most of the victims bear well-known names and have an unusually wide circle of friends and relations. That may heighten the popular interest in the tragedy, but it does not affect it in essentials. Six human beings have been suddenly cut off, and GOD alone and the hand of time can bring comfort to the hearts of those by whom they are mourned.

Wireless on the Farm

The New York Noise Abatement Commission has had some stern things to say about noise and "the continued pressure of strident sound." Those who live in modern cities are continually subject to the play of sound upon the nervous system. The only people whom the Commission's report seems likely to comfort are the authors, for whose unsuccessful writings a new use has now been found. A paper bag, say the Commission, after prolonged tests, when popped near the ear raises the brain pressure to four times the normal for seven seconds. This is just long enough for a new idea to arise in the mind, and authors who get their rejected contributions made up into paper bags, as can be done very cheaply, will be able to stimulate themselves as the need arises. The art of blowing up and exploding a paper bag is one that has been frowned upon by schoolmasters in the past; but almost everything in Nature has some use, and this instinctive activity of the young is really Nature's way of teaching them how to increase their brain pressure for moments of crisis in later business life.

While the towns grow more and more uneasy about noise, the countryside is discovering new advantages in it. Farming that is to pay in these days must be done on scientific lines, and a farmer in the Harz Mountains has just brought science to bear on a field hitherto held sacred to the creative arts. In place of the scarecrow he has placed the loud-speaker, and such is the violence of its objurgations that birds that fear the face of no scarecrow living, and do not mind at all the futile stick-waving of young and inept bird-scarers, keep their distance when the loud-speaker is at work. It is not to be expected that the B.B.C., which is so resolutely endeavouring to improve the level of speaking in village halls, will feel altogether flattered by this new and strictly practical use which has been found for its labours. ST. FRANCIS might have been content to have no audience except the birds; but at any rate the birds did listen to him, and it is the whole point of this new advance in agricultural technique that birds abhor equally the music and the talks which the wireless authorities, in Germany at any rate, provide. We may now take it for certain that the mouse-trap is doomed, for it will be much more humane to protect the cheese by leaving the loud-speaker on. The B.B.C. will do well to adapt itself and to provide a barking dog on a special wave-length, so that lonely ladies in the country may enjoy the protection of loud barking without needing to buy a dog licence in addition to the fee which they pay to the B.B.C. If a crowing cock started the day from Savoy Hill, people who were brought up in the country, and have never got used to the deprivation of essential morning sounds, would find a great improvement in their physical tone. The love of country sounds, which has so often and so pathetically to find the best outlet it can in the possession of a cuckoo clock, is a deep-rooted thing. Most town dwellers come of country stock a few generations back, and, if the B.B.C. cares to allot more of its programme space to wholesome mooing and the like, it will help to produce a population possibly less erudite but certainly happier and more serene.

FAITHFUL SERVANTS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In these days of the unpopularity of domestic service, I would like to record our own happy experience in having had good and faithful servants for nearly 40 years. We still have those whose years of service are as follows: 36, 22, 26, 20, 16, 17, 17, 17, and 14, making a total of 185 years. In addition are the following pensioners, with 54, 28, 20, and 16 years' records, total, 118.

It is, I venture to think, a unique experience, of which I am proud, and the loyal service of these devoted friends has made home life happy, as nothing else can, and has shielded us from the troubles and trials of modern conditions of domestic service—or lack of it—which are so distressing to so many of one's friends and neighbours.

I am, &c.,
A.

Hertfordshire, July 19.

NEW HOPE OVERSEAS

LIFE IN A GROUP SETTLEMENT

A POLICY FOR ALL PARTIES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Last week I turned from the leading article in *The Times* on "The Dole Habit" to a continued study of the Report of the Overseas Settlement Committee for the year 1929. From *The Times* I gathered that "the equivalent of . . . the proceeds of £2,000 safely invested" provided the possibility of living and marrying on the dole! The Report of the Overseas Settlement Committee refers, *inter alia*, to the loss arising from the revaluation of a further 470 (of 1,600) holdings in the group settlements of Western Australia, and a rough estimate of this "writing off" works out at about £2,000 per holding. The net result of this proceeding is that the individual settler, recently migrated from Britain, gets possession of his holding on a sound financial basis with reasonable hope of "making good," while the difference between the cost of development and the economic valuation in question is spread over the community.

What, then, do we see? In the one case this country committed to a legalized perpetual endowment of idleness, with its attendant legacy of spiritual, moral, and physical deterioration; while in the other case we get a man with his wife and children happily settled in the vast open spaces overseas, under the Union Jack, not only strengthening the bonds of Empire but contributing to the common weal by his labour and produce. Apart from hundreds of contented settlers, "the produce from the holdings is steadily increasing now that the task of clearing is reaching an end. In June, 1929, there were 16,000 cows and heifers, nearly 2,000 pigs, and 32,000 head of poultry, besides other stock, on the groups."

In spite of the apparent apathy or the lack of courage on the part of all the political parties to undertake or to encourage some bold and comprehensive scheme of Empire migration and settlement, may I be permitted to reiterate once more the dictum which the founder of the Salvation Army expressed some 40 years ago, and which we believe to be as profoundly true of these islands to-day as it was then—

Of all the remedies propounded for the immediate and permanent relief of distress arising from lack of employment, emigration *still* holds the field.

Yours truly,
DAVID C. LAMB, Commissioner, International Social Secretary.
The Salvation Army International Headquarters, E.C.4, July 21.

THE AMAZON SPIRIT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The appreciations of your leading article of to-day on the women champions who have recently aroused the admiration of our people with their performances at Bisley, in the air, and in almost every other field of sport prompt me to seize a timely opportunity of contributing a few of their laurels from the past which have come my way as the result of an extensive study of the Amazon spirit both in war and in sport.

Eminent practice of the common games is no new thing among British women. In the eighteenth century, and probably long before, the Sussex milkmaids were responsible for developing the variety of cricket known as "stool-ball"; it is but a century since girls' football was far less peculiar than it is to-day, while in Addison's time wives were not infrequently selected, in certain classes, for their prowess on the football-field (*vide* Shearman's Badminton Library History of Football, p. 18).

I would question your dismissal of the Amazons as mythical; it may be true of the Asiatic story, but there is much in support of the far less familiar legend of North-West Africa given by Diodorus Siculus. It is not so long since the Amazon army of Dahomey enjoyed the wonder of the civilized world, and according to the account by Sir Richard Burton in his "Mission to Gelele" the intrepidity and success of these females were much greater than those of the male warriors. I have collected two or three instances of isolated female communities in West Africa founded by the prowess of arms of a woman leader, and in one instance with regulations for the temporary residence of males almost in exact agreement with those attributed to the classical Amazons.

In Algeria the Amazon Dilieya al Kahina, queen of the Djeraua tribe in the Aures Mountains, offered with conspicuous success, in A.D. 696, the last serious resistance of Berbers against the invasion by Mohamedan Arabs; but since she also founded one of the most prominent of North African secret societies which is to-day exclusively male her example is scarcely fair, except as an introduction to the women of the Aures who still keep up a vigorous game of hockey, using a stone for ball (Hilton-Simpson, 1921, "Among the Hill Tribes of Algeria," p. 88). Herodotus reported that about 460 B.C. the Auseans, whose territory on Lake Tritonis would adjoin the Aures, had an annual fight of virgins armed with stones and clubs, of whom the fairest was chosen to be dressed and paraded in full armour to represent a goddess in whom he saw the original of Athene. In the nearby tribe of Zauces, who doubtless occupied the region now called Sousse being an eastward extension of the Aures hills to the sea-coast, it was the custom for wives to drive their husbands' chariots to battle. (Her. IV., Melpomene, 180, 189, 193).

But, interesting as these laurels of the past may be to femininity in general, our English women may fairly claim, as a demonstration of their own spirit, the condition of German brides as described by Tacitus in his "Germania" of A.D. 98. "The whole dowry received from her husband consists of oxen, a caparisoned horse, a shield, a spear, and a sword. She in return delivers a present of arms, and by this exchange of gifts the marriage is concluded. . . . Lest the wife should think her sex an exemption from the rigours of the severest virtue, and the toils of war, she is informed of her duty by the marriage ceremony, and thence she learns that she is received by her husband to be his partner in toil and danger, to dare with him in war, and to suffer with him in peace . . . thus she is prepared to live and thus to die. These are the terms of their union; she receives her armour as a sacred treasure, to be preserved inviolate, and transmitted with honour to her sons, a portion for their wives, and from them descendible to her grandchildren." In other words, "I N. take thee M. to my wedded husband, to have and to hold from this day forward, for better for worse, for richer for poorer, in sickness and in health, to love and to cherish, till death us do part." (The English Church "Solemnization of Matrimony.")

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,
MICHAEL PERKINS.

5, Little Cloisters, Westminster Abbey, S.W.1, July 21.

DEATH DUTIES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In spite of having read a number of letters and articles on the subject of the position of death duties when the Finance Bill is passed, I am still doubtful of the probable result in the case envisaged by the following imaginary conversation between A, a manufacturer, B, his medical adviser, and C, his private accountant:—

B.—"My dear Mr. A, the trouble with you is that for a man of your age you are working much too hard and you must stop it."

A.—"But how can I? What is to happen to the country if men in my position do not do all in their power to create new developments in industry? Look at the rising figures for unemployment."

B.—"Quite so. My business, however, has nothing to do with that side of your life. My business is to tell you what is wrong with your health, and I tell you frankly that if you go on as you are doing you won't last two years. If, on the other hand, you give up business and retire to the South of France and live a healthy life there, I can guarantee you another 10 years of life."

A.—"And how is this going to affect me financially, Mr. C?"

C.—"Well, Mr. A, besides the reduction in income-tax which you may get, there is one obvious effect of doing what Dr. B advises, and that is to postpone for eight years the paying of your death duties, which to-day stand at £400,000. That sum invested at 5 per cent. for eight years will earn a gross interest of £160,000."

The question I ask myself is, "What will A probably do?" I am proud, and the loyal service of these devoted friends has made home life happy, as nothing else can, and has shielded us from the troubles and trials of modern conditions of domestic service—or lack of it—which are so distressing to so many of one's friends and neighbours.

I am, &c.,
H. ROTTENBURG.

King's College, Cambridge.

AMERICA AND INDIA

II.—"UNPARALLELED INFORMATION"

HISTORY AND MYTH

The second of Mr. Edward Thompson's articles on the misleading picture of Indian conditions now being presented to the American public is devoted to an exposure of the inaccuracies of a widely read and influential author.

(By Edward Thompson)

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During the past year two books have more than any others influenced American thought about India. These are Mr. Josef Washington Hall's "Eminent Asians" and Dr. Jabez Sunderland's "India in Bondage." I take Mr. Hall's book first.

Mr. Hall (known on the lecture platform as Upton Close) is described in a leading journal as "probably the greatest historian of contemporary Asia, certainly the one closest in touch with Asians," and as "a brilliant writer and unexcelled as an informed commentator upon Far Eastern affairs." He "has won a reputation for a brilliant style and his unparalleled information" (publisher's dust-cover). His "unparalleled information" is perhaps seen at its most dazzling in his study of Kemal Pasha, which includes a whole campaign (and much else) that never took place, without the slightest assistance from any other writer. After the evacuation of Gallipoli by the British, he tells us:—

The growing animosity of Enver and of von Falkenhyn (*sic*), who succeeded Liman von Sanders as German Chief of Staff, led to the disregard of his sound advice, and when his urgent plea against *the disastrous attack upon Baghdad* was ignored, he resigned. With unfailing prescience and exactitude, his report, dated in September, 1917, traced the causes of the Allied victory which was to result. It is interesting to think that *Kemal and Colonel Lawrence*—so alike in resourcefulness and self-confidence—*were on opposite sides near Baghdad.* Kemal was *vainly advising a withdrawal* which *would have robbed Lawrence of the opportunity for his exploits.*

In 1918 Vahydu'd-Din Efendi became Sultan. In compliance with his desire, Mustapha Kemal assumed the leadership of the Seventh Army in Palestine. It was then too late to avert the disaster he had foreseen, but he managed to keep the remnants of his army together and *to conduct the retreat after General Allenby's victory in a masterly manner.* He was *later* Commander-in-Chief of the Yilderim group *in their thundering assault upon Baghdad.*

The italics are mine. This "disastrous attack upon Baghdad" is sheer myth. Baghdad fell on March 11, 1917. Thereafter the Turk was pushed back, both steadily and swiftly, to Samara, 80 miles beyond. Ejected here (April 23), he kept a respectful 30 miles distance, at Tekrit, from the British lines at Al-Ajik, covering Samara, till we stormed Tekrit (November 5), when he fled out of pursuit of anything slower than aeroplanes. December saw him hustled on the other bank of the Tigris. He was then left in peace until the spring of 1918, when the British resumed control of his movements, and smashed his forces repeatedly, a remnant being ordered out of Mosul at the general Armistice. (Turkey had already fought and obtained a separate armistice.)

COLONEL LAWRENCE

I turn to Mr. Hall's notions of Lawrence's whereabouts and deeds. If he does not think that Lawrence was in command at Baghdad, and did something very important there, I do not know what he can mean. The whole Arabian peninsula lay between where Mr. Hall thinks Lawrence was in 1917 and 1918 and where he actually was. Mr. Hall might have chosen Gallipoli, the Caucasus, Syria, the Hejaz, or Asia Minor, and have had a chance of being only partly, instead of wholly, wrong. The reader by now will accept my explanation that Mr. Hall, though he writes *Baghdad*, is vaguely thinking of the Turks' desperate attempt to get *Jerusalem* back in the last days of December, 1917, and has got even that mixed up with the Greek defeat on the Sakharia River long after the War had finished. His "unparalleled information" is entirely hearsay, only half caught, confusedly recollected, and completely misunderstood.

Neither in Mesopotamia nor in Palestine could a withdrawal (greater, that is, than the reasonably rapid withdrawals which, despite Kemal's "vainly advising" them, did take place) have affected Lawrence's exploits. Of those exploits, and Lawrence's place and position on the British side of the War, Mr. Hall has no first-hand knowledge. The retreat, which Kemal conducted "after General Allenby's victory in a masterly manner," was the headlong flight of a wretched, terrified rabble. Before August, 1918, ended the Turk threw in his hand, having lost over 80,000 prisoners in four weeks. But, according to Mr. Hall, *after this* Kemal led "the Yilderim group in their thundering assault upon Baghdad." Surely the American public has never been so affronted as by this "authority" on Eastern affairs! Here is a myth-making ability unequalled since the time when the great stories of the prehistoric Greeks and Aryans took shape. As a revelation of the mind in its higher imaginative reaches, his majestic Yilderim army thundering against Baghdad may rank with the Norse Valkyrs or the Vedic Storm-Gods.

FACT AND FANCY

When this "unparalleled information" is put into a study of Mahatma Gandhi it achieves results less spectacular but by no means despicable. We find that Mr. Hall differs from other historians, who allege that the date of "the Black Hole of Calcutta" was 1756. He places it a century later; for him it is the central event of the Mutiny, which broke out in May, 1857. Gandhi's parents were both "devotees of Vishnu, most orthodox of Hindu cults." I defy any Orientalist to tell me what this can mean or in what way a Vaishnava is more orthodox than a Saivite, a Sakta, or a Vedantist. The reader who thinks fairness important, even when writing of Great Britain and the British, should note:—

(1) That after relating the sequence of plots of former Turkish associates against Kemal, Mr. Hall calmly—no proof advanced—sets down, as a fact he has established, the statement that the British Government had suborned these attempts at assassination. "When these schemes failed," he says, "the British Government gave up hoping for Kemal's elimination and characteristically changed its policy to one of flattery and suggestion of cooperation."

(2) That when Mr. Gandhi in Natal is "set upon and beaten almost to death" the arrest of his assailant is a piece of deliberate craft. "Here was a fine opportunity for a split in the Indian community which would nullify his work." What would Mr. Hall have said if the assailant had not been arrested?

(3) That the actions of Natal and the Transvaal, both self-governing communities, are always referred to as the actions of the *British* Government.

To this "authority," whose reckless and untidy mind sprawls at uncensored ease, Sir John Simon is always "Symon," Willie Pearson is "Pierson." It is necessary that everything should be told in terms of the talkies, every event must shout from the printed page. "Dyer was taken out of India to be given a promotion and retired." Dyer was not promoted, though American

publicists persist in saying he was. "Sir Rabindranath Tagore turned back his knighthood with one of the most cutting letters that a King of England must ever have received." Tagore, correctly and with courtesy, wrote the letter to the Viceroy, Lord Chelmsford. In March, 1921, the Indian Government "definitely declared the Congress and affiliated organizations to be seditious." I was in India, following Indian affairs with some closeness, but missed this important declaration, as did every other person in India.

"Eminent Asians" was enthusiastically reviewed at length in the best American papers *The World To-morrow*, in its special India number (March, 1930), gives it a fine tribute, from the pen of the Assistant Editor, Miss Gladys E. Meyerand, who says:—"Altogether, an intelligent, competent book, written with sympathy and understanding, and based obviously on intimate personal contact as well as diligent research." "As well as" is good. The book has gone into a second large edition. The author this year has advertised his usual "Cultural Expedition to the Orient."

(To be Concluded.)

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*** The first article of this series appeared yesterday.

KING FEISAL'S ARRIVAL IN LONDON

GUEST OF THE GOVERNMENT

King Feisal of Iraq arrived in London last night. He is staying at the Hyde Park Hotel as a guest of the British Government for a week, but the visit is a private one. He was met at Dover by his Prime Minister, General Nuri Pasha es Said, who has been staying in London.

At Victoria, Earl De La Warr, Lord in Waiting, represented the King. Others present included:—

Lord Passfield, Mr. C. P. Duff (who represented the Prime Minister), Sir Ronald Storrs (Governor of Cyprus), Sir Percy Cox, Hamid el Bassil Pack, Amin Bey Yusuf, Major L. H. G. Andrews (representing Sir Francis Humphrys), Mr. C. Cliffe (representing Sir Samuel Wilson), and a number of King Feisal's subjects who are studying at English universities.

THE DREAM OF A UNITED CHURCH

WESLEYANS AND ANGLICANS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LEEDS, JULY 21

At to-day's sitting of the Wesleyan Conference the VICAR OF LEEDS (Canon W. Thompson Elliott) headed an Anglican deputation. "We in the Church of England," he said, "are necessarily much engrossed in our pastoral affairs. Few Anglican clergy have time or energy to preach to those outside the Church, to seek the sheep that are lost. We need a more vigorous spirit, the Gospel of Christ better known. We are confronted by the problem of urbanization in our cities and towns, which in our day means secularization. The great problem calls to us to present a united front to a secularized world.

"We are not lacking in appreciation of the contribution of Methodism to the life of the country and of Christendom. We admire your evangelical earnestness, your ethical emphasis, and your spirit of devotion. The side of our work which is least fulfilled to-day is that of evangelization." They had been discussing the problems of the union of Churches in South India, and it seemed to him that if that project failed there was no hope for the reunion of Christendom in our generation or for generations to come.

Replying to the deputation, the president, DR. H. B. WORKMAN, said the Churches were confronted by tremendous forces of evil, to which they must present a united front. The Wesleyan Church owed a great deal to the Anglican. They looked upon Methodist union as a step towards that united Church which was a dream of all their people.

During a discussion, the REV. W. E. BENNETT (New South Wales) referred to Bradman, the Australian batsman, and said:—"Donald is a staunch Methodist and figures largely in young people's work. He attends the services regularly when he is at home."

EIGHT-LOOM QUESTION

WEAVERS' COUNCIL FAVOUR A NELSON SCHEME

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MANCHESTER, JULY 21

It was stated yesterday by a delegate who was present at the meeting of the General Council of the Weavers' Amalgamation last Saturday that there was no discussion at the meeting on the general eight-loom problem, and that the employers' request for a considered reply to their application that the system of more looms to a weaver should be extended to all districts was to be dealt with by the weavers' executive.

The council had before them, he added, an eight-looms-per-weaver experiment which had been conducted at the mills of Sir Amos Nelson at Nelson, under which the weavers were to be paid a "fall-back" wage of 56s. per week. The executive committee was instructed to arrange terms of an agreement with the firm, and submit them to a special meeting of the General Council a fortnight hence. The General Council, he said, were favourable to the scheme that was being tried at these mills, and he was of opinion that if a similar wage had been offered in the Burnley experiment the whole problem would have been settled long ago.

TRAINING BOYS FOR BUSINESS

MANCHESTER'S SEARCH FOR "FIRST-CLASS RECRUITS"

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MANCHESTER, JULY 21

The Manchester Chamber of Commerce scheme for training boys for business was explained at a conference of parents, schoolmasters, and business men to-night by Mr. E. RAYMOND STREAT, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce. He said that in these days of intensive specialization business firms wanted to ensure that their recruits should possess the qualities which would fit them some day to fill positions at the top of the ladder. The untrained boy might rise to great things provided he was a genius, but it was dangerous for a business to rely on such a chance. A regular supply of first-class recruits was more likely to ensure success than the method of taking boys as they came and hoping that a star man would emerge. Under the Chamber of Commerce scheme boys recommended by their schoolmasters underwent a test, and the firms guaranteeing employment—11 had already done so—would select certain boys who would be promised employment for one year after completing the two years' approved course at the Municipal High School of Commerce and passing the diploma examination. The training would be general rather than particular. The training of the mind to think and deduce and act was more the object than mere mechanical accomplishment of routine function. The firms guaranteeing employment were:—

Mather and Platt, Limited; Tootal, Broadhurst Lee and Co., Limited; Hans Renold, Limited; Herbert Whitworth, Limited; International Cotton Waste, Limited; Fine Cotton Spinners and Doublers Association; Brooks and Doxey, Limited; Graham's Trading Company; Eccles Spinning Company; A. and S. Henry, Limited; and J. and J. Hetherington and Sons, Limited.

MR. BURDITT, chairman of the Chamber's Education Committee, replying to a question by a girls' school headmistress, said girls could enter for the course, but all the employment guarantees were for boys. The diploma would, however, be a good qualification.

CATTLE MARKET STRIKE

No settlement was reached yesterday in the dispute between 200 members of the National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers employed at the City of London Cattle Market, Islington, and the Carcase Butchers' Association. The men went on strike against the proposed reduction in the rates of pay for the slaughtering of animals.

The woman whose body was drawn through a suction pipe of the City of London Electric Light Company's generating station at Bankside, Southwark, has been identified as Emily Alice Jones, of Devonshire-road, Forest Hill.

Obituary

THE KENT AIR DISASTER

LORD DUFFERIN

Lord Dufferin and Ava, who was killed in the air accident in Kent yesterday, came from a family long associated, through the family estate of Clandeboye, with Northern Ireland. His father was the late Lord Dufferin, first Marquess, who was successively Governor-General of Canada, Viceroy of India, and Ambassador to Russia, Italy, and France. He himself was the first Speaker of the Senate of Northern Ireland and an influential figure in the public eye of Ulster. He held the posts also of Officer Commanding the Ulster Division of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve and Vice-Admiral of Ulster, and had served in both the South African War and the Great War.

Frederick Temple Thomas Hamilton-Temple-Blackwood was born on February 26, 1875, the fourth son of Lord Dufferin and Ava. The first marquess, dying in 1902, was succeeded by his second son, Terence, of the Foreign Office, the first son, Lord Ava, having died of wounds at Ladysmith in 1900, unmarried. Lord Basil Blackwood, the third son, was killed in action in France in 1917 while serving with the Grenadier Guards. Lord Frederick Blackwood, as he then was, succeeded to the title on the death of the second marquess in 1918. He entered the Army in 1897, gazetted to the 9th Lancers, and went out shortly afterwards to South Africa. For his services there he received the D.S.O. and was twice mentioned in dispatches. In 1914 he accompanied his brother-in-law, Sir Ronald Munro-Ferguson (now Lord Novar), then appointed Governor-General of Australia, as Military Secretary, but returned on the outbreak of the Great War. He served in 1914 and 1915 as staff captain in the Household Cavalry Brigade, and was later transferred to the Special Reserve of the Grenadier Guards. He retired from the Army in 1920, and settled at Claudeboye.

Lord Dufferin was appointed Speaker of the Northern Ireland Senate at its inception in 1921. He was made captain in command of the Ulster Division of the R.N.V.R. three years later. Besides his appointment in 1923 as Vice-Admiral of Ulster, he held the post of R.N.V.R. Aide-de-Camp to the King. He was president also of the Asthma Research Council, which published its first report a few days ago. He married, in 1908, Brenda, daughter of Mr. Robert Woodhouse, formerly of Oxford House, Ugley, Herts.

The heir to the title is the only son of the marriage, Basil, Lord Ava, who was born in 1909, and whose marriage with Miss Maureen Guinness, daughter of the Hon. Ernest and Mrs. Guinness, was celebrated at St. Margaret's, Westminster, only three weeks ago. Lord and Lady Ava set out on their honeymoon then in a Moth aeroplane. Lord Dufferin leaves also one daughter, Lady Veronica Brenda, who was born in 1910.

LADY EDNAM

Lady Ednam's death in the air disaster in Kent will be widely lamented and deep sympathy will be felt with Lord Ednam, who is lying ill at Le Touquet; she was on her way back from visiting him there. Her grace of person and of character, her social gifts, and her sympathetic charm brought her very many attached friends, including the Queen of Spain, who had visited her at Himley Hall. She was a devoted wife and mother, and until she suffered the grief of losing one of her boys last year in an accident her life seemed to be one of unclouded happiness, which she found in making all those round her happy.

Lady Ednam was Lady Rosemary Millicent Leveson-Gower, and was born on August 9, 1893, the sister of the present Duke of Sutherland. She was the daughter of the late duke by his marriage to Lady Millicent Erskine, now Lady Millicent Hawes. She was married in 1919 to Viscount Ednam, the eldest son of the Earl of Dudley; he served throughout the War, in which he was wounded and gained the M.C., and was afterwards Conservative M.P. for Hornsey and Parliamentary Private Secretary to Lord Winterton when Under-Secretary for India. Lady Ednam leaves two sons. It will be remembered that her second son, John Jeremy, who was seven years old, was fatally injured last December when the little bicycle he was riding came into collision with a motor-lorry on the Chelsea Embankment.

SIR EDWARD WARD

Sir Edward Simons Ward, another victim of the air disaster, was the elder son of Colonel Sir Edward Ward, Director of Supplies in the South African War, and afterwards Permanent Under-Secretary at the War Office. He was born on July 11, 1882, formerly a captain in the Grenadier Guards, and served in the Great War, being wounded. He succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father in September, 1928. Sir Edward Ward married, in 1908, Lois, daughter of Mr. H. W. Jefferson, of Stoke Rochford, Grantham, but the marriage was dissolved in 1916. He leaves no issue, and the baronetcy passes to his brother, Commander Melvill Willis Ward, D.S.C., R.N. Emergency List, who was born in 1885 and who married, in 1907, Alice Sophia, daughter of the late Mr. William Cobbett, J.P.

MRS. LOEFFLER

All the passengers in the Kent air disaster, with the exception of Lady Ednam, were the guests of Mrs. Loeffler, who also perished. Lady Ednam had accepted the offer of a vacant seat in the aeroplane. Mrs. Loeffler was the wife of Captain Henrik Loeffler, of 51, Grosvenor-square, who is a director of mining companies. She was well known in social circles in London, and was accustomed to entertain hospitably. Her eldest daughter, Margaret, was married last May to Mr. J. F. Gretton, son of Colonel the Right Hon. John Gretton, M.P. for Burton.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL G. L. P. HENDERSON

Lieutenant-Colonel George Lockhart Piercy Henderson, who was killed yesterday in the aeroplane accident in Kent, was one of the oldest and most experienced English pilots. He went early into aviation and had flown all sorts of aeroplanes, both on the Western Front during the War and in England since. At one time he commanded a squadron of scouts in France and himself did much flying with that formation. When he left the Royal Flying Corps after the War he took up civilian flying and at one time was a pilot on the cross-Channel services. In that capacity he led the pilots of Imperial Airways in their dispute with the newly formed combine.

The company which he formed less than two years ago to offer an air taxi service, had its headquarters at Croydon and was managed by Henderson. The machine in which he met his death was purchased from the Junkers Company last summer in order to do private hire work for parties of six. It had only just been overhauled in readiness for the summer season, and was expected to be largely used in the taxi service. Henderson's work in this business was that of organizer and manager rather than pilot. Good pilot though he was, he is better remembered as the trainer of pilots. For some years he ran a flying school of his own and was acknowledged by hundreds of pilots as a fine instructor.

Yesterday's accident has followed closely on another misfortune suffered by the firm. On June 29 Henderson's chief assistant, Mr. A. A. Anderson, was killed in an accident to a machine which the company was using under an agreement. On Friday last Henderson gave evidence at the inquest, and remarked that even the best pilots sometimes crashed. Otherwise the firm had made a sound reputation for itself, and Henderson, who had never had an accident in his teaching, seemed to be building up a good business. He was born in India in 1888, and had recently married Miss Molly Thompson, of Rochester.

MR. C. D'URBAN SHEARING

Mr. Charles D'urban Shearing, the second pilot, was the son of Mr. S. D'Urban Shearing, a member of the firm of Shearing Brothers, stock-jobbers, who resides at Steel Cross House, near Crowborough. Mr. C. D. Shearing was educated at Rottingdean and Marlborough, and had been flying for some years. He was formerly in the Royal Air Force, and had done much flying in America. His father said last night:—"I saw his log-book. On one occasion his aeroplane apparently caught fire in mid-air at Los Angeles. He came out that time by parachute. The reason he came back from America was that he had a bad accident and hurt himself rather badly. He had passengers aboard, and was flying to New York during a 900 miles journey. He got into bad weather with a thick fog, and he told me that it was so bad that he could not find the landing ground when he was over New York. The machine came down and smashed a wing. My boy had a crack on the head among other injuries, but he managed to save all the passengers." Mr. Shearing was about 28 years of age.

BRIGADIER GRAZEBROOK

Our Kingston, Jamaica, correspondent telegraphs that Brigadier G. C. Grazebrook, C.M.G., D.S.O., commander of the forces in Jamaica, died yesterday morning after a short illness at the age of 56.

George Charles Grazebrook was born in 1873, the son of the late Mr. Charles Grazebrook, of Pedmore, Worcestershire. He joined the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers in 1895, and served on the North-West frontier of India in 1897-8, receiving two clasps to the medal, and in the South African War, receiving three clasps to the Queen's medal. In the Great War he served throughout and was mentioned in dispatches seven times, awarded the D.S.O. in 1916, and created C.M.G. in 1919. In April, 1916, he was appointed Provost Marshal of the Fourth Army, and in November, 1917, A.A.G. at G.H.Q. He became brevet lieutenant-colonel in 1917, lieutenant-colonel in 1918, and colonel in 1922.

After the Armistice he commanded the 2nd Battalion of the Inniskilling Fusiliers in Silesia, and in February, 1921, he became Assistant Adjutant-General at the War Office. He had been Inspector-General of the West Indian local forces and officer commanding the troops in Jamaica with the rank of brigadier since 1928. He married, in 1905, Maud, daughter of the late Hon. G. H. Watrous, New Haven, United States of America.

LIEUT.-COL. CUTHBERT JAMES

Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Cuthbert James, who died yesterday at Bettes-hanger, Kent, where he had been ill for about a fortnight, had sat for Bromley as a Unionist in the House of Commons since December, 1919. He had had many years' experience of both military service and administration in Egypt before the War, and was formerly Assistant Director of Personnel and Accounts to the Egyptian Ministry of the Interior.

The second son of the late and brother of the present Lord Northbourne, he was born on February 29, 1872, and educated at Harrow, where he was in Mr. Bosworth Smith's house, and Magdalen College, Oxford. He was gazetted to The 2nd East Surrey Regiment in 1894, joined the Egyptian Army in 1899, and served in the first White Nile Expedition against the Khalifa, receiving in this campaign the medal and clasp. He was then for some years in turn Administrator of Wadi Halfa, Deputy Assistant Civil Secretary to the Sudan Government, and Assistant Financial Secretary to the Egyptian Army. Soon after the outbreak of the War in 1914 he rejoined the British Army as major in the 7th Service Battalion of The East Surrey Regiment and served in France during 1915 and part of 1916, in which year he transferred to the Royal Marines. He served as inspector of Admiralty motor transport, and was made C.B.E. in 1919.

In his earlier days Colonel James was a keen boxer, winning in 1898 the heavy-weight championship of the Army and Navy. He was a fairly frequent correspondent of *The Times* on various subjects of political and social interest, and his letters were distinguished by common sense and knowledge. He married in 1905 Florence Marion, daughter of Hussey Packe, of Prestwold, Leicestershire, and leaves one son and two daughters.

SIR AUGUSTUS ASHER

A correspondent writes:—The death of Augustus Asher and the sympathetic notice in *The Times* of his brilliant athletic career at Oxford will awaken many memories for veterans who can recall him as one of the most prominent undergraduates of his day, a day which is now nearly 50 years ago. His courtesy and pleasant manners made him as popular as he was famous. In later life, as in youth, he was a most attractive man, and the sudden failure of his health 18 months ago came as a shock to his friends. For, though he was well on in years, he was fit and active for his age.

The only point, and it is a small one, that arises is in connexion with the Rugby football of Asher's time at Oxford. The success of the Dark Blue fifteens in the early 'eighties was sensational, and the example set was followed, as the notice mentions, for many years. But surely that example was set before Asher's captaincy of the Oxford team. The development of the game at the University was due in the first instance to Harry Vassall, who was captain in 1881-82, and it was his inspiriting leadership, coupled with a thorough study of tactics, which raised the standard of Oxford Rugby football. Vassall had wonderful material, Asher and Rotherham at half, Wade at three-quarters, Tristram at full-back, Tatham and others in the scrummage. All these were incomparable, or so we thought then, and so, perhaps, some of us think still. But Vassall may well be commemorated, and Asher himself would have wished him to be commemorated, as the moving spirit of it all. He was the pioneer of the advance.

LADY SYKES

Lady Sykes, widow of Sir Mark Sykes, sixth Baronet of Sledmere, died yesterday at Farndale, Yorkshire, of pneumonia. She was the third daughter of the late Right Hon. Sir John Eldon Gorst, M.P., and sister of Sir Eldon Gorst, formerly British Agent in Egypt. Her husband, whom she married in 1903, will be long remembered as soldier, traveller, and writer, with a special knowledge of the Near East; his "Life and Letters," which appeared in 1923, gives an absorbing picture of his versatile personality. He died in February, 1919, before he was 40. He was an ardent Roman Catholic, and his wife had been received in 1898. She served as president of the Catholic Women's League in 1921-24.

After her husband's death Lady Sykes became the owner of the famous Sledmere Stud, where the Derby winners Doncaster and Spearmint were foaled, as well as Craganour. It has been the custom for many years past to send the yearlings to Doncaster to be disposed of, and the annual sale is regarded as one of the features of the St. Leger meeting. She leaves three sons, of whom Sir Mark Richard Sykes, the present baronet, is the eldest, and three daughters.

LIEUTENANT SPENCER, R.N.

Lieutenant Samuel Edward Harrison Spencer, who was killed in an aeroplane crash on Sunday, had been first lieutenant and second-in-command of submarine M 3 at Portsmouth since April, 1929. After being prepared for the Navy at Lee-on-Solent, he entered Osborne College as a cadet in September, 1916, and passed out from Dartmouth College in April, 1920, when he took first prize in engineering. He served as midshipman in the Emperor of India, flagship of Rear-Admiral Sir Richard Webb in the Mediterranean, and in the Ajax, on the same station, and was promoted to sub-lieutenant in November, 1923. In his examinations for lieutenant he took first-class certificates in all subjects, and was promoted from December 15, 1924. In the same year he was selected for the submarine course, and afterwards served in L 1 and L 9 on the China Station. In 1928-29 he served a commission on general duties in the battleship Ramillies in the Mediterranean.

MR. E. ROGER OWEN

The death occurred at Northcourt, Bickley, Kent, on July 18, at the age of 81, of Mr. E. Roger Owen, who had long been a leader in British insurance.

Mr. Owen became fire manager of the Commercial Union Assurance Company in 1885 and was appointed general manager of the fire, life, and accident departments of the Commercial Union in 1901, a position which he held until his retirement in 1920. He was a director of the Commercial Union, Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, and allied offices. He had been president of the Insurance Officials' Society and was a vice-president of the Insurance Clerks' Orphanage. The funeral service is to be at St. George's, Bickley, at 11 a.m. to-morrow (Wednesday), and the interment is to be at St. Luke's Cemetery.

MR. F. W. PASCOE RUTTER writes:—

The passing of Roger Owen is a momentous event in the history of insurance, for he was not merely a great insurance manager but probably the greatest. Sound in principle, trained in a conservative school where gilt-edged business was the *mot d'ordre*, he yet possessed that imagination and vision which enabled him to anticipate his fellows before the race became too hot. He was a pioneer in two respects. He not only purchased companies when circumstances were propitious, but, instead of absorbing them into the *corpus* of the parent company, as had been the custom, he ran them as separate entities, thus securing the fullest fruits of the acquisitions. And he foresaw, 30 years ago, the possibilities of accident insurance, the outcome of which has so largely enhanced the volume and earnings of the great concern of which, for a third of a century, he was the head. In all that he did he was direct, thorough, and definite. He had no time nor inclination for polemics or dialectics. There was "no nonsense" about him. In physique hard as nails, in temperament keen as mustard, whether it was business, or shooting, or golf, or bridge, he was out to win. Vigorous competitor as he was, by his downrightness, his sincerity, he made his rivals his friends, and once he was your friend nobody could ever be more loyal, more stanch. Roger Owen will ever be remembered and honoured as a pre-eminent model of what an insurance man should be.

MRS. THORPE

Mrs. Helena Agnes Thorpe died on Saturday at her home in Winchmore Hill at the age of 83. A correspondent writes of her:—Mrs. Thorpe was a gracious type of the old-fashioned Victorian lady. Though she retained to the last the ways and ideas now classified as "Die-hard," her outlook was not narrow. On the contrary, being possessed of intelligence above the average of the so-called educated gentlewomen of her period, she kept abreast of the times, and to the last studied politics and discussed the problems of free trade, comparing, as she was able to do, the position to-day against that of the fifties, sixties, and seventies. She was a reader, and no day passed without her reading *The Times* thoroughly, as her father had taught her to do. Present-day novels she read with difficulty, often with shocked distaste, though when a granddaughter made a literary success with a first novel designed on modern lines the book had no greater admirer than its Victorian critic.

Mrs. Thorpe married, in 1870, James Bateman Thorpe, a member of an old Staffordshire family, whose grandfather, James Bateman, F.R.S., of Knypersley Hall, Knypersley, is remembered for the orchids he discovered and named, and the books he wrote on orchid-growing. Her father was a Northumbrian, Joseph Dickinson, F.R.S., who died in 1912, at the age of 96, a distinguished geologist and scientist, to whose home came many men of distinction, of whom Mrs. Thorpe would talk in a dry and witty way. In her youth she knew Ellen Terry, and the two were considered alike. A real beauty in a day which permitted no aid from art, she retained her gracious personality, her fine features, and her dignified carriage. With her there abode three things common in the Victorian age—faith, hope, and charity. She leaves a son and three daughters, one of whom is Agnes Herbert, the writer and critic.

M. FENOUX

Our Paris Correspondent telegraphs:—

M. Jacques Fenoux, honorary associate of the Comédie Française, died in his villa near Toulon on Sunday at the age of 60. He last appeared upon the stage in the part of Bazile in *Le Barbier de Seville* at the free *matinée* on July 14.

M. Fenoux won the first prizes both for tragedy and for comedy at the Conservatoire in 1893, and continued to play tragic and comic roles during the whole of his career. His physique and personality were, however, better adapted to the former, and it was in the leading parts of the classic drama that he made and sustained his reputation. After playing for two years at the Odéon he made his *début* as Oreste in *Andromaque* at the Français in 1895. During the next 20 years he played innumerable parts in the répertoire and was elected "sociétaire" in 1906. The great power of his voice assured him success in open-air performances at Orange, Nimes, Autun, and Saintes. M. Fenoux never moved a public to enthusiasm, but always maintained the tradition of fine acting. He was a faithful servant of the classic French stage, an example many young men of less talent and greater pretension might do well to follow.

A TOWN FLOODED

CROPS BADLY DAMAGED IN LINCOLNSHIRE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LOUTH, JULY 21

Dwellers in the low-lying parts of Louth who remembered the great flood 10 years ago were alarmed at the prospect of a similar disaster following abnormally heavy rain during the week-end. The downpour was heavier and more continuous than has been known in the district for nearly half a century, and for about half an hour low-lying parts of the town were flooded to a depth of 12in. to 15in.

This was not due to the overflowing of the River Lud, which caused the disaster 10 years ago, but to the fact that the town sewers were unable to carry off the storm water. Manholes were lifted by the force of the water, which entered the ground floors of many houses and shops. The water subsided quickly, but much damage was done.

The heavy rains have done considerable damage to the crops in the Louth district, particularly in the Lincolnshire Marshes. Hundreds of acres of hay still remain to be gathered, but the rain has turned the hay black, and the corn has been so badly beaten down that its harvesting will entail four or five times the normal amount of labour.

LAND DRAINAGE BILL THROUGH COMMITTEE

REPRESENTATION ON THE NEW THAMES CONSERVATORS

When the Standing Committee of the House of Commons met last evening to continue consideration of the Land Drainage Bill, which has already passed through the other House, there was considerable discussion on the question of representation on the new body of Thames Conservators, 30 being the number mentioned in the clause, appointed by various authorities.

COLONEL VAUGHAN MORGAN (W. Fulham, U.) contended that only one representative for the L.C.C. of the 30 was absurd, and proposed to add three more.

Mr. EDE (S. Shields, Lab.) proposed to reduce the number to 25 in order to remove L.C.C. and City members from the Conservancy altogether.

The total, however, was increased to 31 only, the additional one going to up-river boroughs and urban district councils between Teddington and Abingdon.

For the Lee Conservancy Catchment Board the proposal was for 22 members, but by arrangement provision was made for an addition of six, one appointed by the Minister, one by the L.C.C. (not necessarily a member of the Council), and two each by the Essex and Middlesex County Councils.

In the last clause of the Bill an addition made "in another place," postponing the coming into operation of the Act until April, 1933, was struck out on the motion of Dr. Addison (Minister of Agriculture) on the ground that it was desirable it should come into operation as soon as possible. Dr. Addison said that if this were in the Act it would be impossible to do anything at all, even preliminary work, for three years. Big schemes took a long time to prepare. Preliminary surveys with regard to the Ouse had already been made, and it would be possible to begin within six months to produce a plan. Some small schemes could be undertaken, he hoped, at an early date.

A clause in the names of several Labour members proposed that should any lands within the drainage area be increased in value as a result of works executed by a drainage board, the owner or owners of such lands should pay to the drainage board the amount of such increased value as certified by the district valuer in each case, payment being by instalments if desired.

Mr. ALPASS (Bristol, E.) briefly moved the clause as a matter of principle, hoping the Minister would accept that principle and have framed a suitable clause to deal with it for insertion later.

DR. ADDISON, while expressing sympathy with the principle, said it was not possible to alter the general law of valuation in a drainage Bill. What was wanted—and he hoped it would be tackled—was to deal with the whole question of improved value by public improvements.

The Bill as amended was ordered to be reported to the House, Mr. Leif Jones (Camborne, Lib.) being congratulated on the skill and good humour with which he had carried out the duties of chairman.

DR. ADDISON thanked members on both sides for the assistance they had rendered.

DETECTIVE IN JURY ROOM

After a case had been heard at the Dudley Quarter Sessions yesterday, and the jury had actually returned to give their verdict the Recorder (Mr. Herbert Davey) announced that it would have to be re-heard as through a misunderstanding a detective constable had entered the retiring room with them and heard their deliberations. The jury was discharged, and a fresh jury was empanelled.

ROUND-EUROPE AIR CONTEST

BAD WEATHER OVER THE CHANNEL

FLIGHT ACROSS ENGLAND

The second day's flying in the air contest round Europe, which took most of the competitors yesterday from Calais to Bristol, then to London, and back to Calais, was another severe trial for these light machines. The weather was bad, with a high westerly wind, yet no failures were reported, and four of the British competitors reached London before any other machines. Mr. A. S. Butler, Mr. S. A. Thorn, and Miss Winifred Spooner were the first three at Heston Air Park, and they all left later for Calais.

Thirty-nine machines left Calais yesterday morning, and 30 of these reached Heston last night. Of these, 23 continued their journey to Calais, some leaving early, in the hope of reaching Paris before the Control closed. The remainder intend to continue the tour this morning. Mr. F. Zwirko, a Polish pilot, broke a piece off a wing in a collision with a petrol lorry as he landed at Heston, but declared his intention of starting again this morning without troubling about repairs.

The British machines have been the fastest so far. Both Mr. Butler and Captain H. S. Broad made an average of 103 miles an hour on Sunday's 700-mile flight, though they met a strong head wind most of the way to Calais. Yesterday they had to fly again in a 30-mile an hour wind from Calais to Bristol, yet Mr. Butler estimated his average speed for the day at 102 miles an hour. The stage from Bristol to Heston gave the competitors some compensation, for the wind then was behind them.

START DELAYED

So bad was yesterday's weather that the authorities at Calais delayed the start, which might have taken place at 7 a.m., until 11.45. The Channel crossing was difficult, and there were low clouds. Mr. Butler made the crossing just above the water.

By evening the weather had cleared very much, and visibility over the Channel was reported to be good. The desire to make the fullest use of the westerly wind led most of the competitors to continue their flight from Heston. The meteorological report in the early evening gave the wind velocity over the Channel as from 40 to 45 miles an hour. Miss Spooner was off early, intending if possible to get to Paris. Lady Bailey also decided to go on to Calais, and a number of German and French machines which reached Heston about 6 p.m. left again as soon as they had refuelled. Three German machines spent less than a quarter of an hour on the ground at Heston, and one of the French pilots stayed only six minutes.

ARRIVALS IN PARIS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, JULY 21

After having once more flown the Channel from Keston back to St. Inglevert, Calais, six pilots in the air contest round Europe decided to push on to Paris. British pilots were still leading when the Orly Aerodrome, near here, was reached this evening. The arrivals were in the following order:—Mr. Thorn, Mr. Butler, Miss Spooner, M. Arrachart (France), and M. Finat (France). M. Cornez (France) arrived after 8 p.m. and the control was closed.

MISS JOHNSON'S RETURN

OFFICIAL RECEPTION AT CROYDON

The Air Ministry announces that arrangements have been made for an official reception to be given to Miss Amy Johnson when she arrives at Croydon Aerodrome on her return from Australia. Miss Johnson has intimated that she will travel from Egypt by the Imperial Airways aircraft, which is due to arrive at Croydon on the evening of Monday, August 4.

Full details of the arrangements which are being made to enable the public to be present at Miss Johnson's arrival will be published later. Meanwhile, plans have already been approved for a large part of the western section of the aerodrome to be utilized as a free public enclosure.

BOMBING PRACTICE ON THE DOWNS

NEWBURY FIELD CLUB'S PROTEST

The following resolution has been passed at a meeting of the Newbury Field Club:—

The members of the Newbury District Field Club have heard with amazement that it is proposed to utilize 1¼ square mile of the Downs north of Lambourne for bombing practice. They would point out that not only is this part of the Downs one of the most striking areas in the country and much appreciated by those in search of quiet and of beautiful scenery, but it is a spot covered with and surrounded by monuments of great antiquity and interest.

To the north there are the White Horse and the exceptionally fine earthwork known as Uffington Castle, both dating from the Early Iron Age, and to the north-west Wayland's Smithy, of Neolithic date, the most famous chambered Long Barrow in this country. These three are scheduled as Ancient Monuments and are separated from the area that it is proposed to desecrate by the Ridgeway, the best known prehistoric track in England. To the south-west lie Alfred's Castle, another Early Iron Age camp, and an unnamed earthwork south of Ashdown House, as well as a barrow on Park Farm Down. To the south-east lie the famous "Seven Barrows," numbering at least 20, and many other vestiges of early settlement. To the south stands the Hangman's Stone. Lastly in the very middle of the area lie Idlebush Barrow and at least one other Round Barrow.

The members of the club desire to protest in the most emphatic manner against this misuse of a stretch of Down of unsurpassed beauty, bearing in its midst and on its margin monuments of exceptional interest, which throw considerable light on long-vanished stages in this island's civilization.

37 ACRES ADDED TO EPPING FOREST

KNIGHTON WOOD OPENED BY THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT

The Duke of Connaught, who is Chief Ranger of Epping Forest, yesterday opened to the public Knighton Wood, Buckhurst Hill, the 37 acres of woodland which has been acquired as an addition to the forest.

Knighton was for over 60 years the seat of the Buxton family, and the late Mr. Edward North Buxton, who was for many years Verderer of the Forest, had a great deal to do with the preservation of its amenities. The cost of the woodland opened yesterday, which was part of the estate, was 10,000 guineas, found in equal shares by the Woodford Council and the City Corporation.

In reply to a vote of thanks proposed by the LORD MAYOR of LONDON, the DUKE of CONNAUGHT said:—"It gives me very great pleasure to visit the Forest once more: I can never forget the day when the Forest was opened by her Majesty Queen Victoria. The City Corporation has done a great many things for London, but I think it has done nothing which has been of greater benefit to the public than when it acquired Epping Forest. I hope the Corporation will be continually adding to it, and that this great acquisition will be of real use to the public."

The woodland narrowly escaped serious damage by fire about half an hour after the Duke had returned to London. A large haystack caught fire in a field separated from the woodland only by a narrow lane, across which the flames were blown by a strong wind. The Woodford fire brigade and a downpour of rain saved the woodlands from damage.

PARLIAMENTARY GOLF HANDICAP

Major McKenzie Wood, M.P. (handicap 4), won the Parliamentary Golf Handicap by beating J. Waddell (9), of the Parliamentary Press Gallery, at Walton Heath, yesterday (Monday). Having finished all square on Saturday, they decided the replay yesterday. They were still all square at the end of 18 holes yesterday morning, but Major McKenzie Wood in the end won by two holes up and one to play.

THE WEATHER

SQUALLY: SHOWERS

Meteorological Office, July 21

GENERAL INFERENCE FROM OBSERVATIONS AT 7 P.M.—A vigorous depression centred over the North Sea is moving eastwards, and an anticyclone is spreading in from the Atlantic. Secondary disturbances passing south over the British Isles will maintain squally, showery weather, especially in the east.

Forecasts for To-day

LONDON, ENGLAND, S.E., E., MIDLANDS, E.—Moderate or fresh north-west winds, strong at times; squally; cloudy, with local showers; cool.

ENGLAND, S.W., N.W., N.E., MIDLANDS, W., N., WALES, S., N., SCOTLAND, ISLE OF MAN, ORKNEYS AND SHETLANDS, IRELAND, N.W., N.E.—Light or moderate north-west winds, fresh at times; fair periods, local showers; cool.

IRELAND, S.E., S.W.—Light or moderate north-west winds; fair periods, local showers; cool.

Further Outlook.—Improving.

FLYING PROSPECTS

AIR ROUTES (London-Paris-Brussels-Cologne-Amsterdam).—Winds west to north-west, 20-30 m.p.h. at surface, 30-40 m.p.h. at 2,000ft. squally. Occasional rain or showers; variable cloud amount. Visibility 6 to 12 miles, but 4,000 yards in showers.

SEA PASSAGES

ENGLISH CHANNEL (Southampton, Newhaven, Weymouth).—Fresh north-west winds, squally; cloudy, with some showers; visibility good; sea rather rough.

IRISH SEA.—Fresh north-west winds; fair periods, some showers; visibility good; sea rather rough.

Sun rises, 5.10 a.m.; sets, 9.2 p.m.
Moon rises, 1.1 a.m.; sets, 6.27 a.m.
New moon, Friday.
Lighting-up time, 10.2 p.m.
High water at London Bridge, 11.22 a.m., and 12.45 a.m. to-morrow.

LONDON OBSERVATIONS

KENSINGTON PALACE, 7 P.M.—Bar., 1007.0mb., (29.74in.) rising. Temp., 56.8deg.; humidity, 77 per cent.; wind, N.W., moderate; weather, cloudy.

Sunday, 7 p.m., to Monday, 10 a.m.—Min. temp., 56deg.; rainfall, 9.4mm. (0.366in.).

Monday, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.—Max. temp., 58deg.; rainfall, 3.5mm. (0.136in.).

Sunshine at Kew, 0.4 hour.

SUNLIGHT

The sunlight (ultra-violet rays) figures for the 24 hours ended 5 p.m. yesterday, supplied by the Sunlight League, were:—

Clacton, 1; Lowestoft, 2; Margate, 2; St. Andrews, 3; Torquay, 5½; Ventnor, 5½.

PARIS.—Sunny; cool.
BERLIN.—Fine to overcast.
MILAN.—Sunny and warm.

THE ORDNANCE SURVEY

NEW DIRECTOR-GENERAL

Brigadier E. M. Jack, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., who has occupied the post of Director-General of the Ordnance Survey since August, 1922, will retire from the Service on July 31. The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, with the approval of the Army Council, has appointed as his successor Brigadier H. St. J. L. interbotham, C.M.G., D.S.O.

*** Brigadier Winterbotham, who served in the South African War, was in the Colonial Survey Section, Orange Free State, from 1908 to 1911 and with the Ordnance Survey at Southampton from 1911 to 1914. He went to France on the outbreak of War in 1914 as O.C. Ranging Section, R.E., was with the Third Army from 1915 to 1917 and attached to the General Staff, G.H.Q., from 1917 to the end of the War. He was on the Geographical Section of the General Staff from 1922 to 1929, and since then he has been serving under the Colonial Office.

HEALTH RESORTS

The following reports of weather at health resorts yesterday were received last night. The rainfall is for 24

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
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LONDON W1

LAST 5 DAYS OF
SALE
Final Reductions

25 COATS & SKIRTS in various materials, etc., of which sketch is an example. Usual price 8½ guineas. FINALLY REDUCED TO 69/6
Outsizes 21/- extra.

10 MODEL FUR COATS, sketch in American Broadtail trimmed beaver. Original Price 79 guineas. FINALLY REDUCED TO 49gns.

A limited number of THREE-PIECE KNITTED SUITS, of which sketch is an example. Usual Prices 6 gns. to 8 gns. FINALLY REDUCED TO 52/6

TEA FROCKS, of which sketch is an example. Various colours and designs. FINALLY REDUCED TO 98/6

NIGHTDRESS in crêpe de Chine. Cami Knicker to match. All colours. SALE PRICE Nightdress 21/9 SALE PRICE Cami Knicker 16/9

50 PRINTED CREPE DE CHINE DRESSES, various styles, of which sketch is an example. Gay colours. FINALLY REDUCED TO 98/6

Typical Bargains
LESS THAN HALF-PRICE
THIN FINE QUALITY STRIPED CLOTH SCARVES ALL WOOL 2/11
Reduced from 6/9.

TYPICAL LAMPSHADE BARGAINS
18" Glow Pearl washable Shades, in delightful designs and colourings. Usual Price 59/6 each. FINALLY REDUCED TO EACH 25/9

REMNANT DAYS
Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE

Court Circular

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, JULY 21

The King received the Heads of the various Delegations to the Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union in the Throne Room of the Palace this morning.

The Heads of the Delegation had the honour of being presented to His Majesty by the Duke of Sutherland (President of the Conference).

The Lord Chamberlain and the Gentlemen of the Household in Waiting were in attendance.

The Lord Sankey (Lord Chancellor) had an audience of The King.

The Princess Royal and the Lady Maud Carnegie visited Their Majesties this afternoon.

By command of The King, the Earl De La Warr (Lord in Waiting) was in attendance at Victoria Railway Station this evening, upon the arrival in London of King Faisal of Iraq.

The Earl of Granard (Master of the Horse) represented The King at the Service in Celebration of the 100th Anniversary of Belgian Independence, which was held at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Westminster, to-day.

The Prince George, attended by Major Humphrey Butler, witnessed the Film "With Byrd at the South Pole", which was shown at the Carlton Theatre in aid of the Polar Exhibition.

The Danish Minister will leave to-day for the Continent with his daughter, Countess Ingegerd Ahlefeldt, and will not return to London before October 1.

The Marquess and Marchioness of Lansdowne will return to 20, Mansfield-street to-day from Bowood. They will remain in London until Friday.

The Marquess and Marchioness of Northampton are in residence at Castle Ashby, Northamptonshire, for the summer.

The Marquess and Marchioness of Bute will leave 26, Queen Anne's-gate about the middle of next week for Dumfries House, Cumnock, Ayrshire.

The Earl of Haddington has returned to 19, Cowley-street from Scotland. He will remain in London until Friday, when he will leave again for Scotland.

The Earl and Countess of Dunmore will leave 13, Sussex-square next week for Scotland.

The Countess of Carlisle returned to 6, Upper Belgrave-street yesterday from Germany.

Viscount and Viscountess Ullswater will leave London at the end of the month for Campsea Ashe, Suffolk.

A daughter was born to Lady Francis Hill on July 21, 1930, at Cooldara, Gerrards Cross, Bucks.

Lord and Lady Camoys will arrive in England to-morrow in the Berengaria from New York.

Lord and Lady Clanmorris will leave 24A, De Vere-gardens on August 2 for Cheshire, where they will remain until August 11, when they will leave for Ireland.

Lord and Lady Ernle will leave 3, Cheyne-walk at the end of the month for Ginge Manor, Wantage.

Grace Lady Newborough has left London for Harrogate, and expects to remain several weeks.

The Dowager Lady Swaythling flew to Munich yesterday, and hopes to return to England early in August.

Captain the Hon. Henry Denison will leave 72, Upper Berkeley-street on Thursday for Cowes.

The Hon. Mrs. Van de Weyer left 20, Sloane-gardens yesterday for Clyffe House, Dorchester, where she will spend the summer.

Lady Dundas of Arniston will leave 57, Princes-gate to-day for Arniston, Mid Lothian, where she will remain for the summer.

Sir William and Lady Max-Muller have left London for Czechoslovakia and Poland.

Sir Robert and Lady Kindersley have left London for the Continent, and are not expecting to return before the end of August.

Captain Edward Compton, R.N., and Mrs. Compton have left Shirley Holmes House, Lymington, for a few weeks, to pay some visits in Scotland.

We have to announce the death on July 19, 1930, at Bedford, of the Hon. Sybil Catherine Butler, daughter of the fifteenth Viscount Hereford.

FUNERALS AND MEMORIAL SERVICES

MRS. E. THESIGER

The funeral of the Hon. Mrs. Eric Thesiger took place at Aldborough Church, Yorkshire, yesterday. The service was conducted by the Rev. S. Sykes, vicar of Aldborough, and the chief mourners were Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Eric Thesiger, Captain and Mrs. B. Hutton Croft (brother and sister-in-law), Miss Helen Annesly, Mr. and Mrs. Scarlett, and Colonel and Mrs. Meysey-Thompson (cousins).

A memorial service was held at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, at the same hour as the funeral. The Rev. Austin Thompson officiated, assisted by the Rev. J. W. Griffiths. Among those present were:—

Mr. O. W. Thesiger (stepson), Miss D. Thesiger (stepdaughter), Viscount and Viscountess Chelmsford, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Duplat Taylor, the Hon. Percy and Mrs. Thesiger, Mr. Anthony Thesiger, Mr. Arthur Thesiger, the Hon. Andrew and Mrs. Thesiger, the Hon. Mrs. Sheepshanks, Miss Thesiger, Mr. Herbert Meysey-Thompson, Prince Reginald de Croy, the Hon. Lady Lloyd-Mostyn, Violet Lady Beaumont, the Hon. Charlotte Stigarton, Viscountess Mountgarret, the Hon. Mrs. Holme, the Hon. Lady Wombwell, Lady Muriel Gore-Browne, Lady Ellenborough, Lady Constance Hatch, Betty Lady Beauchamp, Colonel the Hon. Sir George and Lady Mary Crichton, the Hon. Mrs. Phillips Roberts, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Walter Halsey, the Hon. Mrs. Mark Hovell, Lady Watson, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Claude Hawker, Charlotte Lady Inverclyde, Mr. Arthur Foley, Mr. Edward Worsley, Mr. Wootton Isaacson, Mrs. W. G. Pennyman, Mrs. Charles Bruce, Mrs. Logan Home, Mrs. Frank D'Arcy, Mr. John Astell, Mr. and Mrs. Stafford, Miss Webster, Mr. and Mrs. Geoffrey Drage, Mrs. Barrington Cooke, Mr. and Mrs. Denny, Captain Denny, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Cyril Cassels, Miss Rutherford, Mrs. Forbes, Dr. Crewdson Thomas, Miss Willoughby, Mrs. Knox, Mrs. Cunninghame of Craigends, Miss Pearson, Mrs. Gerald Madden, Miss Ricardo, Mr. Cecil Higgins, Mrs. Inglefield, Mrs. Bourne May, Mr. P. W. Scarlett, the Rev. Richard and Mrs. Beresford Peirse, Mrs. Henry Bayly, and Mr. and Mrs. E. B. C. Woodbury.

MRS. RUSSELL

The funeral of Mrs. Russell, wife of Archdeacon Russell, of Oamaru, New Zealand, took place at Harrow yesterday. The vicar of Hoxeth (the Rev. A. H. W. Ridsdale) and the Bishop of Christchurch, New Zealand (Dr. West-Watson), conducted the service. Among the mourners were the High Commissioner for New Zealand and Lady Wilford, Mrs. Wallis, and Mr. T. C. List (of the New Zealand Press delegation).

LORD CLIFDEN

A memorial service for Viscount Clifden will be held at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, to-morrow, at 12 noon.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. JAMES

We have to announce the death of Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Cuthbert James, M.P. for Bromley, which took place yesterday at Betteshanger, the residence of his brother, Lord Northbourne, after an illness of some weeks. The funeral will take place to-morrow, and will be quite private. There will be a memorial service at St. Margaret's, Westminster, at 2 o'clock the same day.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

MR. M. A. M. DE LA BEDOYÈRE AND MISS M. C. A. THOROLD

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Maurice Anthony Michael de la Bedoyère, only son of Vicomte and the late Vicomtesse de la Bedoyère, of 2, Bickenhall Mansions, W., and Mary Catherine Ann, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Algar Thorold, of The Gravel Pit, Chalfont St. Peter.

MR. S. BLOIS AND MRS. PACKE

A marriage will shortly take place between Stephen Blois, of 18, Beaufort-gardens, son of the late Sir John Blois, Bt., of Cockfield Hall, Suffolk, and Helen Hill Trevor Packe, widow of Edward H. Packe, of Leicestershire.

MR. C. E. HAMILL-STEWART AND MISS FRANCIS

The engagement is announced between Charles Edward (Pat) Hamill-Stewart, Royal Artillery, youngest son of the late Mr. H. E. Hamill-Stewart, and of Mrs. Hamill-Stewart, of Cotterswood, Pound Hill, Sussex, and Joan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Francis, of Knowles, Ardingly, Sussex.

WING-COMMANDER D. L. ALLEN AND MRS. B. H. UTTERSON

The marriage of Wing-Commander D. L. Allen and Mrs. B. H. Utterson will take place quietly, owing to mourning, at 12 o'clock on Wednesday, July 23, at Holy Trinity, Brompton. All friends will be welcome at the church.

MR. E. R. ADAMS AND MRS. JOHNSEN

The engagement is announced between Mr. Ernest R. Adams, of Nunholme, Bickley, and Mrs. Oscar C. Johnsen, of Westwood, Bickley.

MR. T. F. ADAMS AND MISS FRANSEN VAN DE PUTTE

The engagement is announced of Thomas Frank, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Adams, of Little Hafton, Hook Heath, Woking, and Elisabeth, elder daughter of Mrs. H. C. Smith, of 54, Green-street, W.1.

MR. B. ALLEN AND MISS Y. APPLETON

The marriage arranged between Mr. Bruce Allen and Miss Yvette Appleton will take place quietly at St. Peter's Church, Cranley-gardens, S.W.7, on Thursday, July 31, at 2.30 o'clock.

MR. C. S. HALL-SMITH AND MISS K. GASTON

The engagement is announced between Cedric Sharr, twin son of Dr. and Mrs. Percy Hall-Smith, of Russettings, Sutton, and Kathleen Mary, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Page Gaston, of Logmore, Cheam, Surrey.

MR. A. PARK AND MISS J. ELGOOD

The marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Arthur Park, younger son of the late Canon P. L. Park, and Joan Elgood, daughter of the late R. H. Elgood.

MR. R. G. RYLEY AND MISS B. VERNON HUMPHREY

The engagement is announced between Geoffrey, son of the late Mr. R. Ryley and Mrs. M. E. Darvill, of Saxmundham, Suffolk, and Barbara, younger daughter of Mrs. E. Vernon Humphrey, Riant Château, Montreux.

MR. B. E. YEOWARD AND MISS E. L. TERRY

The engagement is announced between Bernard, son of Mr. Richard J. Yeoward, J.P., and Mrs. Yeoward, of White Lodge, Cuddington, Cheshire, and Rhosneigr, Anglesey, and Eileen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Terry, of Rhosneigr, Anglesey.

MR. M. S. MURDOCH AND MISS V. I. WEARE

The engagement is announced between Maurice Scott, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Murdoch, of The Chalet, Tunbridge Wells, and Violet Isabel, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Weare, The Dell, Tunbridge Wells.

MR. H. W. PHILLIPS AND MISS A. BECKETT

The engagement is announced of Hedley William Phillips, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Hedley Phillips, of Highgate, and Anne, younger daughter of the late Mr. William Beckett and Mrs. Beckett, of Kingsbury.

MR. E. A. PETERS AND MISS G. M. PINE-COFFIN

The engagement is announced between Edward Allenby, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. C. Peters, late of Assam and Federated Malay States, and Gwendolyn May, youngest daughter of the late Major J. E. Pine-Coffin, D.S.O., of Portledge, Bideford, and Mrs. Pine-Coffin, Epworth, Sherborne, Dorset.

MR. C. FELLOWES AND MISS R. COOKSON

The engagement is announced between Charles Fellowes, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Fellowes, of Shotesham Park, Norfolk, and Rangers Lodge, Charlbury, Oxfordshire, and Rosemary, daughter of the late Colonel P. B. Cookson, C.M.G., O.B.E., of Meldon Park, Northumberland, and of Mrs. P. B. Cookson, Copse Hill, Lower Slaughter, Gloucestershire.

MARRIAGE

MAJOR F. H. M. SAVILE AND MRS. ROBINSON

The marriage arranged between Major Savile and Mrs. Robinson took place very quietly at St. Michael's Church, Chester-square, on Monday, July 14.

CHRISTENING

The christening took place at St. Matthew's Church, Kensington, yesterday, of the infant son of Lieutenant-Commander Sir John Salt, R.N. (retired), and Lady Salt. The Rev. W. A. Simmonds officiated, and the child was named David Shirley. The godparents were Mr. Robert Salt, Mr. David Bedford, and Miss Vivian Jackson.

COWES

According to present arrangements the King and Queen are expected to arrive at Cowes in the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert from Portsmouth next Monday; they will thus have an extra week's stay there before the yachting week opens. If the weather is at all favourable it is probable that the King will race and cruise in his cutter Britannia, which is due back from the Plymouth and Falmouth regattas this week-end in readiness for the Royal Thames Y.C.'s regatta at Ryde on Saturday and Monday and the regatta of the Royal Southampton Y.C. on the following Saturday immediately preceding Cowes Week. It is expected that the Queen, as on previous occasions, will do a certain amount of motoring and visiting in the Isle of Wight. The battleship Warspite (Captain A. H. Walker) will act as Royal guardship, with the destroyer Westminster in attendance during their Majesties' stay at Cowes. Many of the customary social functions which were missing last year, such as the Royal Yacht Squadron dinner, Lady Baring's charity dance, and *thés dansants* on the guardship, are being revived.

The Earl of Albemarle, Colonel the Hon. Sir John Ward, and the Hon. G. Colville were staying at the Royal Yacht Squadron during the week-end. Squadron yachts on the station with their owners on board included the Earl of Normanton's Siren, Lord Stalbridge's Cetonia, Lord Glentanar's Elk, the Marquess of Northampton's Celia, Sir FitzRoy Anstruther-Gough-Calthorpe's Amaryllis, the Hon. Sir Gervase Beckett's Romany Rye, Sir John Shelley-Rolls's Alastor, Sir William Portal's Valdora, Sir Fisher Dilke's Windrush, Sir Victor Warrender's Norada, Major-General Seely's new cruising cutter Izmé III., Captain Cecil Slade's schooner Diane (which had returned from a cruise), Major A. W. Foster's Brynhild, Mr. H. C. Sutton's Moonbeam, Mr. Frank Chaplin's Coral, Captain J. C. Gerard Leigh's Vanda, and Major H. F. Parbury's Amasis.

The 240-ton American motor-schooner Antares, owned and navigated by Colonel C. F. Chance, of Haverford, Pennsylvania, arrived recently, having made the passage across the Atlantic in less than 12 days. After a refit she left Cowes on Saturday for Brest, where the owner and his wife and son will rejoin her for the return passage to America.

While it is certain that the attendance of yachts for Cowes Week will be very large there has not been such a keen demand as usual for houses, and it is probable that much of the entertaining will be done afloat.

The new 730-ton steam yacht Xarifa, built by Messrs. J. Samuel White and Co., has just been joined by the owner (Mr. Franklin M. Singer, of Paris and New York) for a cruise.

Notices of Forthcoming Marriages and other Society Announcements on this page are inserted at the following rates: Three guineas for five lines or less, and twelve shillings and sixpence for each additional line. A line consists of about six words. Announcements, which are subject to editorial revision, should be addressed to the Manager, Private Announcement Department, "The Times," London, E.C.4. Block letters should be used for names and addresses.

RECEPTIONS

THE LADY MAYORESS

The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress received the guests at the conversazione given by the Corporation of London to welcome the delegates to the twenty-sixth Inter-Parliamentary Union Conference at Guildhall last night. Among those who accepted invitations to be present were:—

The German Ambassador and Frau Sthamer, the French Ambassador, the Turkish Ambassador, the Portuguese Ambassador, the Italian Ambassador, the Belgian Ambassador, the Japanese Ambassador and Mme. Matsudaira, the American Ambassador and Mrs. Dawes, the Polish Ambassador, the Soviet Ambassador, the Netherland Minister and Mme. de Marees van Swinderen, the Swiss Minister and Mme. Paravicini, the Austrian Minister, the Estonian Minister, the Greek Minister, the Bulgarian Minister and Mme. Hadji-Mischeff, the Latvian Minister and Mme. Vesmans, the Czechoslovak Minister, the Cuban Minister and Mme. Patterson, the Yugoslav Minister, the Finnish Minister and Mme. Sasstamoinen, the Siamese Minister, the Lithuanian Minister, the Afghan Minister, the Salvadorean Minister and Mme. de Reyes-Guerra, the Haitian Chargé d'Affaires, the Rumanian Chargé d'Affaires.

The Duke of Sutherland, the Prime Minister and Miss MacDonald, the High Commissioner for India and Lady Chatterjee, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Thomas, Mr. Herbert Morrison, M.P., and Mrs. H. Morrison, Mr. F. O. Roberts, M.P., Dr. Hertz (Chief Rabbi), Dame Henrietta Barnett, Lord and Lady Dickinson, General Sir Hubert and Lady Gough, Sir Donald and Lady Maclean, the Marquess of Reading.

AMERICA.—Mr. Andrew J. Montague, Head of Delegation, and delegates.

BELGIUM.—M. Poncelet, Head of Delegation, and delegates.

BULGARIA.—M. Rachko Madjaroff, Head of Delegation, and delegates.

CANADA.—Mr. Charles A. Wilson.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA.—Dr. Lev Winter, Head of Delegation, and delegates.

DANZIG.—Dr. Bernhard Kenmitzer, Head of Delegation.

DENMARK.—The delegates from Denmark.

DUTCH EAST INDIES.—Dr. W. M. G. Schumann, Head of Delegation, and delegates.

ESTONIA.—M. Jaan Tomisson, Head of Delegation, and delegates.

EGYPT.—Maître Wissa Wassef, Head of Delegation, and delegates.

FINLAND.—M. Oskari Mantere, Head of Delegation, and delegates.

FRANCE.—M. Fernand Bouisson, President of the Council, M. Fernand Merlin, Head of the Delegation, and delegates.

GERMANY.—Dr. Walter Schucking, Head of the Delegation, and delegates.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Earl Beauchamp, Sir Arthur Shirley Benn, Sir Vansittart Bowater, M.P., and Lady Bowater, Mr. H. L. Boyce, M.P., and Mrs. Boyce, Mr. C. Roden Buxton, M.P., Mr. W. Carter, M.P., and Mrs. Carter, Sir Phillip Dawson, M.P., and Lady Dawson, Earl de la Warr, Colonel A. England, M.P., and Mrs. England, Sir Nicholas Grattan Doyle, M.P., and Lady Doyle, Sir Robert Hamilton, M.P., Mr. P. J. H. Hannon, M.P., Lieutenant-Colonel A. Heneage, M.P., and Mrs. Heneage, Sir Robert Horne, M.P., Sir Herbert Huntington-Whiteley, Major-General Sir Robert Hutchison and Lady Hutchison, Mr. P. Llewellyn Jones, M.P., and Mrs. Jones, Mr. T. I. Mardy Jones, M.P., and Mrs. Jones, Mr. Morgan Jones, M.P., and Mrs. Jones, Lieutenant-Commander the Hon. J. M. Kenworthy, M.P. (chairman of the British Group), and Mrs. Kenworthy, Mr. Holford Knight, M.P., Mr. G. Lathan, M.P., and Mrs. Lathan, Lieutenant-Colonel l'Estrange Malone, M.P., Lord Luke, Mr. J. Maddison, Mr. Geoffrey Mandeville, M.P., and Lord Marley, Lieutenant-Colonel T. C. Moore, M.P., Dr. J. H. Morris-Jones, M.P., Major Sir Clive Morrison-Bell, M.P., Mr. F. W. Pethick-Lawrence, M.P., Colonel D. V. Pilcher, Major Graham Pole, M.P., and Mrs. Graham Pole, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Assheton Pownall, M.P., and Lady Pownall, Mr. B. Riley, M.P., Major I. Salmon, M.P., and Mrs. Salmon, Mr. Samuel Samuel, M.P., Mr. Rennie Smith, M.P., Mr. D. G. Somerville, M.P., and Mrs. Somerville, Mr. W. J. Stewart, M.P., and Mrs. Stewart, Mr. G. R. Strauss, M.P., Lord Trevowen, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Kenyon Vaughan-Morgan, M.P., and Lady Vaughan-Morgan, Miss E. Wilkinson, M.P., Mr. Ben Turner, M.P., Major A. G. Church, M.P., Sir Howard d'Egville.

GREECE.—The Delegates from Greece.

HOLLAND.—Dr. A. Anema, Head of Delegation, and delegates.

HUNGARY.—Herr Albert Berzsviony, Head of Delegation, and delegates.

IRISH FREE STATE.—The Delegates from the Irish Free State.

ITALY.—Count San Martino, Head of Delegation, and delegates.

JAPAN.—Prince Eyesato Tokugawa, Head of Delegation, and delegates.

INDIA.—Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy, Mr. A. Latifi, and Sir Darcy Lindsay.

LATVIA.—M. Pauls Calnins, Head of Delegation, and delegates.

NORWAY.—Mr. J. E. Mellbye, Head of Delegation, and delegates.

POLAND.—Professor B. Dembinski, Head of Delegation, and delegates.

RUMANIA.—M. Stephan Cicio Pop, Head of Delegation, and delegates.

TURKEY.—Vasif Bey.

GENEVA BUREAU.—M. le Dr. Chr. L. Lange, Secretary-General; M. Leopold Boissier, Assistant Secretary-General; M. Hans Sandelmann, Attaché.

AUSTRALIA.—Senator R. D. Elliott, Senator H. S. Foll, Mr. G. J. Ley, Mr. P. E. Coleman, M.P.

NEW ZEALAND.—Mr. T. Shailer Weston.

SOUTH AFRICA.—Senator T. Boydell, Senator R. A. Kerr, Brigadier-General J. J. Byron, M.P., Mr. M. Kentridge, M.P., Sir Robert Cotze, M.P., Major P. V. G. van der Byl, M.P.

AUSTRIA.—Herr Dr. Karl Drexel.

SWEDEN.—Mr. Eric Hallin, Head of Delegation, and delegates.

SWITZERLAND.—Dr. Dollfus, Head of Delegation, and delegates.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.—Mr. H. R. Cummings, M. Wertheimer.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR BUREAU.—M. Albert Thomas and M. Yple.

MISS SANKEY

The Lord Chancellor and Miss Sankey gave an at home at 14, Dean's-yard, Westminster, yesterday afternoon. Among those who accepted invitations to be present were:—

Lord Arnold, Lord and Lady Marley, Lord Russell of Killowen, Lord Passfield, Mr. Thomas and Mrs. J. H. Thomas, Mr. Roberts and Mrs. F. O. Roberts, Mrs. Picton Turbervill, Miss E. Wilkinson, Lady Cynthia Mosley, Colonel and Mrs. Watts Morgan, Sir James and Lady Melville, Mrs. Binns Smith, Dr. Marion Phillips, Councillor and Mrs. F. R. West, Dr. and Mrs. A. Salter, Canon and Mrs. Donaldson, Mr. and Mrs. W. Whiteley, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Wilson, Professor and Mrs. H. Laski, Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Vaughan, Mr. and Mrs. G. Matters, Major and Mrs. Graham Pole, and Mr. and Mrs. McShane.

"THE PRINCESS MARY"

NEW LIFEBOAT NAMED BY THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PADSTOW, JULY 21

The Duke of Gloucester this morning, at the North Quay, Padstow, named the new motor lifeboat which has been given to the Royal National Lifeboat Institution by the P. and O. group of shipping companies for use on the Cornish coast. His ROYAL HIGHNESS said:—

"It is with the greatest possible pleasure that I name this boat 'The Princess Mary.' I wish her God-speed in her beneficent task, and I am confident that she will bring further lustre to the splendid record of the Padstow crew, and link my sister's name to one of the noblest undertakings which have ever been dedicated to the service of mankind."

LORD GLENAPP, on behalf of the P. and O., presented the lifeboat to the institution, and wished both the boat and the crew that would man her "the very best of luck in their career, which was bound to be a stormy one."

The boat was dedicated by the ARCHDEACON of BODMIN (Canon M. B. Williamson), and the hymn "Eternal Father Strong to Save" was sung. The ceremony was witnessed by a large number of people from all parts of the county and by many visitors.

LOAN TO THE TATE GALLERY

BRITISH SCHOOL OF PAINTING

A collection of 150 pictures has been lent by Mr. Arthur Morrison and is being exhibited for some weeks in the ground floor Galleries XXIX and XXX at Millbank.

The collection consists chiefly of small oil paintings of the British School of the eighteenth and early nineteenth century, and among them are many works by Wilson, Zoffany, Turner, Morland, Crome, Cotman, and Constable, but there are also a few later works by Whistler, Pryde, and other artists of the later nineteenth century period.

The collection is being exhibited with a view to enabling the trustees to make a selection of those suitable for the national collections, Mr. Morrison having generously expressed his intention of eventually bequeathing a certain number to the nation.

A number of the larger sculpures by Jugoslav sculptors are remaining on exhibition in Galleries XXVII and XXXIII, pending their transference to Manchester, and four decorative panels by the late F. Cayley Robinson are being exhibited on loan from the Middlesex Hospital during rebuilding operations there.

EARLY ENGLISH TEXT SOCIETY

At the first meeting of the Committee of the Early English Text Society after the death of its director, Sir Israel Gollancz, a resolution was passed expressing sympathy with Lady Gollancz and her family and putting on record an acknowledgment of the splendid work Sir Israel had done for the society. Professor Alfred W. Pollard, F.B.A., late Keeper of Printed Books at the British Museum and general editor of the Globe Chaucer, was elected director, and Dr. Allen Mawer, F.B.A., Provost of University College, London, and Dr. W. W. Greg, F.B.A., were elected members of the committee. Since its foundation in 1864 the society has printed over 300 volumes, mainly texts, and it has still a long list of works to be printed, about a dozen of which are in preparation.

The Duke of Bedford and Sir Charles Trevelyan, President of the Board of Education, have accepted membership of the Roads of Remembrance Council.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

ESTATE OF SIR A. GRACIE

SIR ALEXANDER GRACIE, K.B.E., M.V.O., of Clevedon-crescent, Kelvinside, Glasgow, engineer and shipbuilder, a director of Messrs. Cammell, Laird and Co., and other companies, who died on March 2, aged 69, left, in addition to real estate, personal estate valued for probate at £123,876.

SIR EDWARD ROBERT PEARCE-EDGCUMBE, D.L., J.P., of Quay House, Newquay, Cornwall, barrister-at-law, who died on September 29, aged 78, left unsettled property of the gross value of £6,833, with net personalty £6,508. He left:—

To the Dorset County Museum, Dorchester, the bronze statuette of William Barnes, the Dorset poet, in his out of doors dress, by Roscoe Mullins ("the only one cast in bronze").

To the County Museum and Art Gallery at Truro, a pair of fireplace screens (A Boy and a Girl), "which in the days of William and Mary were placed in summer time in the great open fire places. They are rare, and this pair is superior to the pair I have seen in the South Kensington Museum."

To Annie Davies, if still in his service, £100, "the green seated chair I write in, the ink stand, and bottle."

£200, his lease of Quay House, Newquay, and his Six per Cent. Preference stock in the North Western of Uruguay Railway Company, Limited, to Mrs. Marion Amy Pearce-Edgcumbe, "who has been such a comfort to me in my long illness."

Mrs. MARY BLACK or PICKERING, of Park-street, London, W., and of Kincardine, Kincardine O'Neil, Aberdeenshire, who died on April 3, left, in addition to real estate of considerable value, personal estate in Great Britain valued for probate at £54,507. (It is stated that the total value of the real and personal estate exceeds £250,000). She left:—

£500 each to the Kincardine Memorial Hospital, Torphins, for the Endowment Fund; to the Episcopal Church of Kincardine O'Neil, for the Endowment; to the Bishop of Aberdeen's Church Fund; to the Rev. G. Argo, Minister of Kincardine O'Neil, for distribution for the benefit of the tenants of her estate; and to the Aberdeen Sick Children's Hospital.

£300 to the Aberdeen Royal Infirmary; £200 each to the Morningfields Hospital, Aberdeen, the Aberdour Orphan Fund; the Aberdeen Nursing Association; the Aged and Infirm Clergy Fund; and the Indigent Gentlewomen's Fund; £200 upon trust for investment and to apply the income for the benefit of the Kincardine O'Neil Sports Club.

and the residue of her property

As to one half to the Representative Church Council of the Episcopal Church of Scotland, for distribution as such Council may think best, provided that one third of the amount be given to the Diocese of Aberdeen, and

One half between the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and the Poor Clergy Relief Corporation, London.

Miss ELIZABETH MARTINEAU SALISBURY, of Part-street, Southport, who died on March 7, left estate of the gross value of £19,198, with net personalty £17,941. She left:—

An annuity of £150 to "my trusted servant and friend" Martha Ann Hope for life, and certain pictures, the contents of the kitchen, the bedroom occupied by her, and of "the sitting-room upstairs," and such cutlery, linen, blankets, and crockery ("other than my Spode service") as she may select, and a complete outfit of mourning.

£50 to William E. Harris "as an acknowledgment of his kindness"; £15 each to her gardener, Albert Marshall, and her charwoman, Margaret Gray, if in her service at the time of her death.

£500 to the General and Anti-Vivisection Hospital, Battersea, S.W.; £250 and her jewelry to Mullers Orphanage, Bristol; £150 to the Trinitarian Bible Society, Bloomsbury, W.C.; £500 to the "New Pilgrims' Friend Society"; £50 to the Evangelical Union, Essex-street, Strand, W.C.; £150 each to the Strict Baptist Mission, of Ealing, W., and the Scripture Gift Mission; £250 to the Deacons of the Strict Baptist Chapel, Southport, for the endowment of the Pastor's stipend; £100 to the Strict Baptist Northern Mission; £150 to the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society, Westminster; £150 to the Women's Protestant Union.

£250 each to the Southport and Birkdale Provident Society and Guild for Help for the benefit of the Haven of Rest, the Shaftesbury Homes and Arethusa Training Ship, and Dr. Barnardo's "Ever Open Door," Stepney-causeway; £150 to Mrs. Smyly's Homes and Schools for Necessitous and Neglected Children, Dublin.

£500 to the Howard and Richard Heywood Charity in Burslem, Staffs, for the hospital connected therewith; £250 each to the Cottage Hospital, Nantwich, and the British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection; £200 to the London and Provincial Anti-Vivisection Society; £250 to the Society for the Protection of Birds; £150 each to the National Canine Defence League and the Hawksley Society for the Protection of Animals and Birds in Italy; £100 to the National Equine Defence League, New Southgate, London, N.

And the residue of the property upon trust to divide the same between all the legatees to whom she has given charitable legacies, in the proportion to the value of the legacies given to them respectively.

Mr. GEORGE ROBERT HOWARD, of Homelea, Portsmouth-road, Esher, retired farmer and cattle dealer, who died on May 19, aged 79, left estate of the gross value of £36,338, with net personalty £29,162. He left:—

£300, and, if still in his service and not under notice either given or received, a further £700, to Miss Emily Warbey, housekeeper and companion to his late wife; £300 and a further £700 similarly to his employee, Dora Milbourne; and £100 to Alfred John Ayres, if still in his service and not under notice either given or received.

Miss ELLEN BAILY, of Thornbank House, Melksham, Wilts, who died on June 9, aged 90, left estate in her own disposition of the gross value of £16,249, with net personalty £15,803. She left:—

£500 upon trust for Emily Wilkins for life with remainder to the residuary estate, whether still in her service or not, "she having been a faithful and loyal servant to me for a number of years."

£25 to her friend and helper, Ellen Wilcox, of Starcross, Melksham.

Mr. ALFRED SWINGLER, of Smalley Hall, Derby, who died on April 11, aged 71, formerly managing director of Eastwood, Swingler and Co., Limited, iron-founders, left estate of the gross value of £12,865, with net personalty £3,331. He left:—

To his late wife's maid, Jessie Johnson, his Madras Railway Annuities, and £460 Consolidated Stock in the Derby Gas Light and Coke Company, his premises Whitchurch Lodge, Osmaston-road, Derby, certain furniture, and £250 per annum.

And the residue of the property to Derbyshire Royal Infirmary and Derbyshire Hospital for Sick Children.

Mr. THOMAS RUNCIMAN, of Station-road, Ely, Cambridge, veterinary surgeon, who died on March 9, left estate of the gross value of £8,358, with net personalty £7,309. He left:—

£100 to his housekeeper and nurse, Elizabeth Sharpley.

Mr. ALEXANDER HEYDON STOKES, of Plaistow-lane, Bromley, Kent, stockbroker to the Supreme Court of Chancery, senior partner of William Mortimer and Sons, who died on May 29, aged 72, left estate of the gross value of £46,531, with net personalty £45,354.

Mr. JOHN LUCAS, of West-street, Prescot, Lancs, retired builder and contractor, who died on April 26, aged 79, left estate of the gross value of £14,615, with net personalty £7,956. He left:—

£100 to his housekeeper, Miss Sergison, if in his employ at his death.

Mr. JOHN JONES, of Dingwall-avenue, Croydon, formerly secretary of the Croydon General Hospital, who died on April 24, aged 83, left estate of the gross value of £46,432, with net personalty £36,330. He left:—

£25 and £1 for each year of service to Mary Louisa Parker, and £5 and £1 for each year of service to Evelyn Ethel Bailey, if still in his service.

COLONEL RANDALL CHARLES ANNESLEY HOWE, C.B.E., late The York and Lancaster Regiment, of Paynetts, Goudhurst, Kent, who died at Tunbridge Wells on May 17, left estate of the gross value of £26,375, with net personalty £26,066.

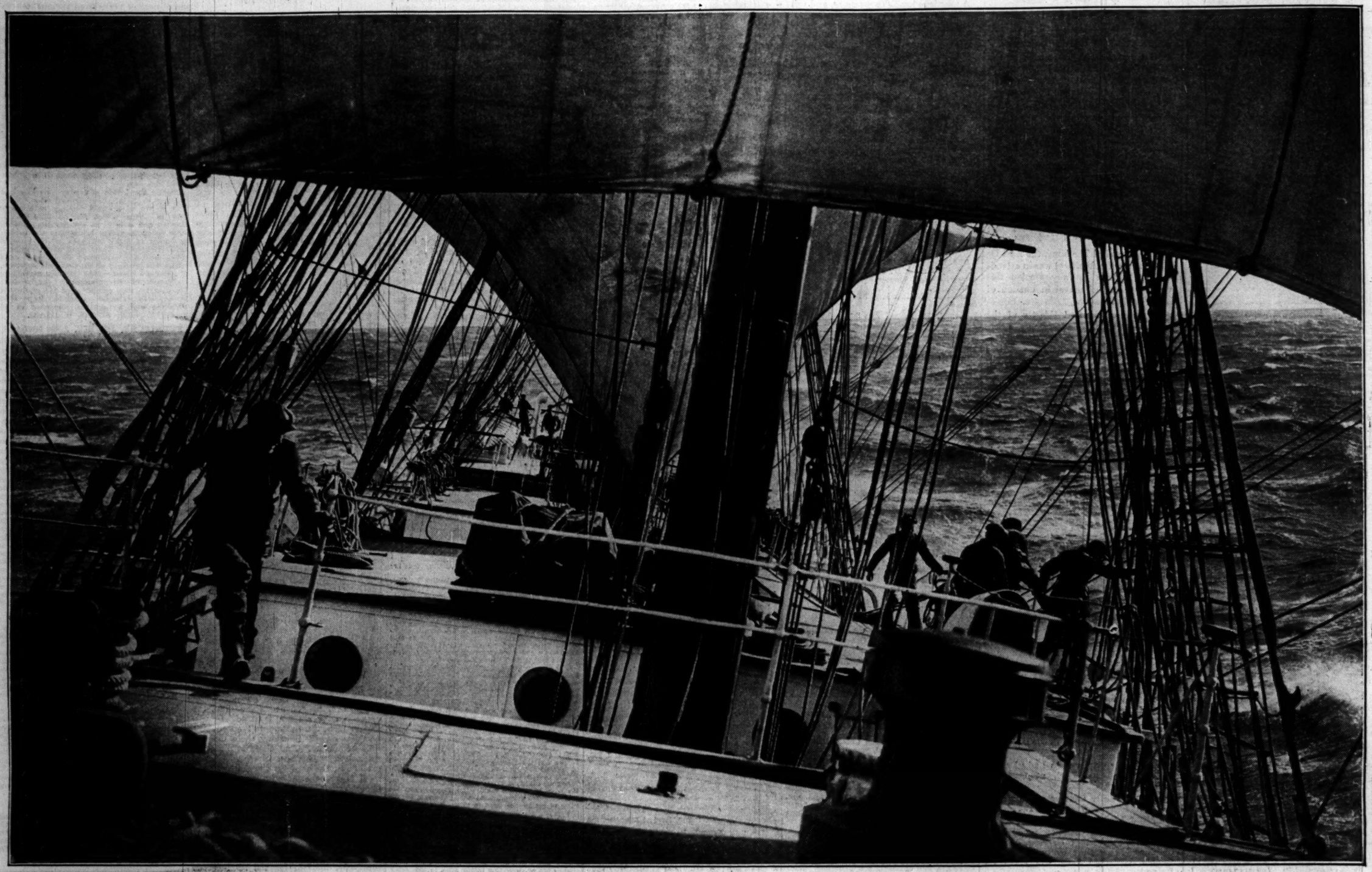
Mr. JAMES GARDNER, of Lilliesleaf, Anniesland-road, Scotstounhill, Glasgow, who died on May 27, left personal property of the total value of £83,685, of which £83,683 is in Great Britain.

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
BALDOCK, Mr. Alfred (80), of Earl's Court-road, S.W. (net personalty £7,381)	7,507
BEAN, Mr. William, of Draycott-place, Chelsea (net personalty £17,196)	33,174
COHEN, Mrs. Esther, of Holmleigh-road, Stamford-hill, N., widow of Lazarus Cohen (net personalty £22,638)	22,833
FYSON, Mr. Robert Paul (73), of Manor House, Great Barton, Suffolk, farmer (net personalty £21,158)	21,636
HANCOCK, Mr. James Wigglesworth (51), of Sefton House, Clarence-road, Longsight, Manchester, haulage contractor (net personalty £15,001)	15,979
HITT, Miss Fanny, of Harrington-gardens, South Kensington, S.W. (net personalty £10,412)	10,515
JONES, Mr. Augustus Alfred, of Eden-avenue, Swansea, retired provision merchant (net personalty £12,943)	19,011
MILLER, Mr. William, of Boroughbridge Farm, Boroughbridge, near Bridgwater, retired farmer (net personalty £1,031)	9,212
OLDFIELD, Mr. Michael Humphrey, of Bikaner, India (net personalty £13,544)	13,586
PAULTHORPE, Mr. Edward Wright, of Marks Longdown, Exeter, fruit farmer (net personalty £16,584)	21,042
PATRICK, Mr. Joseph Shenton, of Norwood, Beverley, bank clerk (net personalty £170)	7,156
PAYNE, Mr. Edward Henry (64), of Westbourne-road, Trowbridge, a partner in the firm of J. Sainsbury and Co., grocers (net personalty £22,388)	22,492
SANDERS, Miss Elizabeth Katharine (or Elizabeth Katherine or Ella Katharine), of Osnaburg

ON BOARD A WINDJAMMER IN THE PACIFIC

THE AIR CRASH IN KENT

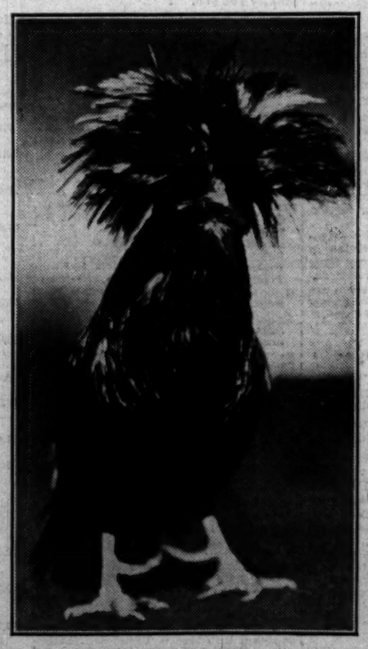


LISTING TO PORT.—The adventures of the Swedish four-masted barque C. B. Pederson, which recently arrived at Queenstown from Melbourne after being driven about 4,000 miles out of her course, are described in an article on page 13. Our photograph, taken from the forecastle looking aft, shows her listing to port. She encountered a storm in the far south of the Pacific, and at times she listed more than 40 degrees. Badly damaged, she had to run up the South American coast and be repaired at Panama before facing the Atlantic.

LADY EDNAM and Lord Dufferin and Ava, who were killed in the aeroplane accident at Meopham. Mrs. Loeffler, another passenger, also lost her life.

SIR EDWARD WARD and Lieutenant-Colonel G. L. P. Henderson, the pilot, who were killed. The sixth victim was Mr. C. D'Urban Shearing, the second pilot.

AIR DISASTER IN KENT.—A view of the wrecked aeroplane which crashed near a bungalow at Meopham, near Gravesend, Kent, yesterday afternoon. Six persons were killed, including two women. The machine, which was of German make with a Junker engine, belonged to the Walcot Air Line and was taking passengers from Le Touquet to Croydon.



WORLD POULTRY EXHIBITION.—A Padua, one of the exhibits from the Netherlands to be seen at the World Poultry Exhibition which the Duke of York will open at the Crystal Palace to-day. As many as 60 countries are participating. On the right is a corner of the section of national exhibits.

PETER ROBINSON

LAST WEEK OF

SALE

FURTHER REDUCTIONS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS

No Catalogue Issued

PETER ROBINSON LTD. OXFORD ST & REGENT ST W1

HARVEY NICHOLS
of Knightsbridge

LAST 5 DAYS OF

SALE

FINAL REDUCTIONS THROUGHOUT THE HOUSE

FINAL BARGAINS IN SILK-COTTON AND WOOLLEN MATERIALS

STRIPED TINSEL VELVETS
Gauze ground with Bayadere Stripes in Metal and Velvet in good colourings. (Slightly imperfect in places.) 38 inches wide. Original Price 18/9.
Finally Reduced to per yd. 3/11½

STRIPE AND CHECK TAFFETAS
A few ends of good quality Fancy Taffetas and Louisine in Stripes and Checks. 36 to 40 inches wide. Original Prices 8/11 to 18/9.
Finally Reduced to per yd. 3/11½

EMBOSSED METAL TISSUES
Tinsel Tissue in Gold or Silver shot with various light coloured silk backs. Small embossed and moire designs. 36 inches wide. Original Price 12/9.
Finally Reduced to per yd. 3/11½

GIVRINE COATING
In a nice weight, suitable for Summer Coats or Suits in shades of Beige, Navy or Black only. French manufacture from good quality Artificial Silk and Wool. 36 inches wide. Original Price 9/11.
Finally Reduced to per yd. 3/11½

METAL BROCADES
Oddments of rich quality Tinsel Brocades in good colourings on Gauze, Satin and Lamé grounds. Also a few pieces in gorgeous multi-colour printed effects. Suitable for Bridge Coats, Gowns, Cloaks, etc. 32 to 40 inches wide. Original Prices 23/9 to 39/6.
To Clear at per yd. 9/11

FANCY VELVETS
Exceptional Offer of about 50 ends. Printed and Woven Velvets. The remaining shades of a number of exclusive ranges of rich quality Paris Velvets in self and mixed colour effects. This lot includes Woven and Printed Ring Velvets, Embossed Ninon Velvets, Fancy Chiffon Velvets, etc., etc. 36 inches wide. Original Prices 15/9 to 29/6.
To Clear at per yd. 9/11
No Patterns can be cut or Post Orders executed for any of the above items as the quantities in all cases are limited.

WOOL STOCKINETTE
Superior quality, extra heavy weight. Made from the finest of Botany yarns in a splendid range of all New Season's shades. Tubular, 54 inches wide.
Finally Reduced to 6/11

ALL WOOL SIRROMA
700 yards. In Navy and Black only. 54 inches wide. Original Price 12/9
Finally Reduced to per yd. 7/11

WOOL CREPE-DE-CHINE
800 yards only, made from reliable yarns in all season's colours, also Black. 54 inches wide. Original Price 9/11.
Finally Reduced to per yd. 5/11

NOVELTY TWEEDS
A number of Pieces of Novelty Tweed and West of England Suiting. 54 inches wide. Original Prices 7/11, 9/11, 12/9 and 15/9.
Finally Reduced to
3/11, 4/11 & 5/11

WHITE AND COLOURED LINEN LAWN AND CAMBRIC
A special Sale Bargain, for Lingerie, etc. Guaranteed pure linen and shrunk. 38/40 inches wide. Original Price 5/11. To Clear per yd. 2/11½

PRINTED CREPES AND GEORGETTES
All New Season's colours in fancy checks and floral designs, for Smart Frocks, etc. 38/40 inches wide.
Original Prices 3/11, 5/11 and 6/11.
Finally Reduced to
2/11, 3/11 & 4/11

BABY FLANNEL
Beautifully soft and guaranteed shrunk for Infants' garments. 28 inches wide. Original Price 3/6.
Finally Reduced to per yd. 2/6
Patterns of the above Post Free.

REMNANTS HALF PRICE
THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY
HARVEY NICHOLS & CO., LTD., Knightsbridge, LONDON, W.1

Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

SCENES FROM "MACBETH"

To-night at 8.15 there will be broadcast from the National station scenes from *Macbeth*, arranged by Mr. E. A. Harding and produced by Mr. C. Denis Freeman. Earlier in the evening Miss Marguerite de Pachmann will give a pianoforte recital, when she will play Raff's Prelude and Fugue in E minor, Three Studies by Chopin, Marguerite Labori's Theme and Variations, and Weber's Invitation to the Waltz, arranged by Tausig.

PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting arrangements for to-day, July 22, are as follows:—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME.—(1,148kc.) (261.3m.) (193kc.) (1,554.4m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 10.30:—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. 10.45:—Other People's Lives. 6—A Farmer's Wife, by Mrs. Lucas. 11-11.30 (261.3m. only): Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Sound).

12:—Ruby Shepherd (contralto); Hugh Mackay (tenor). 12.30:—Organ Recital. 1-2:—Orchestra, from the Piccadilly Hotel. 2.5-2.30:—Gramophone Records. 4:—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. 4.30:—Orchestra, from the Brixton Astoria.

5.15:—Children: Plots and Counterplots, from The Wind in the Willows (Kenneth Grahame), arranged as a Dialogue Story, with incidental music played by Ernest Lush. 6:—Mr. Robert Harris, reading Poems on the Countryside (3). 6.15:—Weather; News. 6.40:—Schumann's Songs, sung by Herbert Heyner. 7-7.20:—Hints on Sport. 6—Mountaineering, by Mr. G. Winthrop Young. 7.25:—Personalities and Politics of Past Parliaments, by Col. J. C. Wedgwood.

7.45:—A Pianoforte Recital by Marguerite de Pachmann. 8.15:—Scenes from Macbeth, by William Shakespeare; with Val Gielgud, Leslie Perrins, Gladys Young, Philip Wade, Frank Denton, Harman Grisewood, Lionel Millard, Martita Hunt, Andrew Churchman, Charles Hawtrey, Harold Young, Grenville Eves, Katherine Hynes, Mary Eversley, Joan Hare, Billie Sinclair, and Irene Freeman. 9:—Weather; News; London and New York Stock Exchange Reports; Shipping Forecast and Fat Stock Prices (1,554.4m. only). 9.25:—The Progress of Music, by Dr. George Dyson: Richard Strauss: Don Quixote. 9.45:—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. 10.45:—Band, from Grosvenor House. 11.15-12:—Dance Music, from the Hotel Splendide. 12-12.30 (261.3m. only):—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Sound).

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME (842kc.) (356.3m.).

11-11.30 a.m.:—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Vision). 12:—Dinah Evans (soprano); the Zimbler Sextet. 1:—Organ Recital. 2-3:—Midland Regional programme. 5.15:—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. 6.15:—Weather; News. 6.40:—The Victor Olof Sextet; Gladys Parr (contralto). 7.45:—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. 8.30:—Can We Make British Parliamentary Government equal to its Task? by Mrs. Sidney Webb. 9:—Regional News. 9.5:—The Wireless Orchestra, conducted by Joyce Angell; George Parker (baritone). 10.15-10.30:—Weather; News. 12-12.30:—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Vision).

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME (626kc.) (479.2m.).

12:—London Regional programme. 1:—Organ Recital. 2-3:—The Midland Wireless Orchestra, conducted by Frank Cantell. 5.15:—Children: Thomas goes to Market, a Play by Gladys Taylor. Songs by Marjorie Hoverd (soprano); Jacko (entertainer). 6:—London Regional programme. 6.15:—Weather; News. 6.40:—Organ Recital by Dr. Harold Rhodes, relayed from Coventry Cathedral. 7.15:—The Midland Wireless Chorus, conducted by Joseph Lewis. 7.45:—London Regional programme. 9:—Midland News. 9.5:—The Midland Wireless Orchestra, conducted by Joseph Lewis; May Somerfield (soprano); Effie Rogers (pianoforte). 10.15-10.30:—Weather; News.

ABERDEEN (995kc.) (301.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 10.30:—National programme. 11-12:—Gramophone Records. 4:—See Edinburgh. 6:—See Glasgow. 6.15:—National programme. 7:—See Glasgow. 7.25:—National programme. 9.15:—News. 9.25-12:—National programme.

BELFAST (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 4:—The Orchestra: Bluebelle McFarland (contralto); George Sinnamon (clarinet). 5.15:—Children. 6:—Stop Press. 6.15:—National programme. 7:—The Station Military Band, conducted by E. Godfrey Brown; Hugh Carson (baritone); Mark Hemingway (cornet). 9:—National programme. 9.15:—News. 9.25-12:—National programme.

BOURNEMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 10.30-11:—National programme. 12-12.30:—National programme. 4-12:—National programme.

CARDIFF (968kc.) (309.9m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 10.30-11:—National programme. 2.5-2.30:—National programme. 4:—National programme. 5.15:—Children. 6:—Mr. Arthur Richards:—A Welsh Abersvon and Port Talbot. 6.15:—National programme. 7:—A Welsh Interlude—the Rev. J. Dyfnallt Owen, Daniel Owen and his Novels. 7.25:—National programme. 9:—National programme. 9.15:—News. 9.25-12:—National programme.

DUBLIN—Call 2RN (413m.), 1kw.

1.30:—Time, Weather, Stock Report, and Gramophone Concerts. 6:—Gramophone Records. 6.15:—Children. 7:—Gramophone Records. 7.15:—News. 7.30:—Time and Leighenit Gaedhilge. 7.45:—Val Vousden (entertainer). 8:—Concert. 10.30:—Time, News, and Weather.

DUNDEE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

EDINBURGH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 10.30:—National programme. 11-12:—Gramophone Records. 4:—Herring Fishing Bulletin. 4.5:—The Octet: Aled Fortune (tenor). 5.5:—Anna Donald (reciter). 5.15:—Children. 5.47:—Birthdays. 5.53:—Herring Fishing Bulletin. 5.57:—Weather for Farmers. 6:—See Glasgow. 6.15:—National programme. 7.25:—See Glasgow. 9.15:—News. 9.25-12:—National programme.

GLASGOW (752kc.) (398.9m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 10.30:—National programme. 11-12:—See Edinburgh. 4:—See Edinburgh. 6:—Mr. W. Kersley Holmes: Mountain Engineers. 6.15:—National programme. 7:—Mrs. Nannie M. Wood: Has Scotland a Literature of Her Own? The Present Day. 7.25:—National programme. 9.15:—News. 9.25-12:—National programme.

MANCHESTER (797kc.) (376.4m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 10.30-11:—National programme. 12:—Gramophone Records. 1-2:—National programme. 4:—National programme. 5.15:—Children. 6:—Mr. Eugene Ramsden: Northern Youth in the Dominions—Transplanting Families from the Homeland from Leeds. 6.15:—National programme. 7:—Mr. F. Haden-Smith: The Drama Out of Doors. 7.25:—National programme. 9.15:—News. 9.25-12:—National programme.

PLYMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 10.30-11:—National programme. 12-1:—National programme. 4:—National programme. 5.15:—Children. 6:—National programme. 7:—Mr. Charles Henderson: Four Legacies of the Middle Ages in Cornwall—3, Restormel Castle. 7.25:—National programme. 9.15:—News. 9.25-12:—National programme.

SWANSEA (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 10.30-11:—National programme. 2.5-2.30:—National programme. 4:—National programme. 5.15:—See Cardiff. 6.15:—National programme. 7:—See Cardiff. 7.25:—National programme. 8.15:—Mari Elwyn (soprano); Megan Glantawe (harp); Gunstone Jones (readings). 9:—National programme. 9.15:—News. 9.25-12:—National programme.

RELAY STATIONS.—LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), LEEDS-BRADFORD (1,500kc. and 1,040kc.) (200m. and 288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 10.30-11:—National programme. 12:—See Manchester. 1-2:—National programme. 4:—National programme. 5.15:—See Manchester. 6:—See Manchester. 6.15:—National programme. 7:—See Manchester. 7.25:—National programme. 9.15:—News. 9.25-12:—National programme.

FOREIGN STATIONS

NOTE.—Hours of Transmission are British Summer Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated.

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EAJ 1 (349m.), 8kw.—7:—Programme for Women. 7.30:—Trio Music and News. 10:—Chimes, Weather, and Exchange. 10.5:—Orchestral Selections. 10.45:—Reading. 11:—News. 11.5:—Choral Concert.

BELGRADE (432m.), 2.5kw.—7:—Talk. 7.30:—Violin and Guitar Recital of Yugoslavian Music. 8:—Concert of Opera Arias and Vocal Duets. 10:—Time and News. 10.15:—Concert by the Station Quartet.

BERLIN (Konigswusterhausen) (1,635m.), 25kw., 4.2kw.—5:—See Leipzig. 5.30:—Talks. 7.55:—Weather for Farmers. 8:—Programme from Leipzig. 9.40:—Recital of Songs, followed by News, from Berlin (Witzleben). 10.15:—See Frankfurt.

BERLIN (Witzleben) (418m.), 1.5kw. 6.45:—Concert of Light Music. 8.30:—The March to the Salt Sea—Play in Thirteen Scenes with a Prelude (Gasbarra and Tagore). 9.30:—The Hammerklavier Sonata in B flat major op. 106 (Beethoven), followed by Time, Weather, News, and Sports Notes. 10.15:—Report on the Official Tour of the President of the Reich in the Rhineland, from the Deutsche Eck, Coblenz.

BERNE (903m.), 1kw.—7.55:—Time and Weather. 8:—Talk. 8.30:—Orchestral Concert. 9:—Organ Recital from the French Church, followed by Orchestral Concert from the Kursaal Schanzli. 10:—News and Weather. 10.15:—Orchestral Concert.

BRATISLAVA (279m.), 12.5kw.—7.35:—See Prague. 8:—Recital of Modern English Dances on Two Pianofortes. 9:—Popular Concert. 10:—See Prague. 10.15:—Dance Music, followed by Orchestral Concert. 10.55:—Programme Announcements.

BRESLAU (325m.), 2kw., and GLEIWITZ (253m.), 7.10:—Weather for Farmers, followed by Gramophone Concert of Light Music. 8:—Weather, followed by Talk for Workers. 8.30:—Bilanz—a Revue (Hans Wings; music by Ernst Voslke). 9.45:—Gramophone Cabaret Programme. 10.15:—See Frankfurt. 10.30:—Time, Weather, Press Review, Sports Notes and Programme Announcements. 10.45:—Report of the Silesian Amateur Wireless Association. 10.55:—Wireless Notes.

BRNO (342m.), 2.4kw.—7.35:—See Prague. 8:—Orchestral and Vocal Concert. 9:—Military Band Concert. 10:—See Prague. 10.15:—Programme from Bratislava. 10.55:—Programme Announcements and Theatre Review.

BRUSSELS (508.5m.), 1kw.—7.30:—Le Journal Parlé. 8.15:—Orchestral Concert. 8.30:—Talk. 8.40:—Concert—Prelude to La Damoiselle Elue, La Botte à Joujoux, and Arlesienne Suite (Debussy); Greta Green (Guiraud) Songs; Selection from Samson and Delilah (Saint-Saëns) Songs; Conte pastoral and Sérénade florentine (Goodard); Songs; Selection from Le Bouton d'or (Pierné). 9 (in the interval):—Topical Talk. 10.15:—News.

BUDAPEST (550m.), 20kw.—7.15:—Hungarian Song Recital. 8.20:—Wind Instrument Concert, followed by Tzigane Music from the Cafe Bodo.

COPENHAGEN (281m.), 0.75kw., and KALUNDBORG (1,153m.), 7.5kw.—6.50:—Weather and News. 7.15:—Time Signal. 6.30:—Talks. 8:—Town Hall Chimes. 8.2:—Concert of Old Time Dance Music. 9:—Reading. 9.25:—Recital of Russian Pianoforte Music—Barcarolle, Novelette, Gavotte and Waltz (Glazounov); Scherzo, Romance and Caprice (Tchaikowsky). 9.50:—News and Report of the Danish Radio Club. 10.10:—Symphony Concert—Overture in D major (Boccherini); from the Divertissement No. 17 in D major (Mozart); Symphony in C major (Dittersdorf). 11:—Dance Music from Nimb's Restaurant. 12 (midnight):—Town Hall Chimes.

CRACOW (1313m.), 1kw.—7:—Talk. 7.20:—Agricultural Report. 7.35:—Radio-Journal, Miscellaneous Notes, News and Programme Announcements. 7.50:—Opera, relayed from Poznan, followed by News.

FRANKFURT (1,796m.), 1.5kw., and CASSEL (346m.).—7:—Time, Weather and Economic Notes. 7.5-10:—See Stuttgart. 10:—News, Sports Notes and Weather. 10.15:—President Hindenburg's Tour through the Rhineland.

HAMBURG—Call ha (in Morse) (372m.), 1.5kw., and BREMEN (315.8m.), FLENSBURG (218m.), HANOVER (360m.), KIEL (232.2m.).—6.55:—Talks. 7.45:—Frankfurt Exchange, Weather and Hamburg Egg Market Prices. 7.55:—The Little Mascot—Operetta in Three Acts (Brounow-Steinberg-Okonokowsky). 10.15:—Talks, News and Weather, Sports and Miscellaneous Notes. 10.35:—Concert from the Cafe Kropke.

LANGENBERG (473m.), 1kw., and AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (227m.), COLOGNE (227m.), MUNSTER (227m.).—7:—Economic Notes, Weather, Sports Notes. 7.15:—French Conversation. 7.40:—Debate. 8:—Orchestral Concert. 9:—Wind Instrument Music, followed by News and Sports Notes.

MADRID (Union Radio)—Call EA.37 (424m.), 2kw.—5:—Chimes, Exchange, Market Prices, and Programme for Children. 9:—Dance Music. 9.25:—News. Chimes, Time, Exchange, and Carmen—Opera (Bizet), on Gramophone Records, followed by News.

MILAN—Call IMI (501m.), 7kw.—7.20:—Announcements, Weather. 7.30:—Concert. 8.20:—Journals radio. 8.30:—Time, Literary Review. 8.40:—Quartet Concert. 9.10:—Symphony Concert, followed by Dance Music.

MUNICH (533m., 1.5kw., and AUGSBURG (346m.); KAISERSLAUTERN (276m.); NURNBERG (239m.).—7:—Talk for Workers. 7.30:—Talk. 7.50:—Orchestral Concert. 9.15:—The Will—Village Comedy in One Act (Ludwig Ganghofer). 10:—Chamber Music. Concertino for Cembalo, Flute, Oboe, Bassoon, Trumpet, Trombone, and Drum. 10.20:—Time; Weather; News and Sports Notes.

OSLO (492m., 60kw., and FREDRIKSSTAD (368m.); HAMAR (367m.); NOTODDEN (447m.); PORSGRUND (453m.); RJUKAN (447m.).—7.15:—Weather and News. 7.30:—Talk. 8:—Time and Orchestral Concert. 9:—Talk in Esperanto. 9.35:—Weather and News. 9.55:—Topical Talk. 10.10:—Accordion Recital.

PARIS (Radio Paris)—Call CFR (1,725m.), 12kw.—12.30:—Gramophone Concert. In the intervals at 1:—Exchange Quotations and News, and at 1.20:—Exchange Quotations. 2:—Exchange; Market Prices. 1.30:—Exchange Quotations and News. 4.45:—Concert. Orchestral Selections: Serenata (Albeniz-Chapelier). Violin Solos—(a) Berceuse (Faure); (b) Ballet Music (Schubert); (c) Wiegenlied (Gluck). Orchestral Selection: An Evening Song (Haydn Wood). Pianoforte Solos—(a) Romance (Moreau); (b) L'Angelus tinte, les oiseaux chantent (Pesse). Orchestral Selection: La Jeunesse de Dorée (Gounod-Winter). 'Cello Solos—(a) Elegy and Berceuse (Bouserez); (b) Czardas (Elscher). Orchestral Selection from Manon Lescaut (Puccini-Tavan). 6.45:—News and Exchange Quotations. 6.50:—New York Exchange Rates. 6.55:—Agricultural Report and Racing Results. 7:—Literary Review. 7.30:—Talk. 7.45:—Commercial Prices; Economic and Social Notes and News. 8:—Concert. The Fifth Symphony (Beethoven); Concerto in G minor for Piano and Orchestra (Bach); Jour d'été à la montagne (d'Indy); the Third Act of Die Walkure (Wagner) by Soloists and the Station Orchestra. In the intervals at 8.30:—Sports Review, and at 9.15:—Press Review, News, and Time Signal.

PRAGUE (487m., 5kw.—7.35:—Folk Song Recital. 8:—Programme from Brno. 9:—Recital of Songs and Duets. 9.30:—'Cello Recital. 10:—Time; News; Sports Notes. 10.15:—Programme from Bratislava. 10.55:—Theatre Review; Programme Announcements. 11:—Time and Chimes.

ROME—Call 1RO (441m.), 50kw.—Relayed by Naples (352.8m.). 8.15:—Atmospheric Signal. 8.30:—Orchestral Radio, Announcements and Sports Notes. 8.30 (Rome only):—Exchange; Weather; News, and Press Review. 9:—Time Signal. 9.2:—Concert, Quintet in E flat major for Violins, Viola, and 'Cello (Schumann); Soprano Solo from The Magic Flute (Mozart); Soprano Solo from The Pearl Fishers (Bizet); Cavatina and Gavotte from the Serenata for Five Instruments (Casella); Duet and Selections from Aida (Verdi); Miscellaneous Notices; Dance Music; News after the programme.

STOCKHOLM—Call SASA (436m.), 1.5kw., and MOTALA (1,346m.), 30kw.; BODEN (1,200m.); GOTEBORG (322m.); HORBY (257m.); OSTERSUND (770m.); SUNDSVALL (542m.).—7:—Camping—a Cabaret Programme. 7.45:—Talk on History. 8.15:—Symphony Concert from the Works of Rangstrom. 9.40:—Talk: Charles Dickens. 10.10:—Concert of Light Music.

STUTTGART (360m.), 1.5kw., and FREIBURG (570m.).—7:—Time Signal. 7.5:—Reading. 7.30:—Variety Programme. 8.45:—Concert of Serenade Music by the Philharmonic Orchestra. 10:—News. 10.15:—Report on the Official Tour of the President of the Reich through the Rhineland.

TOULOUSE (Radiophonie du Midi) (385m.), 8kw.—7:—Vocal Tangos. 7.15:—News. 7.30:—Transmission of Pictures. 7.40:—Saxophone Recital. 8:—Exchange Quotations and Wool Market Prices. 8.15:—Recital of Songs. 8.30:—Gramophone Records. 8.55:—Fashion Notes. 9:—Longines Time and Concert of Operatic Music.

TURIN—Call 1TO (291m.), 7kw.—8.15 a.m.-12 (midnight):—See Milan.

VIENNA (516.3m.), 15kw., and GRAZ (352.8m.); INNSBRUCK (253.5m.); KLAGENFURT (453.2m.); and LINZ (345.9m.).—7:—Talk—Amateur Cinematography. 7.30:—Talk. 8:—Time, Weather, and Programme Announcements. 8.5:—International Songs and Arias. 8.35:—Popular Concert in Memory of Josef Strauss.

OTHER FOREIGN STATIONS

The following stations will also broadcast varied programmes beginning at the times stated:—

KATOWICE (408.7m.), 10kw.—11.55 a.m.
KONIGSBERG (275m.), 4kw.—9 a.m.
LAUSANNE—Call HB2 (680m.), 1.5kw.—6.30 a.m.
LYONS (Radio Lyon) (284m.), 15kw.—10.30 a.m.
PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Call KDKA (309m.), 25kw.—1 p.m. Programme relayed at intervals on 25m. from 11 p.m.
SCHENECTADY, N.Y.—Call WGY (379.5m.), 50kw.—11.45 a.m. Relayed by 2XAF on 31.48m. from 11 p.m.-2 a.m.
WARSAW (1,411m.), 16kw.—11.40 a.m.
ZAGREB (307m.), 0.7kw.—12.30 p.m.
ZURICH (459m.), 0.65kw.—12.30 p.m.

Books of the Day

FOR JOAN OF ARC

WHAT THE MAID MEANS TO FRANCE

FOR JOAN OF ARC. An Act of Homage from Nine Members of the French Academy. (Sheed and Ward. 7s. 6d. net.)

Joan's trial has long been over. It is her judges, now that the records are easily accessible, who are tried and condemned. Yet, truth to tell, they had some excuse. The effect of the Maid's leadership upon the English soldiery had been such that they saw in her, in the Duke of Bedford's words, a veritable "limb of the Fiend." To them, as to us in the cold light of history after all allowance has been made for the possibility of a national regeneration without her, her achievement seemed superhuman. Within three months a village maiden of 17 years had snatched from the abyss a country devastated by foreign foes and torn by internecine factions. She had taught soldiers their business, and politicians theirs. She had dictated to bishops and to kings. She had raised the siege of Orleans and saved the heart of France from final surrender. She had set upon his throne the miserable Dauphin, reassured as to his legitimacy by her confident message from God, and by his coronation at Reims had given a king to a reviving and reuniting country. Already she was well on the way to fulfil the second part of her mission, to persuade the King of England to abandon his claim to the French Crown, or, if persuasion failed, to compel him. Well might the French clerk at the Court of Martin V. note in his Bréviaire historique "a portentous event, of great import, unheard of and without its like since the beginning of the world." But men in those days were accustomed to see in human actions and motives the direct inspiration either of God or of the Devil. In the great contest between Henry VI. and Charles VII., a dynastic feud which had now become a national war between French and English, the partisans of England and Burgundy had to choose between abandoning their principles or refusing to believe that the Maid was inspired by God. If not so inspired, then she must indeed be a "limb of the Fiend," a witch, to be tricked, caught out, and condemned. From that point of view the very greatness of Joan's achievement almost justifies her ecclesiastical judges in their abandoned interrogations, their terrible *parti pris*.

From the point of view of Frenchmen who have in the present age once more emerged from a successful national effort to expel another invader it wholly justifies the opposite view, that the power of Joan was the direct expression of her communion with God, and that she was indeed one of His chosen saints. That, we take it, is the significance of the unanimity which has dwelt upon the sainthood of Joan of Arc in this volume of essays. The writers are all men of distinction, but of distinction won in different walks of life, and naturally with somewhat different outlooks upon life. Writing in English, they have set out for Englishmen what the Maid means to France. It is noticeable that it is not Joan the soldier, guided though she was by so marvellous a strategical instinct and not ashamed of wielding a sword that, as she said, would "give good wallops," but Joan, the herald of peace, order, and unity, that chiefly concerns them. For that from the first was the reward she promised for a united national effort. This charming act of homage is adorned by excellent reproductions of woodcuts and miniatures familiar to students of the period.

THE TSARIST SECRET POLICE

THE OCHRANA: THE RUSSIAN SECRET POLICE. By A. T. VASSILYEV. Edited, with an Introduction, by RENÉ FÜLÖP-MILLER. (Harrop, 15s. net.)

If M. Vassilyev's book be regarded only as the memoirs of an individual representative of the old régime, much will be found in it of interest. As Chief of Police under the last Tsar, he was brought into contact with many notable figures in the last days of the Romanoffs; as a prisoner of the Provisional Government he had an opportunity of observing the character of such men as Kerensky at close quarters; and he was personally responsible for the investigation into the death of Rasputin (whom he incidentally believes to have had much less influence over the Imperial family than is generally supposed). But, as Herr Fülöp-Miller points out in his introduction, his picture of the aims and methods of the Okhrana is, at the lowest reckoning, one-sided.

While in exile after the Revolution, M. Vassilyev was approached by representatives of the Soviet with an offer to join their secret service. That he refused, and preferred instead to work as a porter at the Gare St. Lazare, is proof enough of his disinterested devotion to that Monarchist régime which he believes the only possible one for Russia. If his sincerity is incontestable, however, his accuracy is much less so. And assuming—as one must—that a man in his position could not be altogether blind to what went on around him, one can only explain his account of the work of the Tsarist secret police by a not unnatural desire to show everything belonging to the old régime in the best possible light. Now, after the event, it is generally admitted that some form of the protection which Okhrana signifies was a necessity in a land where the aspirations of an educated minority were so much at variance with both the outlook of an absolute monarchy and the general standard of civilization. But European criticism of the Okhrana, as of the Cheka and Ogpu which succeeded it, condemned the methods even when it admitted the principle. And it is the manner in which M. Vassilyev glosses over these methods which makes his book an unreliable guide to Tsarist administration.

Of the actual process of espionage he gives a circumstantial and detailed account, interesting enough in itself, but not essentially different from the less authoritative accounts we have had before. On appointment, he tells us, an Okhrana agent took an oath before a priest; and before he was appointed permanently "his political reliability was tested by other agents, who engaged him in conversation and sought to gain his confidence." Members of all classes were to be found among its secret assistants: "people of the working class, prostitutes, students, as well as respected party leaders, and even members of the Duma." But they were few in number. "In reality"—it is M. Vassilyev who speaks—"the whole body of secret agents under the command of the Ochrana did not number many more than 1,000 men, and in St. Petersburg there were only about 100 of them altogether." As their duties consisted in preventing rather than punishing crime, and as "political" crimes never admit of easy definition, it would seem that they had ample scope for misuse of power. But their power was strictly limited. They were directly responsible to the Minister of the Interior, and punishment was not their concern but that of the judicial authorities. "There was only one form of extra-judicial punishment, and that was administrative banishment: sentences of up to five years could be pronounced." The employment of *agents provocateurs*, generally considered one of the worst features of the Tsarist police system, M. Vassilyev flatly denies. Cases of provocation occurred owing to the zeal of minor officials. But when they were discovered their authors were punished with such punishment as, in one case which M. Vassilyev relates, "a severe reprimand." To which one can only add, as Herr Fülöp-Miller does, that M. Vassilyev's evidence on this point is in direct contradiction with that of Prince Kropotkin and Herzen, to mention only two of a host of witnesses.

The most valuable part of M. Vassilyev's book is that in which he compares the Okhrana with its successors. The Cheka "put the old Tsarist secret police hopelessly in the shade in respect of its perfection and extent." But the "methods adopted were those that had been in vogue in the time of the Ochrana." Each made use on the same mission of agents who were unknown to each other; agents of both went by false names in the service; and the Cheka, reversing the practice of the Okhrana with regard only to the objective, had its agents in counter-revolutionary camps. The Ogpu, abandoning only the name of the notorious Cheka, has added to the terrors of its predecessor something of which the Tsars never dreamed. If now there is any danger of a wanted man slipping through its fingers, his family remains to be used and treated as hostages.

NEW NOVELS

"THE AUTOCRACY OF MR. PARHAM"

Among new novels are THE AUTOCRACY OF MR. PARHAM, by H. G. Wells (Heinemann, 7s. 6d. net); and LOOK HOMEWARD, ANGEL, by Thomas Wolfe (Heinemann, 10s. 6d. net).

For a long while the humorist and storyteller in Mr. Wells have been struggling on very uneven terms with the propagandist, but at last it would seem that the first two have triumphed over their solemn companion, not by running away but by making him their sleeping partner. They acquiesce to the extent of adopting his antagonisms as their material, but successfully turn these to their own uses by setting them up as frankly figures of fun. They take all those things their third fellow has so repeatedly attacked—nationalism, militarism, traditionalism in general—and send them walking and talking about the world in comic dress to reveal their own foolishness and to show what it is to which they bring the world. So mockery and apt illustration relieve Mr. Wells of the need to moralize, with the result that in "The Autocracy of Mr. Parham" he has written what is perhaps in conception and in detail his most straightforward and ripely humorous story for nearly twenty years. It is all story, and even where the talk seems to go on a little at length—but this is no more than once or twice at most—the creative phrase is seldom lacking.

The story itself verges upon fantasy; it is quite plainly a caricature of possibility. All the characters are improbable, and all of them are drawn by the author, and again most admirably by Mr. David Low in his precious half-score of illustrations, with an air of the utmost reality. The vulgar, vital Sir Bussy, who goes about saying "Gaw" to the universe and having his will of it, takes up Mr. Parham, the refined and ineffective Oxford don. Parham stoutly upholds the war-like heritage of history, and when a sudden turn of events makes him Britain's dictator he very quickly brings about a second world war. Had the book any pretensions to realism, one would protest that this rise to power was drawn sketchily and not very convincingly. As it is, the reader takes the accounts of the formation of the Duty Paramount League and the closing of the House of Commons—a notable scene—in the high spirits in which they were written, and it is only left to him to hope that the individual politicians and others who appear so personally will do the same. The book rises even higher as the Lord Paramount's plans culminate in the bombing of London and a great naval battle—a very fine chapter of descriptive writing—and an attempt to kill Sir Bussy. Parham, Sir Bussy, Gerson the soldier, the great Paramuzzi—these characters are among the best in the whole range of Mr. Wells's creation. The very ease with which the story is handled may conceal something of its imaginative dexterity and inexhaustible invention, but few will read it and fail to give it a place apart from and, as entertainment and as fiction, higher than almost any other of its author's post-War novels.

Mr. Thomas Wolfe's first novel, LOOK HOMEWARD, ANGEL, an immensely long autobiographical story of a boy's life in an American hill town, is a most remarkable manifestation, for here we have a talent of such torrential energy as has not been seen in English literature for a long time. Like that of his own hero, Eugene Gant, his imagination seems at times almost to set him beside himself, and then there come tumbling out dreams, fancies, hungers, and mad lyrical complaints for lost beauty in which echoes of all the golden ages of the world are molten. In contrast with these outpourings, we have the portrayal in most realistic detail of the Gant family and of their youngest son's long effort to escape from the thraldom of his blood and his circumstances. There is a rich magnificence in the character of Oliver Gant, the father, a kind of Tamerlane condemned to captivity with a narrow, avaricious wife and given to frantic bouts of drinking. The account of his profuseness in lighting a fire, or feeding his family, or cursing his wife is in the great style. Against him it sets his wife Eliza, yoked to him by some strange misfortune of chance, and never wholly released even by hatred. In her we have a study of avarice, a taint so deep in her nature as to choke even her perception of the tragedy of life. Eugene, the youngest born, walks in this book from babyhood to manhood through a scene of sordidness shot with the magnificence, as he feels it, of life itself; his tragedy is that he cannot get away, that he is seeking all the time for his "Stranger," his imaginative self which is not tainted by the fatal Gant and Pentland bloods. The burden of his blood, an unescapable sensuality, is illustrated in many scenes of extreme frankness, but their ugliness is redeemed by the entire absence of complacency, and by the almost frenzied aspiration for beauty that rises up into overpowering lyrical outbursts. Eugene Gant, having been through school and state university and vagabondage, is left communing with his brother Ben's ghost. We do not know what will happen to him, nor can we prophesy what Mr. Wolfe will achieve. The possibilities, in either case, are unlimited, as readers of this astonishing book will easily realize.

In addition to the reviews published regularly in *The Times*, full criticisms of new books, together with a comprehensive list of current publications, will be found in *The Times Literary Supplement*, issued every Thursday, price 3d.

CARS OF TO-DAY

THE 32.5-H.P. PACKARD

(BY OUR MOTORING CORRESPONDENT)

The 32.5 h.p. Straight Eight Packard upholds the Packard tradition and is an even better car now that it has four speeds.

The standard five-seated saloon body is neatly finished. This chassis has a wheelbase of 127½in.; the longer one of 134½in. will take seven-seater bodies. There is a large one-piece screen which will only open enough for ventilation, but can be altered to open further. Of the six side window glasses, the front ones can be wound right down, the middle nearly so, and the back ones to about two-thirds. There is a cupboard on either side of the instrument board with a door, and a pocket is fitted to each rear door. The companions are concealed in the arm-rests at the back. The seat here is really in one, but the driver's part is adjustable. There is a large scuttle ventilator. Forty-three points about the chassis can be lubricated at once by depressing a handle just below the instrument board. The driver can see from his seat the heat of the cooling water and the amount of petrol in the 20-gallon tank at the back. The gauge is marked in American gallons. There is a folding grid at the back; safety-glass is throughout; and the cellulose finish struck me as being particularly good. The spare disk wheel and 32 by 6in. tire are forward of the driver's door.

The construction of the engine and transmission generally is tidy. The eight-cylinder engine is stated to develop 90 horse power. It has a bore and stroke of 81 and 127 mm., and is just over 5½ litres. The head is in one, but is not difficult to lift after the make-and-break and distributor have been lifted out. These parts cannot be wrongly replaced. The cylinder block is separate from the crankchamber. The film and honeycomb radiator is in a graceful-looking chromium plated shell and has a handy tap with a hole in the undershield for the water. The fan and the impeller are driven by a double V belt which should make for quietness. The impeller has no external gland. There are thermostatically controlled shutters for the air supply and a six-bladed fan behind the radiator. On the nearside under the bonnet there is a good-sized oval oil filler, high and easily reached; it has a strainer. The breather pipe is separate and nearby are a needle and dial oil level gauge and a purolator which is attached to the cylinder block. To run the oil off from the sump a plug underneath but towards the side must be unscrewed. A circular filter round the pump can be dropped with the pump after a circular bottom plate has been freed. The starter is built-in.

On the offside is a small funnel breather in the top of the timing case which contains chain drive. Alteration of tension can be made by moving the built-in generator; on the casing is an inspection plug. A special supply of oil is delivered to the cylinder walls when the engine is starting. The valves are at the side and are worked by rockers and tappets with simple adjustment. There is dual valve spring assembly. Lubrication is automatic by mist and except for the rearmost tappets adjustment is fairly unobstructed. A specially long tool is provided for regulating clearance towards the rear. The eight-branch exhaust manifold has the pipe at the back end, but it is taken down in front of the bearer arm. The square-sectioned inlet has two branches only, the rest of the distribution being done inside the cylinder casting. The manifolds are in one at their centres. The carburettor has but one adjustment, but this now affects the strength of the mixture. There is a baffle in front of the air intake which faces forwards, and an acceleration pump in the carburettor; feed is from a good-sized autovac tank on the dash. Just below is an unprotected glass bowl for catching sediment. The sparking plugs in the head can be got at with an ordinary spanner and, with the electric light connexions at the bottom of the steering column, are encased. The steering box is held in the channel of the frame and contains worm and sector.

Eight-cylinder engine, single dry-plate clutch, and four-speed centrally changed gearbox are held together and at four points in the frame. The clutch has a ball-bearing in front and a roller-bearing by the gearbox, and, while the forward bearing is automatically lubricated, the thrustrace is oiled from the centralized system. The clutch pedal shaft bearings are lubricated from the gearbox. The actual clutch and brake pedals are carried in an extension of the gearbox casting on the offside. The speed lever works flexibly and has no catch for reverse, but is sprung against first, which is an emergency gear. The forward gear ratios are 4.38, 5.73, 8.83, and 15 to 1. The propeller shaft is open and splined, and has enclosed metal universal joints. The banjo back axle case contains a hypoid bevel gear, which has advantages. The axle is half-floating. A small level plug must be used for oil replenishment.

The half-elliptical flat springs have hydraulic shock absorbers built as part of the axles, and there are metal covers which are articulated in that the ends of the sections of which they are made up can slide over each other. Inside there is oil-impregnated felt. The front and back springs are underslung. The forward ones are shackled in front and the anchorage of the offside front spring can swivel in a fore and aft direction against four spiral springs. There are four Perrot-Bendix three-shoe brakes with individual adjustment at the ends of the cables in front and the rods behind, and also by the drums. Track and ground clearance are 4ft. 8in. and 8½in. The chassis and the saloon cost respectively £735 and £795.

ON THE ROAD

With its nine crankshaft bearings and vibration damper the engine runs gently, but with a great pulling power. It is a likable motor, smooth and majestic, and free from all sluggishness even when abused. It kept cool. The clutch was sound and the change speed exactly like a good European one. With quick double-clutching one can slip into third at 50 or more without a sound. The indirect gears are as usual. The suspension on the whole is good, though adjustment of the shock absorbers might damp out some fore and aft motion. I should prefer another kind of braking system for, in my opinion, although satisfactory, it is not up to the high standard of the other main features. The steering, with its ball and roller bearings is now free from heaviness yet firm, and there is a wide lock. On the level I touched 40 and 60 miles an hour on second and third, and 75 to 80 should be possible on top. I did not do more than 70, even under favourable conditions; but the stretch was short, and at the end I was by no means drawing on the last reserve. On the upgrade stretch 64 was attained, and on the new Dashwood Hill, where the surface is not as smooth on the first half as it was, 30 and 38 miles an hour were the rates. With standing starts on top and third, the summit of the old hill was passed at 31 and 40 respectively, a certain amount of speed being lost over 30 through wheelbounce. The roads were dry, there was the usual load: the slight wind was unfavourable.

"Cars of To-day"—the seventh annual edition—containing 94 complete reviews and a new and enlarged edition of "The Art

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FINE SECURITY FOR POLICYHOLDERS

A year ago in an article in these columns discussing British insurance as a great export industry, some figures were given to indicate the proportions which the work of the British companies transacted respectively at home and abroad represented of their total business, and it is now practicable to submit further calculations.

These are based on total premium incomes and, admittedly, premium incomes alone are far from being the only criterion of the success of the industry. They do indicate its magnitude and they represent premium collected from every part of the world. This wide collection has its advantages for the assured, since it means that funds can be transferred to whatever centre happens to have been the scene of exceptional loss. To a considerable extent countries now require funds to be deposited within their borders, although this would not always seem to be necessarily in their own interests. It is important that insurance companies transacting a world-wide business should possess liquid resources for transfer, if need be, from one centre to another, and it is in the interests of many countries that exceptional losses should be made good from outside. The national finances are thus strengthened at a difficult time.

From the point of view of these islands, the writing of large insurance accounts by the British offices is only of value provided the business can be transacted, on the whole, at a profit. While the total premium incomes representing the aggregate of an enormous number of small contributions are large, the liabilities are infinitely greater. Clearly, were the acceptance of risks to yield unfavourable results, the premium incomes would represent a liability instead of, on balance, an asset. In the face of keen competition insurance has become more difficult to transact profitably and the average rate of profit is small. The results of the different offices vary widely, and last year the underwriting profits of some companies transacting both fire insurance and the various forms of accident business included in the miscellaneous departments were very slender. The conditions were generally unfavourable to them. Trade was poor, and in times of declining trade competition tends to become intensified, in view of a natural desire to try to maintain, so far as practicable, the volume of business.

It also happened that, owing evidently to exceptionally dry weather throughout Europe, claims were above the average of recent years. Strong finance, which meant over long periods of years applying the bulk of the earnings to reserves, instead of distributing them in dividends, enabled the offices again to disclose a healthy position. This has merited the confidence of the assuring public throughout the world and also of other insurance institutions, which have been glad to place reinsurances with them and thus enjoy the benefit of unimpeachable security. In so far as the British offices are able to transact their vast business with a margin of profit, the earnings represent invisible exports. The insurance industry thus takes a by no means unimportant part in assisting to make good the discrepancy between the prices paid by this country for direct imports of foodstuffs and raw materials and the prices it receives for its exports.

FIRE AND ACCIDENT ACCOUNTS

Taking premium incomes alone, 90 per cent. of the British insurance institutions may be estimated to have written a premium income last year amounting to about £54,000,000, so that the total net premium income of all the offices may be put at about £60,000,000. The share of the income derived from the transaction of fire insurance in Great Britain and Ireland may be estimated at £13,000,000, leaving a net fire insurance income written abroad of £47,000,000. This net premium income is obtained after deducting reinsurances, and it would not be unreasonable to estimate the gross premium income at £80,000,000. A large proportion of this gross premium income is left in the countries of origin. Still, it has a certain value for the British companies, since commission is earned on it and it is of service for purposes of reciprocal business.

Corresponding estimates give a net premium income for 90 per cent. of the offices from general or accident insurance of £57,000,000, which represents a total net income for all the offices of about £63,000,000. The business of the companies in Great Britain and Ireland may be put at about £14,000,000, leaving a net premium income derived from the rest of the world of £49,000,000. There is not the same difference between the gross and net premium incomes in the accident and general accounts as there is in the case of the fire premiums, and an addition of £3,000,000 to the net accident premium income would be probably sufficient to arrive at the gross premium income, so that on this basis the latter would be £52,000,000. The explanation of the difference in practice between the fire and the general or accident accounts is that, in fire insurance, the risk of catastrophe is greater, and therefore prudence demands that a larger proportion of the fire risks should be re-insured. The nearest approach to the risk of catastrophe in accident insurance would seem to be that of a great explosion. There was an example of such an occurrence in the disaster which occurred in Yorkshire at the beginning of this month, when many workmen were killed and more were injured.

LIFE ASSURANCE

So far the British companies have not transacted life assurance abroad on any scale approaching that on which they have undertaken other forms of insurance. One or two institutions established in Canada have been leading protagonists in the conduct of life assurance in all parts of the world. There has, however, been an increasing movement recently on the part of British offices to undertake life assurance oversea, and they should be greatly assisted in this development by the high standing of British insurance generally. The depreciation of various foreign currencies has tended to throw into relief the stability of sterling, and it is not a matter for surprise that, to an increasing extent, large numbers of persons abroad should seek the assurance provided by British credit. This not unnatural inclination applies to other forms of insurance as well as to life business. At present, at any rate, the income derived from abroad by the British life assurance offices may be estimated at not more than about £5,000,000.

There is a distinction between the life assurance business of the offices and other forms of insurance, since in due course the life premiums will be returned by the offices to the assured when the policies mature at death, or, when endowment assurances are effected, at the normal maturity of the policies. At best the offices can hope to earn only a small margin of profit, and even the bulk of that is divided among the policyholders in the form of bonuses or reduction of premium. In the other forms of insurance the companies cover the risk of a contingency which may or may not occur and, apart from luck, which undoubtedly is apt to be disturbing, the offices can hope to regulate, to some extent, their margin of profit by the careful exercise of discrimination in the risks they accept.

MARINE UNDERWRITING

The fourth great section of insurance is marine, which is transacted on methods different from those which apply to other forms of insurance, and, it must be recognized, has not yielded generally successful results to underwriters for many years past. Contributory factors to the adverse experience have been a sharp increase in the demand for marine insurance during and immediately after the War accompanied by a great expansion of the market, and followed by declines in values and a consequent scramble for premium income. The marine premium income derived by the British offices from abroad has been estimated at about £11,000,000.

The aggregate of the gross fire, accident, life and marine insurance premium incomes from overseas of the British offices gives a figure of about £148,000,000. Yet, as already suggested, only a small percentage of this vast sum finds its way to this country. Much of it is disbursed in the countries of origin in the form of reinsurance; in the settlement of losses; in the expenses of conducting the business; and in taxes and licence fees. Yet besides being able to earn interest on that portion of the premium income which is not expended at once in claims and in the costs of the business, the offices maintain considerable balances abroad.

INVESTMENTS OVERSEA

These are not the only contributions made by the British insurance companies to assist the maintenance of London as a great financial centre. A substantial part of the accumulated funds of the companies held in this country is invested in Dominion, Colonial, and foreign securities. Then the large industrial life offices, whose funds are entirely collected in this country, wisely spread their investments over the whole of the civilized world. The returns of assurance offices to the Board of Trade for 1927 showed that British companies owned invested funds exceeding £1,000,000,000, and while it is not practicable to arrive at the actual division of this amount between home and oversea investments, a fairly close estimate is that approximately one-third, or £375,000,000, is invested oversea. This figure is another indication that British insurance is a highly important factor in maintaining the position of London as an international financial centre, a subject which was discussed by Mr. Hugh Tennant at the meeting of the Westminster Bank on January 29.

The success of British insurance depends, primarily, on careful underwriting and sound finance. The average net underwriting profits of the companies are, at best, very moderate, as is shown by the accounts. The growth of the British insurance companies has extended over centuries. It has been slow and, although there have been setbacks when disasters of magnitude have occurred, it has been, over long periods, sure, and no such comments could be applied to insurance generally as were uttered by Mr. Snowden in a discussion on May 1 on the Finance Bill. He then suggested that the sound plan for British industries to adopt was to apply a large part of their earnings to building up their reserves. This policy has been steadily pursued by British insurance companies, and it has earned for them the confidence of insurers throughout the world. In spite of, and even in part because of, the financial disturbances which have racked the world since the War, the credit of British insurance stands at least as high as it ever was. It has enabled the British offices to take in their stride a claims experience more severe than the average, such as occurred last year.

EFFECT OF TRADE DEPRESSION

The insurance companies could not fail to be affected in their premium incomes by the depression in industry, which has been reflected in lower values for commodities. Adverse rates of exchange also necessarily concern them, since in their world-wide business they receive premium in local currencies and when these are depreciated the sterling equivalent is reduced. This at present applies particularly to the South American countries, to Spain, and to China, and it is clearly a development entirely beyond their control. Happily, so far trade depression in Great Britain and Ireland has not been accompanied by claims on the same scale as last year. It is too early yet to attempt to forecast the results of fire insurance in these islands for the present year, since the experience of last year shows how closely related the weather is to the occurrence of serious fires. The rise in the loss ratio was attributed largely to the unusually dry weather, and fine weather for the remainder of the summer and for the early part of the autumn might again lead to an increased loss ratio. Yet whatever experience may be in store for the companies, their financial position fits them to face it with serenity.

As is generally known, the British offices transact a considerable volume of fire and general accident or casualty business in the United States, where they have been severely tested by the occurrence of catastrophes, and they have emerged with distinction from the ordeals to which they have been exposed. This year the United States has felt the effect of the financial disturbances and the tendency of premium income has been downward. The total volume of premiums is believed to have declined as the result of the fall in values, and in a time of industrial depression it is natural that competition for business should be intensified, which has led to a weakening of rates of premium. At the same time the loss ratio has risen. The total cost of the damage by fire in North America during the first five months is estimated by the *Journal of Commerce*, of New York, to have amounted to £42,090,000, as against £39,297,000 in the first five months of 1929, and thus to show an increase of nearly £3,000,000. The results of fire insurance in North America during 1928 were only moderately satisfactory, so that bearing in mind a tendency of premium income to decline, the omens for the present year are not favourable. Many of the overhead charges remain at the same level or even, in view of increased competition, tend to advance, and on the lower premium income the percentage of working costs to premium would normally be higher.

Similar considerations now apply to fire insurance in many parts of the world, for when trade is poor the competition for the reduced volume of business becomes more acute. Clearly, the strongest companies are best placed to face the situation. Possessing considerable reserves on which income is earned they do not find themselves compelled, for the sake of premium income, to make concessions in rates and terms which they believe are unjustified. Companies not so well situated may find the need insistent to allow concessions in the hope of securing business. Indeed, the more difficult the times the more careful should the insuring public be to ensure that the security they are seeking to buy is unimpeachable. The experience in the marine market during recent years has been that in order to try to maintain premiums many rates were accepted which the larger offices considered were inadequate, and in the course of time a number of the smaller companies have ceased to transact the business. Similar developments might well take place in fire insurance.

QUESTION OF RATES

While in times of trade depression the effects of keen competition are most felt, underwriters might well hope that a rise in the claims ratio during the last two years would impose a brake on the downward movement of rates of premium, and from that point of view the heavier losses would not have been without compensations for those companies which are concerned to conduct their business on thoroughly sound lines. There is a natural tendency for those not actually engaged in the work of insurance to consider the results for a particular year. Fire underwriters are more concerned with the results over a series of years, for which a better average can be obtained than for 12 months. Their rates are based on statistics, and it is possible by taking these for a period of years to arrive at the approximate cost of providing insurance against the risks of fire. The continued and careful study of statistics is one of the factors which equip the offices, on the whole, to conduct their business with success. Another is the assistance and encouragement they give to the improvement of risks through the services of skilled surveyors.

Yet a further consideration is the very close attention paid to the training of the officials. These have not only the practical training in every-day work, but also the theoretical training which is now provided by insurance institutes throughout the country which are affiliated to the Chartered Insurance Institute. This educational movement has made great progress within recent years and it promises to develop further. It has meant, in the preparation of students for the examinations which are held, that much work is thrown on the older officials, in addition to the work of their own institutions. Thorough training, regard to the well-proved principles of insurance, sound finance, and a determination to serve the public well are chief factors on which the ability of the British companies to hold their own in business throughout the world will much depend in future.

RISK OF CATASTROPHES

It is the practice of some companies, at any rate, to include in their fire accounts the insurances written to cover such additional risks as floods, storms, hurricanes, and tornadoes. The demand for this protection has been growing in recent years and it has been responsible for some of the heaviest claims which have had to be met by insurance companies. Underwriters are gaining by their experience, but it is more difficult for them to assess the risks and to limit their liabilities in respect of these violent disturbances than in fire insurance, since the direction and spreading of damage through these great disasters cannot be foreseen, and luck would seem considerably to affect the situation. The usual systems of trying to limit losses from fire in dense areas do not apply, and properties separated from each other may happen to be those in which the losses are heaviest. This difficulty of limiting liabilities through exceptional sources was illustrated in a comparatively small way in the recent Yorkshire explosion when a great amount of damage was caused to a large number of small dwellings. Events have shown that the companies must be prepared to face abnormal losses from time to time from the catastrophes of nature, and only occasional disturbances of this kind may be sufficient to wipe out all the premiums received for many years.

Another influence which has contributed to the growth of fire insurance has been the greater appreciation by the public of the importance of covering the risks of consequential losses, or loss of profits by fire. Clearly the loss suffered as the result of a fire is not limited to the direct damage. Factories may be put out of action while works are being rebuilt and there may be a serious decline of earning capacity. This risk may now be covered by insurance and the greater volume of business transacted has enabled it to be conducted on a lower basis of rates than when this type of insurance was exceptional.

MOTOR RISKS

The great growth of accident business has been due in part to the development of motor transport throughout the world. This is a form of business in which the companies are steadily gaining experience. It has left, generally, only a narrow margin of profit and, in some instances, losses have been incurred by the companies. In this country a new era is beginning with the introduction of the Road Traffic Bill, which requires all motorists to provide security that they can meet their legal liability for third party risks. It may be hoped that, in the course of time, the penalties provided in the Bill for reckless driving may lead to a reduction of the number of claims, although at first at any rate the removal of speed limits may have unfavourable effects. The requirement that the companies shall be responsible to hospitals for costs on account of the treatment of injured persons introduces an entirely new factor which may well be regarded by the insurance companies with uneasiness. The Minister of Transport intimated in the House of Commons on July 10 that the premiums undoubtedly would have to be raised. The insurance companies will not suggest increases in rates unless results force an advance. The cost of insurance is necessarily dependent on the cost of the claims, and the happiest development would be a reduction of the serious wastage now caused by accidents, which, in turn, is dependent on the exercise of care by the users of the roads.

For a number of reasons insurance managers are confronted in the conduct of the numerous forms of business transacted by the general companies with important problems. Yet they have had to face difficult questions in the past when the institutions were not so strong as they are at present, and there is no reason to suppose that they cannot now, and in future, deal with them successfully. They have the advantage of fine traditions and are well fitted to adapt themselves to changing circumstances. It is important for the finance of this country that insurance should continue to be one of the most consistently successful of British industries, and the leaders are thoroughly alive to the fact that its continued prosperity is dependent on meeting all the insurance requirements of the public, which seem steadily to develop, and on giving the assured full value for their money.

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HOME COMMERCIAL MARKETS

LOW RECORD IN RUBBER

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), July 21.—WHEAT.—Following bullish week-end advices from North America the market had a firm tone and sellers advanced their limits by 6d. to 9d. per quarter. Trading, however, was on quiet lines, and on reports of favourable rains in Canada and better weather in the American spring wheat belt, quotations reacted and closed 3d. under the initial level. For a part to load end July, 38s. 6d. was paid, and 36s. 9d. for the balance of cargo of South Australian, per Ixiaria, afloat, both on Saturday. Pacific white, July and Aug., was held No. 2, for 35s. For South Australian on passage, 37s. was required; and 35s. 9d. for choice white Karachi, July and Aug. Dasahlian, 62½lb. (8%), July-Aug., was offered at 33s. Parcels were in great support, closing 6d. to 9d. over last rates. No. 5 Manitoba (Atlantic), per London Citizen, afloat, sold at 33s. 1½d.; No. 2 hard winter, Aug., at 34s. 3d.; and Rosafe, 62½lb., per Portugal, arrived, at about 33s. 9d. Liverpool paid 35s. for choice white Karachi, Sept. South Australian, per King James, afloat, sold to Rotterdam on Saturday, at 36s. 9d. and 36s. 6d.

Wheat futures opened steady at 3d. advance, but on lower American initial cables closing values are irregular at 1d. decline to 1d. up as compared with Saturday. Business included Manitoba grade, Nov., at 36s. 4½d.

Per 480lb.	Opening values	1.15 p.m. call	3.15 p.m. call	Closing values	Prev. closing values
		MANITOBA GRADE			
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
July	35 5	35 5	35 6	35 3	35 2
Aug.	35 5	35 5	35 6	35 3	35 2
Sept.	36 7	36 7	36 8½	36 4½	36 3
		LONDON GRADE			
July	33 10	33 10	33 10	33 8	33 7
Sept.	34 0	34 0	34 0	33 8	33 9

MAIZE was firmly held, but trading continued inactive. La Plata, July, was held for 25s., Aug. and Sept. for 24s. 9d., and Dan.-Gal.-Fox., Aug., 15s. for 25s. 3d. Parcels met a moderate demand at 3d. advance. La Plata, per Carnhill, afloat, sold at 25s. 9d. and 25s. 10½d.; June-July at 24s. 4½d. and 24s. 6d.; July-Aug. at 25s. 6d.; June-23s. 10½d.; Aug.-Sept. at 23s. 6d. and Sept.-Oct. at 23s. 6d. To Liverpool, 25s. was paid for Dan.-Gal.-Fox., July, and 25s. 3d. for Bessarabian, per Mentor, to Avonmouth.

BARLEY steady with few offers. Danubian, Aug.-Sept., sold at 16s. 9d. and Persian, Oct., at 15s. 9d., both to Bristol Channel.

OATS were firm and rather dearer. La Plata, Aug., 13s. 3d.; Oct., 13s. 6d.; No. 2 mixed feed, Aug., 10s. 6d. For German, prompt (on example), 17s. was required.

There was a good attendance at MARK LANE, but owing to the higher prices business was moved slowly. English forein descriptions were held for 1s. to 1s. 6d. advance. No. 1 Northern Manitoba (Atlantic), ex ship, 40s. 6d.; No. 3 (Vancouver), 38s. 6d.; No. 4 Manitoba, 37s. 3d.; No. 5, 35s. 6d.; No. 6, 30s. 6d.; No. 2 mixed durum, 42½lb., 39s. 6d.; Barusso, 62½lb., 38s. 3d.; Australian, 39s. 6d.; choice white Khedci, 38s. 6d. per 496lb. Flour steadily held. London straights, 38s. 6d. to 39s. 6d. for country straights, 28s. 6d. to 30s. 6d. per 280lb. Maize rather dearer. La Plata, to be landed, 29s. 6d.; ex ship, 28s. 6d.; Bessarabian, 28s. 6d. per 480lb. Barley rather steadier. English malting, 29s. to 30s.; English feed, 25s. to 28s. 6d.; Californian (old), landed, 30s. to 35s.; ex ship (new), 29s. to 33s.; Chilean brewing, ex store, 33s. 1½d. to 34s. 3d.; Persian, landed, 17s. 3d.; Russian, dearer. English, 16s. to 20s.; Scotch, landed, 21s. per 3cwt. La Plata, landed, 14s. 9d.; ex ship, 12s. 3d.; mixed feed, 11s.; Chilean, tawny, landed, 13s. 3d.; ex ship, 12s. 3d.; Chilean, white, 12s.; North Russian, ex ship, 13s. 6d. per 448lb. Wheatseed nominal. Middlings, landed, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 9d.; ex ship, 5s. 3d.; fine middlings, 6s.; bran, 5s. 6d. to 4s. 7½d.; broad bran, 4s. to 4s. 3d. per 112lb. Oatmeal quietly steady. Fine Middlothian, 18s.; Scotch, 12s. 6d.; American, 14s. 6d. American and Canadian rolled oats, 16s. per 112lb.

LIVERPOOL, July 21.—WHEAT.—Shipment parcels opened 6d. to 1s. per cr. dearer, but with a poor demand the close was rather easier. Sellers of No. 1 N. Manitoba, 37s. 3d., 10½d.; No. 2, 37s. 3d.; No. 3, 36s. 3d.; No. 4 Manitoba, July-early Aug., 35s. 10½d.; No. 5, 35s. 6d.; No. 6, 35s. 1½d.; No. 2 mixed durum, July-Aug., 35s. 1½d.; Aug.-Sept., 35s. 1½d.; No. 1 hard winter, July-Aug., 35s. 9d.; No. 2, 35s. 6d.; Atlantic, July-early Aug., 35s. 10½d.; No. 3 dito, 35s.; No. 4 dito, 34s. 9d.; Australian, per King James, afloat, sold to Rotterdam on Saturday, at 36s. 9d. and 36s. 6d.

Wheat futures opened steady at 3d. advance, but on American initial cables closing values are irregular at 1d. decline to 1d. up as compared with Saturday.

Month	To-day 1st report	To-day Close	Previous close
Ashmount, August	—	16.16	16.07
" October	15.73	15.57	15.52
Sakellaridis, July	28.00	28.00	28.00
" November	23.25	23.07	23.00
" January	—	22.30	23.24

MANCHESTER, July 21.—There is very little fresh cloth inquiry. Demand from India is small, only minor lots of light goods being booked for Karachi, Calcutta and Madras. Plenty of low offers are about for jacconetts. China made further modest purchases of poplins and fancy whites went through for Egypt and miscellaneous transactions were reported for the smaller markets of the Near and Far East. South America and West Africa bought occasional modest lines of finishing cloths and fine goods were in quiet request for the Continent. Home trade operations were conducted very cautiously. Spinners had a slow day, both in American and Egyptian qualities.

WOOL

LONDON, July 21.—At the resumption of the Colonial wool auctions to-day, catalogues comprising over 7,300 bales were substituted to buyers. The offerings were well represented by merino and crossbred qualities, which met a good clearance under renewed active buying, especially on the part of Continental operators, at prices fully on a par with those of the previous week. The Australian merino selection of 3,678 bales contained a large number of speculators' lots in the greasy state, chiefly from New South Wales and Victoria, which met ready buyers, the best at 17d. and 19d. respectively. The few clip wools available included the "Riversleigh" with 200 bales from the first mentioned source, which made 15½d. for the best lots, and "C. and T./Ennis-killen" from Queensland representing over 350 bales, all of which were cleared, the best at 14d. The finest of the secured merino was shown in several bales under the brand "Donald Downs" from Queensland which sold at 26s. The liberal supplies of greasy and slipe crossbred from New Zealand sold readily to Yorkshire and Continental buyers, the best of the last-named description selling at the top price of the series for super half-bloods, these were represented in 240 bales of the "T. B. and S. in diamond/Canterbury" brand, which realized 14½d. The small assortment of Cape wool was readily withdrawn owing to firm limits; the few lots sold included "H. G. S." snow-white at 20½d. The catalogues comprised 1,070 bales from New South Wales; 782 Queensland; 1,312 Victorian; 223 South, and 281 West Australian; 2,260 New Zealand; 111 bales from the Cape, and a quantity of sundry wool.

BRADFORD, July 21.—There is really no change to report in this market, nor is any expected for some weeks yet. So far there has been no response to the high prices which are being paid at the London sales for the finer qualities of merino wools. Doubtless the straitened financial position of some firms is responsible for the conservative buying policy which is still adhered to by consumers here, but the anything but encouraging outlook for the piece goods end of the trade exercises an important influence. It is expected that by about the end of August machinery will be more active than at present. A good many people are by no means confident, however, that the volume of business will be satisfactory during the last quarter of this year, and as we are now far off the marketing of another new clip in Australia, with hardly a distant future, it is felt that a rapid upward movement of wool values is not to be feared. At the present series of London sales the foreigners are paying high prices for the finer qualities of merino wool, but some Bradford importers are sending their wool to London for sale rather than making it into tops for sale in this market. They can make more money by doing so. All qualities of tops and yarns in this market are relatively cheaper than the level of values at the present London wool sales and there is no important speculation in tops or yarns. Prices of tops nominally are about as follows:—64's, warp, 27½d.; average, 26½d.; 56's, 20½d.; 50's, 17d.; 40's, prepared, 15d.

SEEDS AND OILS

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), July 21.—LINSEED was firmer, with the advance checked business. Indian descriptions, 10s. to 17s. 6d. per ton up, with sellers offered: La Plata, 5s. up for old and 10s. to 12s. per ton advance asked for new crop positions. Calcutta to London, July-Aug. and Aug.-Sept., £15 12s. 6d. sellers; La Plata to London, July-Aug. and Aug.-Sept., £15 12s. 6d. wanted; to Hull, Sept.-Oct., £15 15s. sellers; Bombay, £17 12s. 6d., sellers; wanted: to Hull, Sept.-Oct., £15 15s. 3d. asked; Dec.-Jan. (new), £15 wanted. RAPESEED quiet. Toria, to Hull-Continent, £13 5s. asked for July-Aug. and Aug.-Sept. COTTONSEED firmer. Egyptian, black, £11 15s. per ton paid; Sept. (new crop), £7 paid; Sept. and Aug., £6 7s. 6d. quoted to London; and Nov.-Jan., £6 15s. CASTORSEED was firm, but quiet, at 2s. 6d. advance. BONEMEAL to Hull-Antwerp, July-Aug., £14 6s. 3d. sellers. GROUNDNUTS quiet. Coromandel, machined, July-Aug., to Rotterdam, £14 15s. paid; Aug.-Sept., to N. Continent, £14 17s. 6d. paid; Sept.-Oct., £13 1s. 3d. PALM KERNELS quiet. July-Aug., £12 11s. 3d.; Aug.-Sept., £12 16s. 9d., sellers. PALM OIL was higher, but closed below the best of the day. Spot, £37; Sept.-Dec., £32 17s. 6d. paid early, and £32 12s. 6d. was accepted later; Jan.-April, £30 12s., 6d. COTTON OIL steady. Egyptian crude, £27; deodorized, £34. TURPENTINE—American unchanged; spot, 36s. 9d.; Aug., 36s. 6d.; and Sept.-Dec., 37s. 9d. per cwt.

HULL, July 21.—LINSEED OIL, naked (closing prices). Spot, £35 10s.; Aug., £34 15s.; Sept.-Dec., £33 15s.; April, £32 15s. COTTON OIL.—Naked, Egyptian crude, spot, £28; edible refined, spot, £31; technical, spot, £30; Dutch, deodorised, spot, £33. PALM KERNEL NUT OIL.—Crushed-extracted, spot, £28. GROUNDNUT, spot, £35. SOYA OIL.—Extracted and crushed, spot, £27 15s.; deodorized, spot, £31. RAPE OIL.—Crushed-extracted, spot, £32 10s.; refined, spot, £34 10s. and COD unchanged. CASTOR, 36s. 9d. per cwt. TURPENTINE.—Net cash terms ex mill.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE

LONDON, July 21.—SUGAR.—British refined in fair request at last prices. Tate's London and Lyle's No. 2 granulated, prompt, ex factory, quoted 20s. 9d. Home grown 20s. 6d.; T.'L. and T. refined, quoted 20s. 10½d. West Indian crystallised, spots, quoted 19s. 10½d. West white Java, Sept.-Dec., quoted 11s. 6d. c. and f. Dutch granulated, prompt, quoted 9s. 3d.; Nov.-Dec., 8s. 3d. Belgian granulated, prompt, quoted 9s. 3d.; Nov.-Dec., 8s. 3d. Rotterdam, Polish crystals, prompt, quoted 7s. 2½d. f.o.b.; Danzig, Raw sugar was quietly steady. Preferentials, 96 per cent., July-Aug., quoted 7s. 3d., value; San Domingo and/or Cuban, 96 per cent., Aug., quoted 6s. 1½d. c. and f. Oct.-Dec., 6s. 2½d., sellers, c.i.f.

White sugar futures were quiet. Calls:

Month	10.30 a.m. Sellers	Buyers	3.15 p.m. Sellers	Buyers	4.15 p.m. Sellers	Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
July	8 9	8 10½	8 9	8 10½	8 9	8 10½
Aug.	8 6½	8 7½	8 6½	8 7½	8 6½	8 7½
Dec.	8 9½	8 8½	8 9½	8 8½	8 9½	8 8½

Raw futures were easier. Aug. delivery sold at 5s. 2½d.; Dec. at 5s. 5d.; March at 6s. 7½d. to 6s. 6½d.; May at 6s. 11½d., and 6s. 10½d. (combined) to 6s. 9½d. Calls (88 per cent. test):

Month	10.30 a.m. Sellers	Buyers	3.15 p.m. Sellers	Buyers	4.15 p.m. Sellers	Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Aug.	5 4½	5 5	5 4½	5 5	5 4½	5 5
Sept.	5 4½	5 5	5 4½	5 5	5 4½	5 5
Oct.	5 5	5 5½	5 5	5 5½	5 5	5 5½
Dec.	5 6	5 5½	5 6	5 5½	5 6	5 5½

NEW CONTRACT (basis 96% c.i.f.):

Jan.	6 4½	6 2½	6 3½	6 1½	6 3	6 1½
March	6 6	6 7½	6 7½	6 5½	6 6½	6 4½
May	6 11½	6 10½	6 10½	6 9½	6 9½	6 8½
Aug.	7 3	7 1½	7 3	7 1½	7 2½	7 0½

The following are the imports, deliveries, and stocks of raw sugar for the week ended July 19:—

	Imports 1930	Imports 1929	Deliveries 1930	Deliveries 1929	Stocks 1930	Stocks 1929
London	2,305	2,964	985	1,804	30,401	32,859
Liverpool	14,607	2,286	14,794	12,805	75,381	19,157
Total tons	16,912	5,230	15,779	14,899	105,782	51,816
Last week	13,020	10,042	20,096	16,679	104,649	61,285

RUM.—Landed in London last week, 237 puncheons; delivered, home consumption, 77; export, 6; stock, 19,896 puncheons, against 16,789 puncheons a year ago.

COFFEE.—The spot market ruled quietly steady. Brazilian.—Landed in London last week, 50 bags; delivered, home consumption, 170; export, nil; stock, 1,533 bags, against 7,355 bags a year ago. Central American.—Landed, 1,712 packages; delivered, home consumption, 5,163; export, 2,623; stock, 101,162 packages, against 118,117 packages last year. Other kinds:—Landed, 1,997 packages; delivered, home consumption, 3,757; export, 7,256; stock, 113,636 packages, against 61,236 packages in 1929. Futures nominal.

COCOA.—Landed in London last week, 2,607 bags; delivered, home consumption, 4,121; export, 146; stock, 200,821 bags, against 214,089 bags a year ago. Accra 31s. 3d. per cwt.; new crop, Oct.-Dec., 34s. 6d., sellers, f.o.b. Futures were quietly steady; July sold at 28s. 3d. Sales, 10 tons. Calls (Accra cocoa):—

Month	11 a.m. Sellers	Buyers	4 p.m. Sellers	Buyers	4.50 p.m. Sellers	Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
July	28 5	28 7½	28 5	28 7½	28 5	28 7½
Aug.	28 6	28 7½	28 6	28 7½	28 6	28 7½
Sept.	28 6	28 7½	28 6	28 7½	28 6	28 7½
Oct.	28 7	28 8½	28 7	28 8½	28 7	28 8½
Dec.	28 7	28 8½	28 7	28 8½	28 7	28 8½
March	28 6	28 7½	28 6	28 7½	28 6	28 7½

TEA.—At auction 26,000 packages of Indian grades were offered. The competition for new season's tea opened full and flat, while South Indian descriptions also met with a poor reception. A few Dooars involved with brisk colour liquors realised satisfactory prices. For the plain first flush Assams on offer there was little enquiry and withdrawals generally were numerous. Quality was above average, but was unfortunately dry. Sales next week will be as follows:—Indian, Monday; Ceylon, Tuesday; Java, Wednesday. The market will then be closed until August 11. Common broken Pekoe Souchong sold from 6d. to 9d.; common broken Pekoe, from 9d. to 9½d.; with a loss on the day of 9 to 11 points. Liverpool Closing Prices:—July, 7.83; Oct., 7.94; Jan., 7.07; March, 7.15. Jan., 13.34; March, 13.52 (new contract).

Egyptian Futures.—Sakellaridis contracts opened 6 points lower on general liquidation and further declined during the day owing to uncertainty over the Egyptian situation, the close being barely steady at a fall of 15 to 20 points. Closing Prices:—July, 11.40; Aug. and Sept., 11.16; Oct., 11.30; Nov., 11.40; Dec. and Jan., 11.50; Feb. and March, 11.62; April, 11.67; May, 11.71; June and July, 11.63. Upper contracts closed quiet at losses ranging from 8 to 23 points. Closing Values:—July, 8.96; Aug., 8.94; Sept., 8.89; Oct., 8.52; Nov., 8.44; Dec., 8.49; Jan., 8.54; Feb., 8.59; March, 8.65; April, 8.77; May, 8.81; June, 8.83; July, 8.91.

Empire futures finished quiet at declines varying from 1 to 8 points. Closing Prices:—July, 7.24; Aug., 7.02; Sept., 7.01; Oct., 6.93; Nov., 6.89; Dec. and Jan., 6.95; Feb., 6.96; March and April, 7.01; May and June, 7.07; July, 7.18.

Description	Sales To-day	Sales So far this week	Export To-day	Export So far this week	Imports To-day	Imports So far this week
American	1,100	1,930	100	200	—	126
Brazilian, &c.	250	350	—	—	—	—
Peruvian, &c.	300	600	—	—	—	—
African, &c.	100	610	—	—	—	—
Egyptian, &c.	250	350	—	—	241	241
E. Indies, &c.	—	160	—	—	—	—
Totals:— This week	2,000	4,000	100	200	241	367
Last week	2,009	4,000	100	300	5,133	7,974
Amer. Futures	To-day			Prev. day		

	H'ghst	L'west	Closing	H'ghst	L'west	Closing
July	7.40	7.33	7.33	7.45	7.38	7.40
August	7.19	7.13	7.13	7.25	7.19	7.25
September	7.10	7.10	7.07			7.18
October	7.10	7.06	7.04	7.14	7.07	7.13
November	7.09	7.00	7.02			7.13
December	7.11	7.04	7.04	7.11	7.00	7.12
January	7.14	7.05	7.07	7.18	7.11	7.17
February			7.09			7.20
March	7.21	7.14	7.15	7.25	7.19	7.25
April			7.17			7.29
May	7.29	7.29	7.21	7.32	7.28	7.32
June	—	—	7.28	—	—	7.32
July	7.34	7.30	7.25	7.30	7.30	7.34

The Alexandria General Produce Association quote fully good fair futures (in 100ths of a dollar per cantar of 99.05lb.) as follows:—

	To-day 1st report	To-day Close	Previous close
Ashmouni, August	—	16.16	16.07
Sakellaridis, July	15.73	15.57	15.52
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SEEDS AND OILS

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PORT OF LONDON AUTHORITY

NET REVENUE ACCOUNT for the year ended 31st March, 1930.

Dr.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Cr.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Interest :—			By Balance brought forward from previous year ..		396,584 0 8
3 per cent. "A" Port Stock ..	277,303 2 10		„ Surplus revenue brought from Revenue Account		1,583,057 4 9
4 per cent. "B" Port Stock ..	536,138 19 7		„ Interest on Investments, held for :—		
3½ per cent. Inscribed Port Stock	66,352 9 6		Stock (Redemption) Funds 29,780 9 6		
4 per cent. Inscribed Port Stock ..	80,000 0 0		General Reserve Fund 44,599 7 8		74,379 17 2
6 per cent. Inscribed Port Stock ..	120,000 0 0		„ Net Income from Properties Purchased for Dock Extension and from Head Office Estate		20,897 7 3
4¼ per cent. Inscribed Port Stock	142,500 0 0		„ Income Tax :— Excess of Tax recovered over Tax paid during the year		56,027 1-10
5 per cent. Inscribed Port Stock ..	150,000 0 0				
Port of London Bills —Discount ..	74,082 18 4				
Temporary Loans and Advances ..	16,504 8 9				
	1,446,881 19 0				
Less—Subventions for New Works..	103,943 1 6				
		1,342,938 17 6			
„ Stock (Redemption) Funds :— Interest and Instalments		149,777 14 3			
„ Provisional Redemption Funds in respect of :— (a) Displaced or Demolished Works in connexion with Schemes for Improvement and Extension of Dock Accommodation, &c.	19,408 6 8				
(b) Additional Plant, &c.	3,578 17 6				
(c) Expenses and Discount on Issues of Port Stock ..	22,768 14 11				
		45,755 19 1			
„ Port of London Authority Pension Fund Supplemental Contribution..		71,841 0 0			
„ Balance carried to General Balance Sheet		320,632 0 10			
		£2,130,945 11 8			£2,130,945 11 8

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET at 31st March, 1930.

Dr.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Cr.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Port Stock :—			By Capital Expenditure		39,496,289 12 5
3 per cent. "A" stock, 1929-99	9,243,438 0 0		„ Debtors and Debit Balances ..		557,153 16 3
4 per cent. "B" stock, 1929-99	13,003,474 9 5		„ Accrued Charges on Goods and Shipping		327,683 0 7
3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock, 1929-99 ..	1,895,785 0 0		„ Stores and Materials on hand		58,105 11 11
4 per cent. Inscribed Stock, 1940-60	2,000,000 0 0		„ Investments :— (a) In respect of Stock (Redemption) Funds—Port Stock at Cost; British and Colonial Government, Corporation and Railway Stocks at book values (which in the aggregate are less than the mean Market Prices at 31st March, 1930) ..	729,926 14 7	
6 per cent. Inscribed Stock, 1920-40	2,000,000 0 0		(b) In respect of General Reserve Fund—British and Colonial Government, Corporation and Railway Stocks at book values (which in the aggregate are less than the mean Market Prices at 31st March, 1930) ..	1,000,000 0 0	
4¼ per cent. Inscribed Stock, 1940-60	3,000,000 0 0		(c) In respect of Insurance Fund—British and Colonial Government and Railway Stocks at book values (which in the aggregate are less than the mean Market Prices at 31st March, 1930) ..	662,173 13 9	
5 per cent. Inscribed Stock, 1950-70 ..	3,000,000 0 0				2,332,100 8 4
	34,142,697 9 5		„ Cash Balances at Bankers and in hand :— At Bankers ..	35,913 3 11	
„ Port of London Bills	2,000,000 0 0		In hand	16,251 1 4	52,164 5 3
„ Temporary Loans ..	80,000 0 0				
„ Creditors and Credit Balances ..	668,841 8 11				
„ Unclaimed Interest..	5,892 12 3				
„ Interest on Port Stock accrued (Less Income Tax)	252,562 9 4				
„ General Fund for the Maintenance and Renewal of Premises and Plant, and for Dredging : Amount Unexpended at 31st March, 1929 ..	614,379 18 3				
Less — Expenditure during the year	214,316 19 6	400,062 18 9			
„ Insurance Fund :— Amount at 31st March, 1929 ..	602,173 19 9				
Added :—Income accumulated from Investments ..	22,629 8 10				
	624,803 8 7				
Less — Losses, Re-insurances, &c., during the year .. .. (Investments per contra, £602,173 2s. 9d.)	19,188 18 0	605,614 10 7			
„ General Reserve Fund (Investments per contra, £1,000,000.)		1,000,000 0 0			
„ Stock (Redemption) Funds .. .. (Investments per contra, £729,926 14s. 7d.)		951,381 0 9			
„ Provisional Redemption Funds in respect of :— (a) Displaced or Demolished Works in connexion with Schemes for Improvement and Extension of Dock Accommodation, &c.	399,686 3 3				
(b) Additional Plant, &c.	6,116 17 11				
(c) Expenses and Discount on Issues of Port Stock ..	142,009 5 4	547,812 6 6			
„ Capital Redemption : (a) By Redemption of Port Stock ..	17,499 0 0				
(b) By Purchase and Extinction of Port Stock	447,761 6 7				
(c) By withdrawal of Stock (Redemption) Fund moneys applied in exercise of Borrowing Powers	2,150,000 0 0				
	2,615,260 6 7				
Less Amounts written off Capital Expenditure in respect of Demolished Properties, Expenses of Port of London Acts, &c.	967,260 9 2	1,647,999 17 5			
Net Revenue Account —Balance ..		320,632 0 10			
		£42,823,496 14 9			£42,823,496 14 9

NOTE.—Under the Port of London Act, 1928, Section 7 (3) (d), the Authority is liable to pay out of the gross revenue an annual sum of £67,672 as from the 1st April, 1929, for a period of 40 years to secure the solvency of the Pension Fund.

RITCHIE OF DUNDEE, Chairman of the Authority.
C. C. McLEOD, Chairman of Finance Committee.
THOS. HAWORTH, F.S.A.A., Chief Accountant.

As Auditor appointed by the Ministry of Transport under the 109th Section of "The Port of London (Consolidation) Act, 1920," I have examined the Accounts of the Port of London Authority for the year ended 31st March, 1930, with the books and vouchers, and in my opinion the above Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the State of the Authority's affairs at the 31st March, 1930, as shown by the books, after charging the Revenue of the year with all expenses which, in my judgment, ought to be paid thereout.

WM. PLENDER, F.C.A.
11th July, 1930.

Published by order of the Port of London Authority pursuant to the provisions of Section 109 (4) of the Port of London (Consolidation) Act, 1920.

London, E.C.3, 21st July, 1930. J. D. RITCHIE, Secretary.

BARCLAYS BANK (FRANCE)
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BARCLAYS BANK, S.A.I.
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Finance & Commerce

CITY OFFICE: 15, GEORGE-STREET, E.C.4
TELEPHONE: MANSION HOUSE 4702

CITY NOTES

AMERICAN DEMAND FOR STERLING

THE FRENCH GOLD MOVEMENT

The French exchange is too erratic for much satisfaction to be derived from yesterday's rise from 123.60f. to 123.64f. in the Paris rate for sterling. Moreover, this figure is still well below the gold export point from this country. It would have to rise to about 123.78f. before the gold movement to France would become unprofitable, and therefore cease. The power of France to take gold lies in the large amount of her foreign balances, which it is believed were enormously increased during the period of depreciation when the flight from the franc was on a considerable scale. The reduction of these balances to more normal figures is to be welcomed, since it will remove, when the transfers have been completed, an abnormal and unsettling factor from international finance. There is, however, no sign of an early termination of the movement, for, in spite of the fact that in the past 12 months the gold stock of the Bank of France has been increased by importation from 36,660,638,000f to 44,457,291,000f. (£358,527,000), its foreign assets have also increased—namely, from 25,807,169,000f. to 25,823,079,000f. (£208,251,000). Thus the gold movements have so far made no apparent impression upon the size of French foreign balances.

Increased Note Circulation

If the movement of gold to France were due to the offering of unduly high rates for money, there would be strong objection to it, since it would cause embarrassment to other financial centres. But that is not the case, rates both for short and long term money being lower in France than in this country. The return of French funds could only be checked if France engaged in an active policy of foreign lending, not temporarily but permanently, since a temporary investment would simply postpone the return of the funds, whereas a permanent investment would remove them from the orbit of the exchange market. Thus, if Paris had taken the whole of the Skoda Works issue instead of one-half of it, the result would have been a French demand for sterling to the extent of about £2,500,000. The failure of France to embark upon an active policy of foreign lending is attributed partly to the fact that the internal demand for money remains very keen. For instance, the notes in circulation in the past 12 months have risen from 64,554,181,000f. to 72,858,673,000f. No adequate explanation of this increased demand for currency has been forthcoming, though it must be admitted that the cost of living in France since the stabilization of the franc has risen appreciably, whereas in other countries it has declined. The higher level of retail prices would require the use of more currency in business.

Rise in the New York Exchange

American buying of sterling yesterday lifted the dollar value of sterling to within a small fraction of parity ($4.85 2-3), the closing quotation being $4.86 39-64. Not since the middle of January has the dollar-sterling exchange stood so high. The improvement has come not suddenly but slowly over a period of some weeks, and the steadiness of this favourable movement gives it a quality of stability which it would not have possessed had the rise occurred quickly. It is not possible to determine to what extent the American buying of sterling yesterday represented the repatriation of foreign funds or an export of American funds, but in view of the trade depression in America, which is not less acute there than in Great Britain, it is natural that idle American funds should seek employment abroad at more remunerative rates than are obtainable locally.

South African Loan Result

The result became known yesterday of the South African Five per Cent. Conversion Loan, which was issued early this month. Of the total amount of the loan —£10,966,400—£9,422,900 was offered for public subscription either in cash at the price of 98 or in stock of the Consolidated Six per Cent. Loan, 1930-40, the outstanding amount of which was £9,722,900. Apparently holders of this stock availed themselves of the opportunity to convert to an exceptional extent, for cash applicants received only 15 per cent. of the amounts they applied for. The operation, therefore, was remarkably successful. Owing to the small allotments to cash applicants the market in the scrip, which was opened yesterday, was very firm. Starting at ¼ premium the price rose to 1 premium, a persistent demand being reported for the stock.

The Sleeping Car Share Trust

It is not surprising that some shareholders criticized the board's policy at yesterday's meeting of the International Sleeping Car Share Trust, for the results obtained since it was formed have disappointed expectations. The trust was formed in November, 1927, for the purpose of purchasing from the late Lord Dalziel a large interest in the Compagnie Internationale des Wagons-Lits et des Grands Express Européens (International Sleeping Car Company), and in the prospectus it was stated that the amount required for depreciation in the future would be much smaller than in the past, and that consequently a larger proportion of the net profits of the Sleeping Car Company would be available for dividends. But the opposite has happened. At yesterday's meeting Mr. Maurice Jenks called attention to the enormous sums which had been transferred to depreciation, and Sir Edwin Dodd asked how long it would be necessary to write down so drastically. The chairman in reply would not commit himself, but said he imagined it would be necessary for some years to come. Consequently, he added, the shareholders must look for an increase in their dividends (at present 1 per cent. is being paid) from increased receipts of the Sleeping Car Company. The policy of writing down is, of course, thoroughly sound, but the shareholders have a legitimate complaint in the matter, since the statement made in the prospectus in 1927 indicated that depreciation allowances had been more than adequate in the past, whereas now they appear to have been inadequate. A resolution for the re-election of the retiring directors was lost on a show of hands, as well as a resolution to appoint a new director, but a poll was demanded, with the result that all the directors concerned were duly elected.

Falk, Stadelmann Profits

Larger earnings are reported for the year ended March 31 by Falk, Stadelmann and Co. This old-established firm of makers of gas mantles and appliances, which in recent years has extended the range of its activities to electrical and wireless apparatus, was converted into a public company two years ago. According to the current report, profits, which again include a sum unnamed as surplus on realization of investments, amounted, after providing for depreciation, to £107,495. This is £10,000 more than the total for the previous year. After placing £8,318 to income-tax reserve and meeting the dividend on the Preference shares, which requires £31,500, there is a balance of £67,677, which is equal to just over 12 per cent. on the Ordinary capital. The directors are again distributing 7½ per cent., the surplus being devoted to reducing the value of patents and the cost of goodwill of undertakings acquired during the year and to increasing the "carry forward." The company has an issued capital of £1,000,000, and there are reserve accounts (including provision for contingent liability for taxation) amounting to £229,924. According to the balance-sheet, investments, cash, and debtors amount to £529,333, and stock-in-trade to £302,921. Against these floating assets of a value of £832,254 the current liabilities are limited to £155,577.

Allied Cement Accounts

The Allied Cement Manufacturers, Limited, as a result of the merger scheme carried through last year, controls the producing elements in the Red Triangle group of cement companies. Its accounts for the year to March 31 are therefore not comparable with the previous year. They provide unsatisfactory reading for the shareholders, for after paying the Preference dividend, writing off the expenses of the merger, £60,734, and appropriating £25,000 for depreciation, the balance remaining at revenue account is £10,309, which is carried forward. There is an unfunded debt largely resulting from the company's inability to make a Preference share issue following the fusion. It appears that the sum due on loan account to bankers and others amounts to £679,109, but that £188,000 owing at the date of the balance-sheet for the purchase of the British Standard Cement Company has since been repaid. Investments appear at cost. Those in subsidiary companies are unquoted, and stand at £2,173,550. Investments in quoted securities of associated companies have a book value of £145,056, but their market value is only £42,500, while the associated companies' investments in unquoted shares is £548,299. In other companies it possesses £108,468 of quoted investments, of which the market value is £23,280. The companies' investment reserve of £197,049 has been utilized in writing down the book value of the investments from £2,980,629, their cost value, to £2,783,580, but the auditors' certificate is given "subject to the valuation of the investments." During the current year, the report states, the works controlled by the company have increased their output and sales. It owns large and valuable cement properties, and the directors state that they have been able to effect considerable economies.

American Capital for Mining Trust

In a circular to shareholders of the Mining Trust, Mr. Leslie Urquhart (the chairman) announces that the American Smelting and Refining Company has acquired a substantial interest in the trust, and has provided the necessary capital for further development and equipment of the Mount Isa property on an extended scale. The American company will also provide capital for the construction of the Mining Trust's own silver-lead bullion refinery, and will place at the disposal of the trust for a minimum period of 10 years the benefit of the experience, assistance, and advice of its technical staff. Mr. H. A. Guess and Mr. Preston Locke, of the American Smelting and Refining Company, have joined the board of Mining Trust. Mr. Urquhart expresses the view that the arrangement will enable the trust to bring its various enterprises to fruition earlier than would otherwise have been possible. The Mining Trust, it may be recalled, was formed in 1929 to acquire the non-Russian assets of Russo-Asiatic Consolidated, and has an issued capital of £4,500,000 in £1 shares. It has a large share interest in Mount Isa Mines, an Australian silver-lead-zinc property, and recently was allotted £1,000,000 out of £1,500,000 of Eight per Cent. Debenture stock issued by that company. The American Smelting and Refining Company is one of the largest metal companies in the world, its last annual production being nearly 1,500,000oz. of gold, 545,100 tons of lead, 619,398 tons of copper, and 90,000,000oz. of silver.

Manchester Ship Canal Revenues

While the half-yearly revenue statement of the Manchester Ship Canal for the first half of 1930 reveals an appreciable reduction in net receipts, reasons other than the state of trade are given in explanation of the fall. Gross traffic receipts for the six months to June 30 amounted to £683,809, compared with £745,169 for the corresponding period last year, a decrease of £61,360. For the same period the net revenue of the whole of the undertaking, after meeting interest and fixed charges, showed a decline of £36,498. It will thus be seen that much of the loss in gross revenue was offset by smaller charges. Apparently the reductions made in the company's charges under the Derating Act have been responsible for a considerable decline in receipts, while on the other hand a saving has been made in charges on the company for local rates. The company's traffics were also affected by the strike at the Manchester Docks last April, and it would thus appear that the actual falling off in revenue which can be attributed to trade depression is very small indeed. After September traffic returns will compare on a level basis with those of last year.

Port of London Finances

The abstract of the latest annual accounts of the Port of London Authority, which as the result of the adoption of the new form of statutory accounts is published about a month earlier than usual, reveals a gratifying state of affairs. Income for the year ended March 31 amounted to £1,734,362. For the preceding year the total was £1,649,813, but in that period the Authority received substantial sums in the shape of refunds of income-tax and rates. Excluding items of a special nature and taking only the surplus of ordinary revenue the past year's total was £1,583,057, as compared with £1,294,623 in 1928-29. Interest on Port stocks and temporary loans required £1,342,939 and redemption funds £149,778. After meeting these and other charges the net revenue account shows a credit balance of £520,632, which compares with £396,584 brought in. According to the general balance-sheet the total of Port stocks outstanding was unchanged on the year at £34,142,697. Bills outstanding amounted to £2,000,000, against £1,000,000. The total expenditure on capital account is shown in the books at £39,496,290, so that the fixed assets are substantially in excess of the capital liabilities. The amounts shown as held for the account of reserve, insurance, redemption, and other funds convey an impression of solid strength. Investments are held in gilt-edged securities against the general reserve fund, stock redemption fund, and insurance fund, the combined total being £2,332,100.

STOCK EXCHANGE

PRICES MOSTLY LOWER

THE NEW SOUTH AFRICAN LOAN

The new Account in the Stock Exchange began yesterday under unfavourable conditions. The continuance of the French demand for gold was responsible for unsettlement in the gilt-edged market, and owing to the existence of a speculative position, the building up of which had been prompted by knowledge of large recent purchases by one or two of the leading banks, the technical position of the market has been weakened. Prices yesterday closed at the lowest of the day, the falls in the long-dated stocks ranging from ½ to ¾. Dealings began in the South African Conversion Loan. The market in the scrip opened firm at ¼ premium on the news that cash applicants had been allotted only 15 per cent., and, as the result of a persistent demand, the premium advanced to 1. In the Miscellaneous and Mining markets demand was very small, and a quite moderate amount of selling was responsible for a general fall in prices.

The gilt-edged market was affected by a resumption of selling on the part of recent speculative buyers, and prices fell away sharply, closing at the lowest points. The chief falls were ¾ in Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion (78½), ½ in Funding (89¼), and ½ in Four per Cent. Consols (87½). Five per Cent. War Loan was comparatively steady, closing only 1-16 down at 103¼. The Five per Cent. Conversion Loan, however, showed weakness, falling ½ to 103¼, and the Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion Loan declined ½ to 98½. In the Home Railway market there was support for Metropolitan, which rose ½ to 67. No change for the better, however, took place in the heavy stocks; L.M.S. gave way further to 43¼, which left the stock ¼ lower on the day, and Great Western Ordinary fell ½ to 79½, while small declines were also shown in North-Eastern and Southern stocks.

Among Foreign Bonds a demand was reported for the new Austrian Loan, the discount on which narrowed to 1¼. The German Reparation Loan remained weak, being quoted at 4 discount. Another general decline occurred in Brazilian bonds; the 1914 Funding gave way a point to 71, and other issues lost about ½. In the Chinese group both the 1912 and 1913 loans fell ½ to 36 and 56½ respectively. Little change took place in Foreign Railway stocks. Central Argentine was firmer at 70; United of Havana Ordinary was quoted at one time a point higher, but closed only ¼ to the good at 9½.

The Oil market was idle, and prices showed a drooping tendency. Anglo-Persian fell to 1-32 below 4, and Burmah also gave way, closing at 4 1-16. There were small losses in Shell (4 21-32), V.O.C. (2 9-32), and Royal Dutch (32½); Eagle shares were steady. The Rubber market was depressed by the further fall which took place in the commodity; the price at one time touched the new low record figure of 5 3-16d. per pound, but made some recovery before the close. English stocks of rubber increased last week by 213 tons, the total now being 108,940 tons. Rubber Trust fell 1s. 1½d. to 28s. 3d. Malacca showed a fall of as much as 2s. 6d., to 18s. 9d., and declines of smaller extent were marked in the shares of other leading producers. In the Tea market a demand was reported for the shares of one or two low-grade producers, including Deundi and Lungla, the prices of which rose to 15s. 9d. and 10s. 9d. respectively.

WEAKNESS IN INDUSTRIALS

Business in the Miscellaneous market was very restricted, and a quite moderate amount of selling sufficed in the present unsupported state of the market to bring about a further fall in a number of leading shares. Among the weakest features were United Molasses, which fell 7-32 to 2 3-32, Leyland Motors, which fell 2s. 9d. to 66s. 3d., and Columbia Graphophone, the price of which closed 5-32 lower at 3 27-32. Imperial Chemical remained out of favour, the Ordinary giving way 6d. to 21s. 3d.—some dealers quoted only 21s. 1½d.—and the Deferred falling 3d. to 6s. 3d. Courtaulds were steady at 2 5-32, but small declines were shown in Coats, Bradford Dyers, and one or two other Textile shares. There was selling of grocery shares, International Tea falling to 21s. 3d., Home and Colonial to 15s. 4½d., and Lipton to 5s. 4½d. Turner and Newall fell 3-32 to 3 3-16. Dunlop Rubber weakened to 12s. 1½d. In the Shipping group, P. & O. Deferred units were quoted 9d. lower at 43s. 9d. Several shares in the Brewery group hardened, including Watney, Combe, Courage, and Ind, Coope. Distillers, exceptionally, were easier at 66s. 6d.

The Rhodesian Copper group showed a heavy tendency, prices closing lower generally. Bwana fell to 12s. 7½d., N'Changa to 2½, Congo Border to 12½, and Rhodesian Selection Trust to 1½. Chartered were the turn easier at 32s. 7½d. Among Gold shares Randfontein were inquired for, closing 1½d. better at 8s. 7½d., after being 8s. 9d., but lower values were reached for Anglo-American (31-32), Union Corporation (3 1-16), West Springs (12s.), Sub Nigel (2½), and one or two others. A recovery of 25s. per ton in tin failed to prevent a further fall in Tin shares, London Tin gave way to 145s., Southern Malayan to 115s., Sungei Besi to 7s. 6d., and Hongkong to 14s. 4½d. Rio Tinto fell ¾ to 34½. San Francisco declined to 15s. 6d. Central Provinces Manganese gave way to 2½. Mining Trust were bought on the reported deal with American interests, the shares rising 1s. 6d. to 9s. 9d.

AUSTRALIAN FINANCE

BANKS AND GOVERNMENT

SYDNEY, July 21.—In an official statement issued to-day at the end of the conference between the Commonwealth Treasurer, Sir Otto Niemeyer, and trading bankers, Mr. Scullin (who now holds the offices of both Prime Minister and Treasurer) said that a tentative agreement had been made providing for the mobilization of exchanges. As soon as this was confirmed by the Federal Loan Council it would be put into effect. He added that he expected the agreement to show results at an early date and expressed satisfaction at the outcome of the conference.

Under the new plan adopted the Government of Australia will have first call on available funds in the hands of banks in London. Administration funds available in London will be in the hands of the Australian Loan Council, which will keep in close touch with the leaders of the banks.

The agreement has been subscribed to by the representatives of the Commonwealth Bank and all associated trading banks.—*Reuter.*

HOTEL CECIL POSITION

Mr. Henry Smith, chairman of the United Realization Company, Limited, who recently announced the opposition of his company to certain proposals to be put forward at the forthcoming meeting of the Hotel Cecil, Limited, stated in a letter last night:—

"Some of the shareholders of my company appear to think that my request for proxies referred to shareholders of the United Company. This is not the case. What I am asking for is proxies from other Ordinary shareholders in the Hotel Cecil, Limited.

"There also appears to be some misapprehension as to the estimated return of 15s. 6d. to Ordinary shareholders. This, of course, relates to the return on Ordinary shares in the hotel company and not to the possible return of capital on United Realization shares, which may roughly be estimated at about one-third of that amount."

U.S. COTTON CROP

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Mr. Williams, a member of the Farm Board representing cotton interests, announced to-day that the cotton cooperative societies would advance to their members the largest amounts possible on the 1930 crop. The advance would be not less than 65 per cent. of the market value of the cotton and would perhaps be more.—*Reuter.*

MONEY RATES AT HOME AND ABROAD

—	Bank rate	Market discount rate	Call Money
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
London	3	2⅞	1-2
New York	2½	2-1⅞	2
Paris	2½	2	2
Berlin	4	3¾	3-5
Swiss Bank places	2½	2	—
Milan	5½	5½	—
Amsterdam	3	1⅞	1¼
Brussels	3	2⅛	1½

MONEY MARKET

FRENCH EXCHANGE HIGHER

FURTHER GOLD EXPORTS

Both the New York and French exchanges were less unfavourable to sterling yesterday. As a result of late New York sales of dollars the New York rate closed at $4.86⅛, while the Paris rate was finally 4c. higher at 123.64f. The latter rate, however, is still well below gold export point, and a further £266,000 of bar gold was bought from the Bank of England for shipment to Paris. The mail steamer which has just left South Africa and is due to reach this country on August 4, has on board £908,935 in bar gold. In spite of the fact that there were no maturities of Treasury Bills yesterday, April 21 having been Easter Monday, money was fairly plentiful in Lombard-street, and accommodation for the night was obtained at from 2 per cent. (from the clearing banks) down to 1½ per cent., old loans carried at variable rates being renewed at 1½ and 1¾ per cent. The discount market remained under the influence of the gold exports to France. Rates were firmly maintained, brokers refusing to buy three months fine bank bills below 2 7-16 per cent., while the market found few opportunities of sales, demand being very restricted. Business was therefore on an exceedingly small scale. "Hot" Treasury Bills were offered at 2 13-32 per cent.

The Bank rate is 3 per cent., to which it was reduced from 3½ per cent. on May 1. The banks' deposit rate is 1 per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1 per cent. at call and 1½ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.).	Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.).				
Day to day.	For short periods.	60 days.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.
1½–2	2	2⅜	2 5/16	2⅛	2¼
Discount (Treasury Bills).			(Fine Trade Bills)		
2 Mths. %	3 Mths. %	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.	
2 5/16–2⅜	2⅜–2 5/16	3—3½	3¼–3½	3½—4	

NATIONAL BANK OF BELGIUM

—	July 16	Inc. or Dec.
	Belgas	Belgas
Coin and bullion ..	2,010,079,000	+ 14,008,000
Securities, Belgium and abroad ..	771,473,000	— 11,782,000
Notes in circulation ..	3,004,870,000	— 8,298,000
Current accounts ..	142,764,000	+ 29,255,000
		—*Reuter.*

BANK OF ITALY

(000's omitted)

—	July 10	June 30
Assets	Lire	Lire
Gold in hand	5,207,700	5,208,000
Balances abroad	3,621,600	3,561,200
Foreign treasury bills ..	1,332,000	1,332,000
Total reserve	10,161,300	10,101,200
Gold deposited abroad due by State	1,795,800	1,795,800
Cash in hand	393,600	251,100
Inland bills	2,810,800	2,890,000
Advances	1,071,500	1,610,000
Government securities ..	1,140,200	1,140,500
Credit with "Istituto di Liquidazioni"	739,400	743,000
Liabilities		
Notes in circulation ..	15,896,500	15,858,700
Public deposits	300,000	300,000
Other deposits	1,129,500	998,500
Demand drafts	415,700	488,600
Ratio of reserve to notes and other sight liabilities combined	57·27%	57·24%

NATIONAL BANK OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

(000's omitted)

—	July 15	Inc. or Dec.
Assets	Crowns	Crowns
Gold stock	1,380,320	+ 67,484
Balances abroad and foreign currencies	2,154,089	— 38,521
Other cash	17,192	+ 1,460
Bills discounted	323,935	— 16,924
Securities discounted ..	14,923	— 13,100
Advances on collaterals..	43,291	— 409
State notes debt balance and assets of the banking office of the Min. of Finance	3,970,160	— 2,588
Other assets	466,571	— 18,131
Liabilities		
Capital and capital reserve fund	406,800	—
Reserve funds	101,588	—
Bank notes in circulation	6,372,365	+ 431,944
Check account balances and other sums due at sight ..	1,240,000	+ 393,804
Other maturities : short term		
cash vouchers	160	— 8
Other liabilities	249,568	+ 17,419

NATIONAL BANK OF HUNGARY

—	July 15	Inc. or Dec.
Assets	Pengö	Pengö
Metal reserve	196,572,343	— 5,180,229
Inland bills, warrants and securities	170,987,655	— 18,691,317
Advances on movable security	55,800	—
Advances to the Treasury ..	74,305,241	— 837,600
Premises and equipment ..	6,138,519	—
Other assets	80,342,564	— 4,664,836
Liabilities		
Share capital	34,756,095	—
Reserve fund	8,119,287	—
Notes in circulation ..	386,739,752	— 29,739,760
Current accounts, deposits, &c.	60,145,419	+ 32,713
Other liabilities	47,841,589	+ 333,062

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

In the late afternoon New York offered dollars at $4.86⅛, and the New York exchange closed ⅛c. higher than on Saturday at that figure. The Montreal rate rose ⅛c. to $4.85 15/16. French francs showed depreciation, the Paris rate being finally 123.64f., or 4c. more favourable to sterling than on Saturday. The Dutch rate was also higher at 12.09fl., but Swiss and German currencies were in demand, the Zurich rate closing at 25.03f. and the Berlin rate at 20.37m. There was selling of Spanish pesetas in the afternoon, and the Madrid rate finished at 42.35½p., against 41.97½p. The Batavia rate rose to 12.08⅛fl., while the Shanghai exchange was higher at 1s. 6 9/32d., and the Japanese exchange at 2s. 0d. was slightly more favourable to the yen. Argentine dollars were in demand, the Buenos Aires rate rising 5 29/32d. to 40 29/32d.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday :—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Excha'ge	July 21	July 19
New York	$ to £	4.86⅔	4.86 31/32–4 1/32	4.86 15/16–17/32
Montreal	$ to £	4.86⅔	4.85 7/8–86⅛	4.85¾–4.86
Paris ..	Fr. to £	124.21	123.60–123.66	123.58–123.62
Brussels ..	Bel. to £	35.00	34.79½–80½	34.79½–80½
Milan ..	Lire to £	92.46	92.56–92.89	92.83–92.88
Zurich ..	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.02½–03½	25.02¾–03¾
Athens ..	Dr. to £	375	374¾–375¼	374¾–375¼
Helsingfors	M. to £	193.23	193-193¾	193-193¾
Madrid ..	Pts. to £	25.2215	41.90–42.42	41.85–42.00
Lisbon ..	Escs. to£	—	108½–108¾	106½–108¾
Amsterd'm	Fl. to £	12.107	12.08½–09¼	12.06¾–08¾
Berlin ..	M. to £	20.43	20.36¾–37½	20.37-20.37½
Vienna ..	Sch. to £	34.583½	34.42-34.44	34.40-34.44
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.74-27.77	27.73-27.76
Prague ..	Kr. to £	164.25	163⅞-164¼	163⅞-164¼
Warsaw ..	Zloty to£	43.38	43.43.39	43.34-43.39
Riga ..	Lats to £	25.2215	25.17-25.27	25.17-25.27
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.6	817-819	817-819
Const'ople	Pst. to £	110	1.0251	1.0251
Belgrade ..	Din. to £	25.2215	274¼–274⅝	274-274⅛
Sofia ..	Lev. to £	673.659	668-673	668-673
Reval ..	E.Kr.to£	18.159	18.22-18.30	18.22-18.30
Oslo ..	Kr. to £	18.159	18.15¾–16¼	18.15¾–16¼
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.09-18.09½	18.09–18.09½
Copenh'g'n	Kr. to £	18.159	18.15½–18.16	18.15½–18.16
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97½	97 15/16–97 15/16	97 15/16–97 15/16
Bombay	Per rup.	18d.	1/5 23/32–5 27/32	1/5 23/32–5 27/32
Calcutta	Per rup.	18d.	1/5 23/32–5 27/32	1/5 23/32–5 27/32
Madras ..	Per rup.	18d.	1/5 23/32–5 27/32	1/5 23/32–5 27/32
Hong-kong	Per dol.	—	1/31¼–1/31¾	1/31¼–1/31¾
Kobe ..	Per yen	24.58d.	2/01 13/32–07/16	2/01 13/32–07/16
Shanghai	Per tael	—	1/57 31/32–1/67/16	1/57 31/32–1/67/16
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	2/3 13/32–5 7/32	2/3 13/32–3 7/32
Batavia ..	Fl. to £	12.107	12.08⅛–12.09	12.08¼–08¾
Manila ..	Per dol.	24.066d.	2/0 7/16	2/0 7/16
R. de Jan.	Per mil.	5.899d.	5 13/32–5 15/32	5 7/16–5 7/16
B. Aires ..	Per dol.	47.577d.	40 5/16–41	40 11/16–40 13/16
V'paraiso†	$ to £	40	39.96	39.96
M'video ..	Per dol.	51d.	42½–43	42⅜–42¾
Lima†	Soles to£	12.166	13.05	13.05
Mexico ..	Pesos to£	9.76	10.25-10.45	10.25-10.45

† 90 days. ‡ Based on legal stabilization at $2.90-3.03 to 100kr. ‡ Nominal.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

BUYING RATES PER £100

—	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight
On :—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia ..	92 12 6	92 1 3	91 10 0	90 18 9
New Zealand ..	93 17 6	93 6 6	92 15 0	92 2 9
Africa & Rhodesia	98 15 0	98 2 0	97 10 0	96 17 6

SELLING RATES

—	Cable Transfers	Demand
On :—	£ s.

COMPANY MEETINGS

INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR SHARE TRUST

REVIEW OF THE POSITION

THE WAGONS-LITS COMPANY

PROGRESSIVE NATURE OF THE BUSINESS

MR. FOLLETT HOLT'S SPEECH

The THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the International Sleeping Car Share Trust, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

Mr. FOLLETT HOLT (chairman of the company) presided.

The REPRESENTATIVE of the SECRETARIES (Messrs. W. H. Stentiford and Co.) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—I beg to move "That the directors' report and accounts for the year ended May 31, 1930, now submitted to this meeting, be and the same are hereby received and adopted, and that the dividend of 1 per cent., less income-tax, recommended therein, be declared payable to all shareholders on the register of members as at this date." I will ask Sir Edmund Wyldbore-Smith to second this.

SIR EDMUND WYLDBORE-SMITH (deputy-chairman) seconded the resolution.

THE TRUST'S INVESTMENT

The CHAIRMAN.—Our own accounts are set out in detail and have been in your hands for some time. As you are aware, the whole of your capital is invested in the shares of the Wagons-Lits Company, and your interests, therefore, are entirely wrapped up with it. The capital of the Wagons-Lits is held in various countries, and the directors are of various nationalities. The British holding is mainly consolidated in this trust. There are four English directors on the board of the Wagons-Lits—Sir Edmund Wyldbore-Smith, Colonel Rackhouse, Mr. Frank Houlder, and, latterly, in my place, I am pleased to say, Lord Lloyd.

Three members of the trust board, including Mr. Zuccoli, are on the Wagons-Lits board. The Wagons-Lits owns Thos. Cook and Son, in which a large amount of British capital is invested. Four members of the trust board, Sir Edmund Wyldbore-Smith, Colonel Backhouse, Mr. Stanley Adams and Mr. Zuccoli, are on Cook's board. Again, following the policy of the co-ordination of travel services, the Wagons-Lits Company owns a fairly large shareholding in the Pullman Car Company, and Sir Edmund Wyldbore-Smith, Mr. Stanley Adams and myself are on that board. You will see, therefore, that a considerable share in the responsibilities of the great international Wagons-Lits undertaking is borne by English shoulders, and we think that so long as a large amount of British capital is at stake this responsibility should be borne, if not by ourselves, by others equally if not better qualified to carry it. All the present members of the trust board are profoundly interested in the success of the Wagons-Lits Company, and their individual and collective efforts are exerted to that end.

PAST YEAR'S RESULTS

We have followed the precedent of again sending you a translation of the Wagons-Lits report and accounts for the year ended December 31 last. It being a Belgian company, the report is issued after the holding of the annual general meeting and gives also the resolutions passed at that meeting and the report of the *commissaires*, who comprise among them Mr. R. H. Binder, who is the principal of an eminent firm of British chartered accountants.

The Wagons-Lits report goes into detail and gives a great deal of information as to the results of the past year's trading and about the various sections of the company's business. The accounts are in Belgian francs, and converting these into sterling the gross profit on the year's working, together with sundry interest and dividends received, amounted to £1,214,500, as against £1,043,800 in the previous year, or an increase of £170,700. This figure, it is true, includes the dividend received from the Cook business, but at the same time the profit on the Wagons-Lits business shows satisfactory progress, in spite of the difficult conditions ruling in the latter part of last year.

SUBSTANTIAL DEPRECIATION ALLOWANCE

The board of the Wagons-Lits Company again followed a conservative policy by writing off substantial depreciation amounting in the aggregate to £534,780. Of this sum £372,800 was applied to rolling stock depreciation, being some £30,000 more than the figure of the previous year, which, as I then reminded you, represented a large increase over the figure for 1927. This appeals to us as being the prudent and proper policy to follow in the present circumstances, as to maintain the services at the high level demanded now by the travelling public old cars must be cut out and replaced by new. It is in our view better to suffer for a time a low dividend and own a good property than to gather in immediately high dividends and own a poor property.

As you all know, the dividend declared and paid by the Wagons-Lits Company was 20 per cent., or 20 Belgian francs per share, and 20 Belgian francs is approximately 2s. 3½d., and this is the same dividend as declared a year ago.

I explained at some length the position of the share and loan capital of the Wagons-Lits Company last year, so that I need not trouble you with those figures again. I then expressed the opinion that the progressive nature of the Wagons-Lits Company's business in the past pointed to the prospect of a further steady expansion of revenue for the future, and I am glad to see that that opinion has been so far justified by the past year's results.

I see no reason for altering the opinion I then expressed, particularly as I understand that the company has not yet reaped the full benefit which should accrue from the absorption of the business of Thos. Cook and Son. When the full benefit of the fusion of these two great businesses matures I think it is only reasonable to anticipate that the Wagons-Lits Company's profits will show further expansion from this source.

COMPETITION AND TAXATION

The board of the Wagons-Lits Company, like directors in this country at the present time, are not only fighting against competition and all the difficulties incidental to the conduct of a business with many ramifications, but they have also to contend with heavy Government taxation. For example, in respect of a supplement of 700f. which is charged for the Super-Luxe train, no less than 300f. goes to the State. Of this tax, as with our own income-tax and surtax, it has been said that "it devours itself," and efforts are being made to obtain some relief from it.

Finally I may say that in our opinion the directors of the Wagons-Lits Company are following a sound financial policy and are using initiative and energy in the development of their business, and in this belief we can only again advise you to have patience as we believe that the trust investment will not always remain at its present unremunerative level.

On the issue of our report I received a letter from a shareholder, Mr. Stow. He suggested that the directors might consider a reduction in fees in view of the small dividend which is paid to the trust shareholders. You will understand that after a substantial share has been collected by Mr. Snowden these do not amount to very much; but at the same time we are perfectly willing to share what remains with the shareholders and have agreed amongst ourselves to reduce them by one-half for the current year. (Cheers.) We can, of course, only pledge ourselves, and not our successors, whoever they may be, and I am sure we all hope that as time goes on the position of the trust will alter very much for the better. (Hear, hear.)

PROPOSAL TO FORM SUBSIDIARY DROPPED

It is only right for me to say now that I have been favoured with a copy of the speech Captain Cohn has circulated. On Friday at his instance we appeared before Mr. Justice Eve, when Captain Cohn failed to obtain the injunction he sought. In proposing to form a subsidiary company to obtain, in what we conceived to be your interest, the full weight of your investment in the Wagons-Lits shares, we acted with the advice of our English and Belgian lawyers, but in the light of the mind of Captain Cohn—and others might possibly take the same view—we have decided that we must run no risk of placing ourselves in a position which might be in any way open to criticism in Belgium. In these circumstances, as the resolutions to change the Memorandum and Articles of Association were primarily concerned with the formation of a holding company, we have decided not to proceed with the business of the Extraordinary General Meeting called for 12.45 p.m., which will therefore not be held. (Cheers.)

After CAPTAIN JEFFERSON COHN and other shareholders had criticized the policy adopted by the Wagons-Lits Company, and the CHAIRMAN had replied to questions, the resolution for the adoption of the report and accounts was put to the vote and declared carried.

THE DIRECTORATE

The re-election of the directors retiring by rotation, and the resolution for the confirmation of the election of Dr. G. Zuccoli to the board, were declared by the CHAIRMAN to be lost on a show of hands, and be demanded a poll.

The resolution for the confirmation of the election of Mr. Stanley Adams to the board was declared carried, and the resolution for the reappointment of Messrs. Peat, Marwick, Mitchell and Co., as auditors was carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman was proposed and seconded and carried unanimously.

The poll demanded by the Chairman was taken immediately, and the CHAIRMAN declared the resolutions for the re-election of the three retiring directors and for the confirmation of the election of Dr. Zuccoli to be carried by an overwhelming majority.

COSTA RICA RAILWAY

THE CONCESSION AND THE LEASE

LORD ST. DAVIDS ON THE CAPITAL ACCOUNT

The FORTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Costa Rica Railway Company, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

VISCOUNT ST. DAVIDS (chairman of the company) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. F. J. Oliver) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—I presume that you will take the report and accounts as read. I beg to move, "That the directors' report and statement of accounts made up to June 30 be and they are hereby received and adopted, and that a dividend of 2 per cent., less income-tax, be paid on the capital stock of the company, and that the balance of net revenue, £18,478 15s. 1d., be transferred to the reserve fund." I will ask Mr. Herbert Allen to second the resolution.

Mr. HERBERT ALLEN, vice-chairman, seconded the resolution.

THE QUESTION OF ROAD COMPETITION

The CHAIRMAN.—Gentlemen,—A shareholder wrote and asked me to say how far this railway was likely to suffer from road competition. Answering that question I would say that there are some local roads in the interior of the country and other local roads are being made, but those roads would only damage the railway to a very small extent, if any, and mainly in passenger traffic. The important thing, which would be a road down to the coast, is, speaking economically, almost impossible—the cost would be prohibitive. I should say that a road to the coast would cost just as much as the railway to make, and probably even more than the railway to maintain. I would point out that in the last 25 years this railway was once closed for six months owing to damage by floods, and only a year ago it was closed for four months. It is a road that is very difficult to keep open. Even if you had a road I do not think it would be any use for banana traffic, which is the main article we carry, and I think we may put it down, therefore, that this railway is more immune than almost any other railway I know of from road competition.

As regards the report, you will see that we pay our usual 2 per cent., and we carry to reserve £18,400, which is £2,000 more than we did last year.

Now I propose to-day to set out, as shortly as I can, what the present position of this railway is. We have got a concession for 60 years and then the railway goes back to the Government without compensation, but the line is leased to Americans for the full term of the concession. Unluckily it is not leased to the United Fruit Company, which is a very strong company, but it is leased to a weak subsidiary of theirs—the Northern Railway. It is leased at a rental of £149,000—I am giving round figures. The lease has lasted 25 years. It has often been suggested that the lease might be thrown up and the railway returned to us, but, as a matter of fact, apart from whether the line makes a profit or not, it is of immense value to the United Fruit Company because of the hold it gives them upon the banana trade.

THE DEBENTURE POSITION

Now I want to say a few words as to the position of our capital account. A few years ago we had £200,000 Prior Mortgage Five per Cent. Debentures of the first issue. There are only £30,000 of those not redeemed, and in three years' time they will all be paid off. We also had, a few years ago, an issue of £180,000 Prior Mortgage Second Series Debentures. Those will all be paid off in 1941. We do not get much direct benefit when they are paid off, because by the terms of the lease it is the Americans who gain. In three years' time the rental that is paid to us will be reduced by £12,000; in 11 years' time it will be reduced by a further £10,800, and the rental we receive will then stand permanently at £126,300. But we do gain indirectly when those Prior Mortgage Debentures are paid off. We gain because, if it has paid the Americans to stick to the lease when they were paying us £149,000 a year, it stands to reason that they are much more likely to stick to the lease when they are only paying us first of all £137,000 and then down to £126,000. In that way we shall gain indirectly. But we gain when those Prior Mortgage Debentures are redeemed. We gain a small sum directly. With the present rate of income-tax we lose every year £2,200 on the sinking fund of the Prior Mortgage Debentures, but we shall save that in three years' time. Then we lose a further £1,800 a year on the second series. We shall save that in 11 years' time, so that in 11 years' time, if income-tax remains as it is, we shall be saving £4,000 a year.

We turn to the First and Second Debentures—the 6½ per cents. Of these there are £1,255,000. We have an established sinking fund of £3,000 a year, and the auditors tell us that at 4 per cent. compound interest it should pay off the Debentures in value—both lots—at the end of the concession; but on our sinking fund at present we get very substantially more than 4 per cent., so that with any luck our First and Second Debentures might be paid off materially in advance of the end of the concession.

SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVE FUND

Lastly, gentlemen, we have an issued capital of £1,800,000. We are told that if we started now and set aside every year £7,600 at 4 per cent. net compound interest, in 60 years it would more than pay off the whole of the share capital. But we already have, as you will see in the accounts, a reserve fund amounting to £257,000. It is worth, I may tell you, a great deal more than that. That is only the cost in the books—£257,000. It is worth materially more, but the amount last year that we added to our reserve fund was £18,400, and that sum is likely, more or less, to be increased substantially year by year. You will see, therefore, gentlemen, that we are setting aside very much more than is necessary to redeem both our Debentures and our share capital. The truth is that this company is managed like a trust company, and like a very, very conservative trust company at that. I thought it well to put this before you and remind you how the position stood, because it is interesting to any shareholder, particularly a very young shareholder, who likes to take a long view. (Cheers.)

Gentlemen, I move the adoption of the report, and I shall be very pleased to answer any questions or hear any remarks you may wish to make.

There were no questions, and the resolution was carried unanimously.

The retiring director, Mr. Herbert Allen, was re-elected; the auditors, Messrs. Lescher, Stephens and Co., were reappointed for the ensuing year; and a cordial vote of thanks having been accorded to the chairman, the proceedings terminated.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

PRICES DECLINE

NEW YORK, July 21.—Despite an undercurrent of bullishness during the morning, the easy tone noted at the close on Saturday was accentuated, and, with pressure against pivotal issues and lower commodity prices, practically the whole list declined. Sales were returned at 1,942,000 shares.

The market was unsteady at the opening, there being some realizing sales despite brokers having advised buying in their daily letters, many pointing out that only 35 per cent. of the spring declines has been recovered, and contending that at least 50 per cent. recovery is warranted before serious reaction is due. Easiness continued, however, there being pressure against pivotal issues, such as Steel Common, American Can, General Electric, and Radio Corporation. "Bears" hammered on the belief that the market is entitled to a reaction, as they regard recent favourable trade forecasts sceptically. A quieter period followed, there being a shrinkage of transactions on declines, but the market steadied slightly on quiet accumulation. While buying lacked the recent vigour, indicating the withdrawal of pool support, "bullishness" is considered to be little impaired, being temporarily confined to sidelines until operators gauge the strength of the "bearish" elements.

In the afternoon the market was quieter, operators awaiting a fresh impulse, but a rally occurred on "bull" support for specialties, notably American Agricultural Chemical Preferred, the floating supply of which is limited, while the company has good earnings' prospects. Later prices gave way on sharp declines in commodity values, sugar establishing a new low record for the year. This discouraged the "bulls" and prompted a renewal of realizing, while their was professional pressure against speculative leaders and the whole list sagged. The small turnover reflects a sharp curtailment in the attendance in the financial district owing to the abnormal heat. The close was easy.

EXCHANGE	Method of Quoting	Parity	July 21	July 19
		$	$	$
MONTREAL on—				
London, cables	£1	4.86⅝	4.86	4.85⅞
NEW YORK on—				
London, sight	£1	—	4.86 15/32	4.86 11/32
Cables	£1	4.86⅓	4.86 13/32	4.86 5/16
60 days' sight	£1	—	4.84 29/32	4.84 3/32
Grain bills, sight	£1	—	4.86¼	4.86⅛
Seven days	£1	—	4.85 11/16	4.85 5/16
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¾	3.93⅝	3.93⅝
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	5.23⅞	5.23⅞
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.20	40.19 5/8
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.80	26.79
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.89 1/2	26.89
Copenhagen, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.80	26.79
Prague, cheques	100kr.		2.96¾	2.96¾
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.89	23.88
Brussels, cables	100bel.	13.90	13.98 1/2	13.98
Berne, cables	100f.	19.50	19.44 1/2	19.43¾
Madrid, cables	100ps.	19.50	11.54	11.61
Vienna, cables	100sch.	14.07	14.15¾	14.15¾
Budapest, cables	100pen.	17.49	17.54	17.53¾
Belgrade, cables	100din.	19.30	1.77⅞	1.77⅞
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.30	1.29¾	1.29¾
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	42.54	36.42	36.06
Rio, cables	1 mil.	32.45	11.00	11.00

RAILWAYS

	Closing Prices			Closing Prices		
—	July 21	July 19	—	July 21	July 19
Atchison	219	222	Int. C. Amer	20	20
Atl. Coast	151	151	Kansas City	63	64
B. & O.	105	106½	Louisville	—	125
Can. Pac.	81	80¾	Minn. S. P.	15	15
Brooklyn M. T.	64⅝	65½	Miss. Pac.	65⅛	68¼
Can. Pac.	167	187⅛	Do., Pref.	123⅜	124
Cent. N.J.	241	253	N.Mex. 1 Pf.	—	15⅜
Ches. & O.	168	191	Do., 2 Pf.	11⅜	1
Ch. G. W.	11⅜	12	N.Y. Cent.	163½	231⅝
Do., Pref.	39¼	41¾	NH. & W.	229	227
Ch. N.W.	73	74½	N. Pacific	—	24⅝
Ch.Mil.St.P.	15½	15¾	Pennsylv'a	75½	76⅛
Ch.Rocklds.	100	106½	Reading	105	107
Del. & Hud.	158	165	S.L. & S.F.	95⅛	94
Del., Lack.	115¾	114	S.L. & S.W.	66½	66
Erie	42	42¼	S. Pacific	116	118¼
Do., 1st Pf	58¾	56	Southern	96½	99
G.N., Pref.	82⅝	—	Do., Pref.	94	93⅝
Ill. Cent.	116¾	117	U. Pacific	218	220
Interboro			Do., Pref.	85	85⅝
Rapid Tr.	26½	26½	Wabash	35	37⅞
			Do., Pf. A	73½	74

INDUSTRIALS

Air Reduct.	112¼	115½	Int. Paper	22⅛	23
Allied Chem.	262	265	Int. Tel.	45¾	47⅛
Am. Agric. Ch., Pref.	26	27¼	Kennecott	38½	39⅛
Am. and F. Pwr.	69	72⅝	Kresge S.S.	28¼	28⅝
Am. Can.	123⅛	128¼	K'gor. 5%	27⅞	28½
Am. Loco.	43	46½	Liggett M.	92	93½
Am. Rolling Mills	55	60	Loose Wile	60⅝	62½
Am. Smelt.	64¾	65¼	Mack Tcks.	55	56
Am. Sug. R.	50⅜	50½	Montg'y W.	35	36¼
Am. Tel.	220½	217	Nash Mtrs.	35⅜	38¼
Am. Tob.	234	235	Nat. Biscl.	85¾	86
Am. Woo'n	9½	9¼	Nat. Cash R.	50	52½
Anaconda	47⅞	49½	Nat. Dairy	51	52½
Armour B.	7⅝	7⅝	N. Amer.	95⅞	99¼
Atl. Dry Gds.	34	35½	Packard	14⅜	15⅛
Atl. Tic Ref.	35½	36	Pan.A.Pet.	58⅞	59¼
Baldwins	23½	24	Do., Pref.	—	—
Barnsdall A	23⅝	24⅜	Radio Corp.	5	5
Beth. Steel	82¼	84	Sears R'b'k	65	67¼
C. de Pasco	48⅞	49½	Shell Trans	43½	45⅝
Chile Copp.	49	49	Shell Un.	18¾	19⅛
Chrysler	28⅞	31	Skos. S.St.	26	26
Col. Fuel	49	53⅜	Std. Brands	20⅝	21⅛
Colum. Gas	65	65⅛	Std. Gas	21	90⅜
Col. Graph.	18	18	Std. Oil of Cal.	61⅜	62⅞
Com. Gas	107⅞	112¾	Do., N.J.	71	73⅛
Cont. Can.	58¼	59½	Do., N.Y.	32	33
Cont. Oil	20¾	21½	Studebaker	30½	33⅝
Corn Prod.	93½	96	Stromberg	52⅜	53¼
Crucible	79	79	Texas Corp.	52⅜	53¼
Davison Ch.	29	29¼	Tex. G. Sul.	56	56½
Drug. Inc.	74½	75½	Tidewater	14	14⅛
Du Pont.	103¼	106¾	Tri.ContCp.	13⅛	13⅜
Eastman K.	202½	207	Un. Carbide	71¼	74
Elec. P. & L.	69¾	73	United Corp.	32⅜	34½
Fox Films	45¼	46⅞	Un. Fruit	89¾	92
Gen. Elect.	69	72⅛	United Gas	35⅜	37¼
Gen. Foods	54¾	55¼	U.S. L'ther	9¼	10
Gen. Motors	42⅜	44⅜	U.S. Rbr.	25⅝	24½
Gillette	74	77	U.S. Steel	162⅞	166½
Goodrich	27	28¾	Do., Pref.	145½	145½
Goodyear	65¼	66	W.Un. Tel.	166	170⅛
Hou. Oil Tx.	82	86½	W'hse Mfg.	139	145½
Hud. Mtrs.	32⅞	35½	Woolworth	56	58
Ind. Rayon	81	91	Worth'n Pump	131	137
Int. Harv'r	81	83¼	Youngst'n Sheet	112	115¼
Int. Match	75	76¾			
Int. Nickel	24¼	25¼			

CURB EXCHANGE

Am.-Am. Oil	—	—	Mid. West Utilities	29⅝	30¾
Assoc. Gas	32¼	33¼	Pennroad	11½	11¾
Brit. Amer. Tobacco	25⅞	—	Silica Gel.	17¼	18
Celanese	16¼	—	Stand. Oil of Indiana	50⅝	51⅜
Elec. Bond	79⅝	83¼	Swift Int.	33	34⅛
Gulf Oil	125	129⅞	Vacuum Oil	86½	87½
Hydro Elec.	38½	39½			
Int. Pet.	18¼	19			

BONDS

Libty. Ln. 3½% '47	100 28/32	100 28/32	Fint., 6% 1945	93½	93½
Do. 4¼%	102 28/32	102 1/32	Fren. 7½% 1941	123⅜	125½
Do. (4th) 4¼%	102 28/32	102 25/32	Do., 7% 49	118½	118½
U.K. 5½% 1937	105¼	105	Ger. 7% 49	106¼	106¼
Do. 4% 1960-90	88¼	88¼	Greek, 7% 1964	100½	100½
Arg. 6% 1959	98¼	98¼	Hambg. 8, 6% 1946	96	96
Austl. 5% 1957	88½	89	Hungary, 7½% 44	99⅞	99⅞
Aust. 7% 1943	103½	103⅜	Ital. 7% 1951	98¼	98⅜
Belg. 6% 1955	104⅛	104¼	Jap. 6½% 1954	105⅛	105⅜
Do. 7% 1955	113½	113½	Nord Rly. 6½% 50	105¼	105¼
Bordeaux, 6% 34	105¼	105½	Norway 6% 1952	103¼	103
Brazil 7% 1952	101½	102½	P.L.M. 6% 1958	104⅛	104
Bulg. 7, '67	80½	80½	Do. 7% 1958	105½	105½
Canada 5% 1931	100⅞	100⅞	Poland 7% 1947	84⅛	84⅜
Chile 7, '42	102	102	Do. 8% 1950	94½	94½
Do. 6, '60	90⅜	90	Rio do Sul, 8% '46	95½	95½
Czech. 8% 1951	110	109¾	San P. 8% 1950	93¼	93¼
Denm'k 6% 1942	106	106	Selns. 7% 1942	108	108½
Dutch E.I. 6% '62	102½	102¼	Swed. 5½% 1954	107	107
Do. 5½% 1953	102	102	Tokio City, 5½% '61	91	91½
Est. Rly. 7% '54	105⅜	105⅛			

The following quotations are supplied by Reuter:—

—	July 21	July 19
Atchison, Pref.	104½	104½
Lehigh Valley	52	52
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	41	42¾
New York, Ontario, and Western	9	11
Reading, 1st Prefd.	48	48
Texas and Pacific	122	120
National Lead	130¼	130¼

* Ex dividend. ‡ Ex rights. † Ex stock dividend. § Asked.

The money market was easy, call loans ruling at 2 per cent. throughout the day. Commercial Paper was still quoted 3 to 3½ per cent.

Open market discount rates were unchanged at 2 per cent. to 1½ per cent. for 90-day bank bills, and 2½ to 2¼ per cent. for six months bills.

Sterling exchange rose 3-32c. to $4.86 21-32 for cable transfers.

Silver rose ⅛c. to 34⅛c. for foreign bullion.

Gold to the value of $1,000,000 has been shipped from Canada, this being the first shipment since November, 1928. Later in the day a further shipment of $1,000,000 from Canada was announced.

BONDS.—The market ruled dull, with price movements irregular. Sales reached $6,801,000.

COMPANY RESULTS

RUBBER REPORTS

The dividends shown in the following table are those announced on the Ordinary capitals (unless otherwise indicated) of the companies mentioned, and are the actual rates being paid (as distinct from the rates per annum):—

Company	Div.	Corresp'g div.	Date payable	Total for year	Prev. year
	%	%		%	%
Third Guardian Trust	Int. 2½	Same	—	—	—
Union Commercial Invest.	Int. 2½	Same	Aug. 1	—	—

London Canadian Investment Corporation.—Quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. on the Five per Cent. Cumulative Preferred shares for the period ending August 31, payble on September 1.

Consolidated Investment Corporation of Canada.—Quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. on the Five per Cent. Cumulative Preferred shares for the period ending August 31, payable September 1.

Associated Gas and Electric.—Regular quarterly dividend on the class "A" stock of 50 cents per share payable August 1, in class "A" stock at the rate of 1/40th of one share of class "A" stock for each share held on June 30 last.

Commercial Gas.—Dividend of 3 per cent. on the Ordinary stock for the half-year to June 30 last, of which ½ per cent. is in respect of surplus profits hitherto distributed at the end of the year. A dividend of 2½ per cent. was paid for the corresponding half-year of 1929.

Anglo-Norse Co.—Dividend of 50 per cent. for the year ended June 30 (the same). The company's production of whale oil for the current year was 83,000 barrels (compared with 61,000 barrels in 1929), Anglo-Norwegian Holdings holds two-thirds of Anglo-Norse Company's capital of £172,000.

BANCO POPULAR ARGENTINO

The balance-sheet of the Banco Popular Argentino as at May 31 shows paid-up capital of £1,047,120 (the same as at the corresponding date a year ago), reserve funds £293,085 (against £288,057), and deposits £6,196,189 (against £6,399,882). Conversion into sterling is calculated at par of exchange.

THORNTON-SMITH

The accounts of Thornton-Smith, Limited, furnishers, builders, &c., for the year ended March 31 show a net profit of £16,129. After meeting the dividends on the Six per Cent. Preference and the Ten per Cent. Ordinary shares, it is proposed to pay a dividend of 30 per cent. on the Deferred shares (the same), and to apply £2,000 (the same) in reduction of goodwill, the carry-forward being slightly lower at £7,078 (against £7,548 brought in). During the year the goodwill of the business of Andrew Russell, Limited, of London, has been absorbed. Meeting, August 5.

KRAMAT PULAI

The net profit for 1929 of Kramat Pulai was £27,290 (against £12,326 for 1928). The directors recommend a final dividend of 2½ per cent., making 17½ per cent. for the year (against 12½ per cent.). £4,677 (against nil) is written off property account, and £5,000 (against nil) is transferred to reserve, leaving £5,361 to be carried forward (against £5,248). During the year 224½ tons of tin ore were produced (against 162½ tons), and the proceeds of the ore sold amounted to £28,100, equal to £121 4s. 11d. per ton (against £131 0s. 10d.). Scheelite ore sold during the year realized £11,583. Meeting, July 29.

LAMBAK RUBBER

Lambak Rubber harvested 1,056,960lb. during the year to March 31 (against 935,238lb. for 1928-29), and the price realized for the crop actually sold was 9.99d. per lb. (against 11.40d.). The profit was £7,568 (against £17,214), to which is added £10,825 brought forward. The directors have transferred £3,000 to reserve (against £5,000), but no dividend is recommended (against 7½ per cent.), and the balance of £15,393 is to be carried forward, subject to Eastern's staff commission. From April, 1930, to December, 1930, the company is under contract to deliver 151,200lb. at 1s. 1d. per lb. landed London terms. Meeting, July 29.

FALK, STADELMANN AND CO.

The profit of Falk, Stadelmann and Co., manufacturers of mantles and burners, lamps, wireless apparatus, &c., amounted to £107,495 for the year to March 31 (against £97,708 for 1928-29), and £13,261 was brought forward. The sum of £8,318 (against £14,935) is provided for income-tax reserve. A dividend of 7½ per cent. is again proposed on the Ordinary shares, and £10,000 (against nil) is written off goodwill of gas mantle undertakings acquired during the year, and £4,603 (against nil) is written off patents, but nothing is to be placed to reserve (against £10,000) and the balance of £25,085 is to be carried forward. Meeting, July 31.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BOSTON

The statement of the First National Bank of Boston shows that the balance-sheet total as at June 30 has expanded to $718,505,544 (from $468,791,731 at June 29, 1929). The capital has been increased from $25,000,000 to $44,500,000, and surplus and undivided profits now amount to $39,469,139 (against $25,997,105). Deposits have increased from $328,995,321 to $551,019,676. Cash amounts to $106,965,801 (against $67,558,814), and United States securities to $52,476,579 (against $32,266,591). Loans, discounts, and investments stand at $496,734,134 (against $315,831,804), and customers' liability account of acceptances at $43,153,433 (against $41,468,970).

PORT DICKSON-LUKUT RUBBER

The output of the Port Dickson-Lukut (F.M.S.) Rubber Estates increased from 1,356,873lb. for the year to March 31, 1930, to 1,842,412lb. for 1929-30, but the report gives no details of cost and prices per lb. The profit amounted to £15,882 (against £20,564), and £16,352 was brought forward. The directors have placed £5,000 to reserve (the same), leaving £27,234, which, in view of the uncertain outlook, the directors propose to carry forward, subject to commission to Eastern's staff. Last year a dividend of 6 per cent. was paid. From April 1, 1930, to December 31, 1930, the company has contracted to deliver 100,800lb. of rubber at an average price of 1s. 0¼d. per lb., landed London terms. Meeting, August 1.

KUALA PERGAU RUBBER

The report of Kuala Pergau Rubber Plantations for the year to February 28 states that considerable sums (amounting to over 1½d. per lb. on the year's crop) have been expended out of revenue on the upkeep and improvement of the estates. Weather conditions are stated to have been more normal during the year and there has been no recurrence of heavy floods. In spite of this, however, the labour on the estates has not been too settled. It is hoped that the arrival of the railway, which is announced for 1931, will make the district more popular and that competition for cookies for works on the railway will no longer exist. The crop for the year was 412,000lb. (against 397,909lb.), all of which has been sold. The loss amounted to £4,458 (against a profit of £2,772), which, deducted from the amount brought in, leaves £5,118 to be carried forward. No dividend was paid last year. Meeting, July 21.

GERRARD WIRE TYING MACHINES

The report of the Gerrard Wire Tying Machines Company states that the profit for the year to March 31, including £5,000 profit on sale of foreign rights, was £39,535, to which must be added £1,314 brought forward. Income-tax takes £2,430, and £5,000 has been carried to reserve. Quarterly dividends of 5 per cent. each have been paid, and the directors propose that the balance of £35,051 be carried forward. The report states that, despite the prevailing trade depression, the company's business continues to make satisfactory progress, and the new models are meeting with approval. The chairman will inform shareholders at the annual meeting regarding the developments referred to in the interim report of April 10 last. Of the £50,000 additional capital authorized at the extraordinary meeting held in January, £7,368 10s. has been issued. Meeting, July 30.

RYDER AND SON (1920)

The net profit of Ryder and Son (1920), seed merchants, for the year to May 31 was £14,936 (against £13,353 for the previous 11 months), making, with the amount brought forward, £20,013 available for distribution. A dividend of 12½ per cent. is recommended (unchanged), £1,000 (against nil) is written off goodwill, £1,000 is placed to reserve (against nil), and £250 is added to employees' fund (against nil), leaving £5,550 to be carried forward. The report states that sales have been quite steady, but owing to the rather unsuitable weather conditions for sowing, the stagnation in trade and industry, the increasing unemployment, and, also, taxation, the company could not hope to do much better, as its customers for the above reasons were not encouraged to send large orders. The sales of fertilizers and manures remain steady, but the directors have decided, at any rate for the present, to discontinue the sale of bulbs. Meeting, July 23.

MALAYALAM PLANTATIONS

The report of Malayalam Plantations for the year ended March 31 last states that 5,344,749lb. of rubber were harvested at a lower cost than last financial year, and realized an average net price of 7d. per lb. Tea.—9,722,986lb. were harvested at a cost of 9.03d. per lb., f.o.b., and realized an average net price of 11.05d. per lb. Cardamoms.—25,139lb. were harvested at a cost of 2s. 10.97d. per lb., f.o.b., and realized an average net price of 2s. 7.69d. per lb. The net profit, after depreciation (£39,865) and staff bonus and commissions, is £82,426, making, with £168,862 brought forward, £186,288 to be dealt with. The directors propose:—Dividend of 2½ per cent. (less deduction on account of income-tax of 2s. 6.38d. in the pound), £38,802; to staff retirement fund, £1,500; to taxation reserve, £3,000; directors' additional remuneration under articles, £444; to reserve, £28,673; balance to carry forward, £113,869. The previous year's dividend was 12 per cent. Meeting, July 30.

BRITISH SUGAR MANUFACTURERS

The report for the year to March 31 of the British Sugar Manufacturers states that the net profit was £46,537 (against £27,645), out of which the directors have decided to write off £30,000 to depreciation, to write off the bridge suspense account of £1,000, and to reduce the debit balance on profit and loss account from £59,532 to £43,995. Last year's profit was placed to depreciation. The loan and Debenture interest paid by the company has been reduced from £22,000 in the previous year to £19,558, and it is stated that there should be a further decrease during the current year. The company received 84,413 tons of beet (against 64,570 tons), and 11,620 tons of sugar were produced (against 8,611 tons). The company has contracted for the production from about 12,810 acres of beet for the current season (against 9,895 acres). The Debentures fall due for repayment on April 1, 1931, and it is anticipated that an arrangement will be made with the Debenture holders to extend the period of repayment under an annual sinking fund. The opportunity will be taken of suggesting at the general meeting next year the reconstruction of the company's balance-sheet. Meeting, July 29.

WEST AFRICAN DIAMOND SYNDICATE

The accounts of the West African Diamond Syndicate show a profit of £53,679 for the year to March 31 (against £34,331 for the previous 18 months) and a balance of £34,331 brought forward. The sum of £35,165 is written off leases and options account and a final divid

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

SETTLEMENT DATES

Ticket ...	To-day	Aug. 12	Aug. 26	
Pay-day	July 24	Aug. 14	Aug. 28	

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Highest and Lowest, 1929	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
56⅝ 52	Consols, 2½% ..	55 55⅛ ..	–⅛
88⅛ 81⅝	Do. 4% ..	87 87⅛ ..	–⅛
103¼ 99⅞	War Loan, 5% ..	103⅛ 103⅛ ..	–⅛
101⅞ 99½	Do., 4% ..	101¼ 102¼ ..	..
91¾ 82½	Fdg. Loan, 4% ..	89¾ 90 ..	–⅛
95½ 90	Victory, 4% ..	94⅞ 95⅛ ..	–⅛
95⅝ 90	Do., Sm. Bds. ..	95 95⅛ ..	–⅛
80¼ 72⅞	Conversion, 3½% ..	78⅛ 78⅝ ..	–⅛
100 93	Do., 3½% ..	98⅛ 98⅝ ..	–⅛
— —	Do., 5% ..	103¼ 104 ..	–⅛
101⅛ 97¾	Treas.5%, 33-35	102⅛ 102⅜ ..	..
100 96⅛	Do.4½%,'30-32	100⅝ 100⅞ ..	..
98⅛ 94⅞	Do.4½%,'32-34	101⅛ 101⅜ ..	..
97½ 93⅞	Do., 4% '31-33	100 100¼ ..	..
60¼ 55	Irish Land, 2½%	57½ 58⅛ ..	–⅛
66 60¼	Do., 3% ..	63¼ 64¼ ..	–⅛
65⅝ 60	Local Loans, 3%	64 64¼ ..	–⅛
84¼ 80	Transl.3%, 23-53	82 84 ..	..
266 239	Bank of England	255 257 ..	–1
82⅜ 77¼	Egyptian, 5% ..	82 84 ..	–⅛
71¼ 60	India, 5½% ..	70½ 71½ ..	–1
61¼ 50½	Do., 3% ..	51 52 ..	–⅛
51½ 44	Do., 2½% ..	43 45 ..	..
101⅞ 98	Do., 5½% ..	100 101½ ..	..
92¼ 90¼	Do.,4%,'50-55	83½ 84½ ..	–¼
109 103⅞	Sudan, 5½% ..	107 108 ..	..
66⅜ 60	Ldn. Cty., 3% ..	63½ 64½ ..	..
76¼ 70	Do., 3½% ..	74½ 75½ ..	–⅛
104⅜ 99¼	Do., 5% 40-60	102½ 103½ ..	..
104¼ 100	Corp. of Ldn.,5%	102½ 103½ ..	–⅛
63¼ 59	Met. Water "B"	66 67 ..	..
67 58⅛	Do., "A" ..	65 65 ..	..
85⅛ 81	Met. Cons., 3%	86½ 87½ ..	..
73½ 67½	Do., 2½% ..	73 74 ..	..
64 58	Pt. of Lond., 3%	60½ 61½ ..	..
	" A " ..	80¾ 81¾ ..	..
83¼ 76¼	Do., 4% " B "	96 97 ..	..
100¾ 93	Do., 4½% ..		

DOMINION AND COLONIAL

103½	98	Aust., 5% '31-41	99½	100	..
99¼	90½	Do., 5% '45-75	89	89½	..
91¼	86¼	Can., 5% '40-60	91	91½	..
85⅜	78⅝	Do.,3½% '30-50	83½	84	..
95¼	91⅛	Cape, 4% ..	16-36	95½	96	..
82⅜	78¾	Do.,3½% ..	29-49	83¼	84	..
81½	78¼	Do., 3% ..	33-43	82¼	82¾	..
113¾	108⅛	G.Cst.,6% ..	45-70	110½	111	..
104¼	99	Kenya,5% ..	48-58	101	101½	..
85½	81⅜	N'tl'l,3½% ..	34-44	84½	85	..
76⅞	72½	Do., 5% ..	29-49	76¼	76¾	..
88	83⅛	N.S.W., 3% ..	35	86¼	86¾	..
77	69¼	Do.,3½% ..	30-50	67	67½	..
94¼	89⅛	Do., 4% ..	1933	93¾	94¼	..
99⅛	88¼	Do., 5% ..	45-65	87¼	87¾	..
102	92	Do.,5½% ..	47-57	90	90½	..
104	98¼	N. Zeal., 5% ..	'46	101½	102	..
97⅞	91⅞	Do., 4½% ..	'45	96	96½	..
89⅛	82⅛	Do., 4% ..	43-63	84½	85	..
88¼	83⅛	Do.,3½% ..	44-64	79½	80	..
75	70	Do., 3% ..	1945	80½	81	..
104⅝	98½	Nig., 5% ..	47-57	102½	103	..
100	89	Q'd, 5% ..	40-60	86¾	87¼	..
84	73¼	Do., 4% ..	40-50	75	75½	..
104¼	98⅞	S. Af.,5% ..	45-75	99¾	100¼	..
90	81½	Do.,4½% ..	32-34	101½	101⅝	..
99⅛	89	S.A'st.5% ..	45-75	67⅝	68¼	..
102¼	97⅞	S.Rd., 5% ..	34-49	101¼	101⅝	..
85⅞	79½	Tas'a,3½% ..	1940	79¾	80¼	..
99½	89	Vict., 5% ..	45-75	87¾	88¼	..
79½	70	Do., 4% ..	28-48	69	69¼	..
99⅜	91	W.Aa.5% ..	45-75	87¼	87⅝	..
90½	86	Do.,3½% ..	20-35	67¾	68¼	..
81⅝	72	Do., 4% ..	42-62	70	70½	..

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT

Making-up prices, July 21	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
85½	Arg., 4% Rescision..	84⅝ 85¾	–¼
80¾	Do., 4% 1900 ..	80 81	..
95	Do. Port Cap., 5%	92½ 93½	..
101¼	Austrian, 6% ..	101 102	+½
111	Belgian, 7% ..	110¾ 111¾	+¼
92	Berlin (City of), 6% ..	92 93	..
47¼	Brazil, 4% 1889 ..	46 47	–½
54	Do., 4% Rescission ..	53 54	–½
58	Do., 5% 1915 ..	57 58	–½
72	Do., 5% Fdg. 1914	70½ 71½	–1
80¼	Do., 6½% 1927 ..	79 80	–¼
57½	Buenos Aires, 3½% ..	57 58	..
79	Bulgaria, 7% ..	79 81	..
96¾	Chile, 6% 1926 ..	96 97	–½
86½	Do., 5% 1911 ..	86 88*	..
105½	Do., 7½% 1922 ..	105 107	+1
97½	Chinese, 5% 1896 ..	97 98	..
81½	Do., 4½% 1898 ..	81 82	..
104¼	Do., 5% 1913 ..	55 57	–1
56½	Do., 5% 1913 ..	56 57	–1
46½	Do., Shanghai-N., 5%	45 48	..
18	Do., Tientsin-P., 5%	15 20	..
25	Do., Hukuang, 5% ..	25 28	..
112	Czechoslovakia, 8% ..	111¾ 112¾	+¼
75¾	Egyptian Unified ..	75 77	..
21	French, 5% ..	20⅝ 21¼	..
20½	Do., 4% ..	20⅜ 20⅞	..
106	Midi, 6% ..	105½ 106½	..
106	Nord, 6% ..	105¾ 106¼	..
107	Orleans, 6% ..	106¼ 107¼	..
104¼	P.L.M., 6% ..	103½ 104½	..
108¼	Seine (Dept. of), 7%	108 109	..
105½	German, 7% ..	105¼ 106¼	..
59	Greek Monopoly, 4% ..	58 61	+1
78½	Do., 7% 1914 ..	76 80	..
101½	Do., 7% Refugee ..	101 102	–½
92	Do., 6% Stabilization	91 92	–¼
102½	Hungarian, 7½% ..	102 103	..
18	Italian, 5½% ..	17 18*	..
101¼	Do., Cstl. Consort.,"B"	101 102	..
85½	Do., 3½% ..	34-44	84½ 85	..
76⅞	Do., 5% ..	29-49	76¼ 76¾	..
88	Do., 3% ..	35	86¼ 86¾	..
77	Do., 3½% ..	30-50	67 67½	..
90	Do., 4% ..	1933	89 91	..
43½	Portugal, 3% ..	1st Ser.	42½ 43½	..
44	Roumanian, 4% ..	Cons.	43½ 44½	..
3	Russian, 4% ..	1889 ..	2½ 3½	..
3¼	Do., 5% ..	1906 ..	2½ 3½	..
102¾	Slamese, 6% ..	1924 ..	102½ 103½	..
12⅛	Turkish, 4% ..	Unified.	10 11	..
66	Uruguay, 3½% ..		66 67	+½
6½	Peruvian Corp. ..		6 7	..
4¼	Do., Pref. ..		4½ 42	..
105½	German Potash, 7% ..		105 106	..
77½	San Paulo Coffee, 7½%		76 78	..

BRITISH RAILWAYS

79¼	Great Western ..	79	79¾	–½
—	Do., 4% Deb.	80¼	81¼*	..
—	Do., 5% Pref.	96	97	..
—	Do., 5% Pref..	96	97	..
43¼	L. Mid. and Scottish..	42⅝	43⅛	–¼
—	Do., 4% Deb.	79¼	80¼	..
—	Do., 4% Gtd.	75½	76½	..
—	Do., 4% Pref. ..	67	68	–½
7¾	L. and N.E.Rail., Def..	7⅜	7⅞	–⅛
22	Do., Pref.	22½	23¼	–⅛
—	Do., 3% Deb. ..	56	57	..
—	Do., 4% 1st Gtd..	71¼	72¼	..
—	Do., 4% 1st Pref..	60¾	61¾	..
—	Do., 4% 2nd Pref..	46¾	48	–¼
66¼	Metropolitan ..	66⅝	67½	+¾
78	Met. Dist. ..	77½	78½	..
26¾	Southern, Def. ..	26⅜	26⅞	–¼
70	Do., Pref. ..	69½	70½	..
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	79¾	80¾	..
—	Do., 5% Gtd. ..	98½	99½	..
—	Do., 5% Pref. ..	90½	91½	–¼
24/3	Underground, £1 ..	24/0	24/6	..
—	Do., Income..	104½	106	..

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL RAILWAYS

74½	Antofagasta, Cons. ..	73	75	–½
—	Argentine Gt. West..	74½	76½	..
—	Argentine N. Eastn..	28½	30½	..
89	B.A. Gt. Southern	87½	89½	..
79½	B.A. and Pacific ..	78½	80½	..
66½	B.A. Western ..	66	68	..
195	Canadian Pacific ..	192½	193½	–2
69½	Central Argentine	69½	70½	+½
78	Central Uruguay ..	77	79	..
18	Coroba Central ..	17½	18½	..
22	Do., 2nd Pref. ..	22	24	..
32	Costa Rica ..	31½	32½	..
77½	Entre Rios ..	76	78	..
—	Int. Cent. America ..	18	22	..
40¾	Leopoldina ..	40	41	..
7½	Mexican, 1st Pref. ..	7	8	..
5¼	Nitrate (Bearer) ..	5⅜	5⅞	..
165	San Paulo ..	162	166	..
8½	United of Havana ..	8½	10½	+½

BANKS AND DISCOUNT COMPANIES

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall	Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Ag. of Egypt ..	6⅞ ..		Lloyds, A...	61/10½*	–1½d
Alexanders..	3⅛* ..		Martins ..	7¼*	–1/16
Anglo-S. Am.	6⅛ ..		Merc. Ind. C.	12½ ..	
Bk. of Aust.	11 ..		Midland, £1	74/3*	–3d
B. Ltd.& S.A.	8¾ ..		Do., £12 ..	16 ..	
Bk. of Mtl..	61 ..		(£2 10s. Pd.)	81⅝*	–1/16
Bk. of N.S.W.	34½ ..		National ..	2⅝ ..	
Bk. of N.Z.	55/9 ..		Nat. Dist. B	9⅞* ..	
Barclays, A	7⅞* ..		Nat. Egypt	29½ ..	
Do., B. ..	55/4½ ..		Nat. India	42 ..	
Do., D.C.O.	27/0*	–3d	Nat.Prov.,£4	15⅞*	–1/16
B. Overseas	5/16 ..		Ryl. of Can.	60 ..	
Can. Com. ..	51	+½	Stand., S.A.	15⅛ ..	
Char. India	17⅝ ..		Un. of Aust.	10⅛ ..	
District ..	2/16	–1/16	Un. Discount	9¼* ..	
Eng. S. & A.	5⅞	–1/16	Westminster	78/6*	+3d
Hambros ..	50/0* ..		Do., New ..	50/0* ..	
Hongkong ..	106 ..		Wms.Dens.A	37/9* ..	

INSURANCE

Alliance,New	18¾	..	Nthn. Assur.	15⅝	..
Atlas Assur.	12⅝	..	Phœnix, Fp.	13½	..
Britannic ..	14½	..	Prudential ..	22¼	..
Com. Un. ..	22⅜	+¼	Do., " B "	38/6	..
Eagle Star ..	11	..	Roya! ..	8	..
Empr'rs Ltab	71/0	..	R. Exchange	57⅜	..
Gen. Accdt..	14⅝	..	Scottish, "A"	15⅝	..
Guardian ..	9⅛	–⅛	Sea ..	70/6	..
Ldn. and L.	27⅜	+⅜	Sun Insur....	58½	..
Ldn. Assur.	9¼	..	Sun Life ..	52¼	..
N. Brit.& M.	52¾	..	Yorkshe (50/-)	6¾	..

TEXTILE AND CHEMICAL

Anal. Cotton.	0/7½		Engl. Cotton	12⅝	..
Bleachers ..	16/3*	–3d	Fine Spinners	22/3	..
Borax, Def. ..	9/6	..	Hoyle, J. ..	3/6	..
Brad. Dyers	21/0	–6d	Imp. Chem.	21/3	–6d
Brit.Celanese	12/0	+1½d	Do., Def. ..	6/3	–3d
Do.,2nd Pf.	9/9	–3d	Jute Ind., Pf	2/0	..
B.Cot. Dyers	4/3	..	Linen Thread	11⅛	..
Brit. Enka ..	4/3	..	Lister ..	12/6	..
Calico Print.	9/0	..	Patons & B.	20/0	–6d
Can. Celanese	2	..	Ryland's ..	17/6	–6d
C'n'se Amer.	3½	–1⅛	Salt Union ..	1⅛	..
Coats ..	59/6	–3d	Shirt (8'ltr'e)	2/6	..
Cook, Son ..	8/3	..	Sidn Viscosa	1⅝	..
Courtaulds ..	2⅝		Warding& Dav	11/16	+1/16

ELECTRICAL POWER AND EQUIPMENT

Ass. Elec. In.	24/6	..	Hydro Elec.	40⅛	–⅛
Atlas ..	26/0	..	Johnson&Ph.	36/0	–1/0
Barcelona Tn	34	..	Metro. Elec.	40/0	..
B'mouth&Pl.	56/9	..	Mex.Lt.Com.	70	..
Braz. Tract.	40⅝	–⅜	Do., 1st Pf.	77	..
Brit. Insuld.	75/6	..	Mid Counties	27/6	..
Brush Elec.	117	..	N'ern Elec.	23/0	..
Callender's..	9/6	..	Perak Hiver	9/6	..
City of Lond.	34/3	..	Siemens ..	22/3	..
County Lond	45/0	..	Teleg. Const.	17	..
English Elec.	15/3	..	Vic. Falls ..	3⅛	..
Gen. Elec. ..	50/0	..	Whitehall,Pf.	24/4½	..
Henley's Tel.	6⅛	..	Yorkshire ..	32/3	..

MISCELLANEOUS

A. & E. Trad.	9/6	..	Imperial Tob	42⅜	–1/2
Am.Dent.Df.	4/3	..	Imp.Tob.Can	38/0	..
Apollinaris..	7/9	..	Int. Nickel ..	25½	..
Assd. Cement	24/0	..	Kruger & T.	2⅝	+1/16
Bovril, Def.	39/0	..	Lautaro, Pf.	3	..
Brit. Alum.	2	..	Do. Def'rred	6½	..
Brit. Am. Tb	5⅜	–1/2	Lever,7% Pf	22/10½	..
Brit.&S.Pac.	16/0	+1/0	Liverpool Nit	8/0	..
Brit. Match	24/3	..	London Brick	40/0	..
Brit.Oil Cake	29/9	–3d	Maabré G.Df	15/0	–3d
Brit.Port.Cm	2⅝2	..	Mairconi Mar.	1⅛	..
Brit. Ropes	3/6	..	Do., Can. ..	1	..
Cab.&W. "B"	11	..	Mather & P.	2½	..
Do.7½% 'A'	24	+⅛	Nairn, M.&G	17⅜*	–1/16
Do.,5½% Pf	77	–⅛	New Tam'y T	16/6	..
Carreras "A"	8	–⅛	P. & O., Def.	43/9	–9d
Col. Graph. ..	3⅞2	–1/32	Phillips (G.)	1⅛	..
Crittall ..	24/0	+3d	Pinchin J'son	43/0	..
Cr.&Bl..1 Pf.	10/10½	..	Prim. Bldgs.	2/3	..
Cunard St'm.	19/6	..	Royal Mail ..	24½	..
Dunlop Rbr	12/1½	–3d	Sm.&Arg.Mt.	6/3	+3d
E.ReadyG.B.	16/6	..	Sth.Met. Gas	103½	..
Finlay, Jas.	5⅞2	..	Spillers ..	19/0	..
Furness, W.	33/0	..	Swed.Match.B	15⅛	..
Gas Lt. & C.	19	+½	Tarapaca&Nit.	7⅝	..
Gaumont Bz.	12/1½	–1½d	Turner & N't.	5⅜	–1/32
Globe Tel. ..	15*	..	Utd. Dairies	31/5	..
Gramophone	3⅝	–1/16	Un. Molasses	2½	–1/32
Harrison&C.	5⅝	–1/16	Unilever ..	22½	–1/32
Imp.Con.Gas	34/5	..	Utd.Tob.(8/-)	3⅝2	–1/32
Imp. Smelt.	15/0	..	Wallpaper ..	46/6	..

COAL, IRON, AND STEEL

Amal.A'th'te	4/1½	..	Howard & B.	13/32	..
Armstrong ..	0/8	..	Lambert ..	32/6	..
Babcock&W.	54/6	..	Pease & Pins	2/3	..
Baldwins ..	2/3	..	Platt Bros..	5/3	..
Bengal ..	7/6	+3d	Powell, Duff	8/9	..
B.S.A. ..	9/1½	..	Richds. West	2/9	..
Bolsover ..	15/0	..	Rustn & H.	5/9	..
Brown(John)	5/5	..	S. Speakman	9/6	..
Cammell Ld.	1/9	..	Staveley ..	19/4½	..
Consett ..	7/6	..	Stew.&L. Def.	23/6	..
Cory (Wm.)	56/3	..	S. Durham ..	21/3	..
Dorman Long	4/6	+1½d	Swan Hunter	20/0	..
Ebbw Vale ..	1/0	..	Tata, Def. ..	97⅛	..
Guest, Keen	35/6	..	Thomas, R.	2/3	..
Hadfields ..	7/3	..	Vickers ..	7/6	..
Harld.&W.P.	6/1½	..	Weardale, Df.	18/0	..
Hopkinson..	31/3	..	Yk.Am.A&D	7/0	..

MOTOR AND AIRCRAFT

Austin (5/-)	26/9	+6d	National Bus	25/6	+6d
Dennis Bros.	59/6	–6d	Rolls-Royce	42/6	..
Ford ..	70/0	..	Rover ..	7/6	–3d
Guy Motors	15/0	..	Singer ..	26/0	..
Humber ..	17/3	..	S.T.D., Pref.	8/0	..
Imp.Airways	24/6	..	Smith, S., Df.	3/3	–3d
Leyland ..	66/3	–2/9	Thornycroft	57/6	..
Lucas, J. ..	71/3	..	Til. & Brit.	42/6	..
Morris,7% Pf	21/9	..	Till.-Stevens	10/0	..
Napier, D. ..	11/3	..	Tilling, T. ..	4⅜16	–1/16

BREWERIES

Allsopp ..	27/0	..	Ind. Coope..	66/3	+3d
Bass, Ratcl.	69/0	..	Mcux's ..	38/3	..
Benskin's ..	36/9	..	Mitch's & B.	55/3	..
C.ofLon.,Def.	12/3	–3d	S. African ..	62/6	..
Courage ..	66/3	+3d	Taylor Wkr.	56/6	..
Distillers ..	66/6	–6d	Threlfalls ..	56/6	+6d
Guinness ..	105/0	..	Walker, P.&H.	37/9	..
Hoare ..	68/0	..	Watney, Def.	64/9	+3d

STORE, CATERING, AND HOTEL

Aerated B..	17/9	..	Lewis, Pfd..	46/9	..
Army & N.	38/6	..	Lipton ..	5/4½	–1½d
Barker ..	59/0	–6d	Lyons, " A "	4/6	..
Boots Pure D	53⅜*	..	Maple ..	28/6	..
Carlton ..	31/6	..	Map.&Webb	11/3	..
Debenhams..	7/6	..	Maypole,Def.	5/1½	..
Fredk. Hotels	11/7½	..	Savoy Hotel	31/6	..
Gordon Hth.	12/10½	..	Selfridge, Pr.	25/0	–3d
Harrods ..	59/9	–3d	Smart Bros.	1⅜16	..
Hat'ds (B.A.)	14/10½	–1½d	Spiers&P10/0	16/3	..
Home&C. 4/0	13/4½	–1½d	Waring & G.	20/0	..
Internat.Tea	21/3	–6d	Whiteley ..	48/0	–9d

FINANCIAL, LAND, &c.

Arg. Ld. Inv.	34/0	..	Dalgety ..	9¼	..
Arg.Sthn.Ld.	20/0	..	Forestal ..	14/0	..
Aust. Est. M.	50	..	Goldsbr., Mt.	27/0	..
Aust.Merc.P.	6½	..	Hudson's B.	3⅛*	..
Brit. N. Born	6/3	..	Kassala Cot.	6/6	..
City, Ld. Real	18/6	..	N.Z.L. & M.	94	..
Cordova ..	1/6	..	Sudan Plants	2⅛	..

RUBBER

Allied Sum.	10/6	–6d	L. Asiatic ..	3/3	–3d
An.-Dutch ..	25/9	–3d	Lumut ..	1⅜	..
An.-Java ..	2/0	..	Malacca ..	18/9	–2/6
An.-Malay ..	15⅜	–1/32	Malayalam ..	19/9	+1/6
Bah Lias ..	21/10½	–7½d	Mendaris ..	13/9	..
Bajoe Kidoel	2⅛	–1/16	Merlimau ..	1/9*	–1½d
Batu Tiga ..	17/6	..	Pataling ..	18/1½	..
Bertam Cons.	2/6	–7½d	Perak ..	2/0	..
Bukit Mert'm	2/1½	–3d	Rembau-Jelei	18/9	..
Castlefield ..	4/0	..	Rubber Tst.	28/3	–1/1½
Cons. Malay	4/0	+3d	Sarawak ..	1⅛	..
Duff Devt....	1¼	..	Selangor Un.	1⅞2	..
E. Asiatic ..	1/6	..	Sennah ..	23/9	..
Grand Cent.	13/1½	..	Sialang ..	1⅝16	..
Gula Kalump	1⅝16	..	Straits Rbr.	13/9	..
Highlands ..	1¼	–1/16	Sum. Para	2/0	–3d
Java Invest.	1⅜	–1/16	Tandjong ..	1	..
Jugra&Carey	12/9	–3d	Tanjong Mal.	1	..
Kapar Para	20/0	..	Telogoredjo	18/9	–9d
Kuala Lump.	1⅜	–1/16	U. Serdang	2/9	–1½d
Labu ..	28/9	..	U. Sua B't'g	2¼	..
Lanadron ..	8/9	–7½d	U. Sumatra	1/3	..
Linggi ..	17/6	–7½d	Vallambrosa	9/6	–3d

TEA

Amal. Est...	19	..	East'n Prod.	3⅝	..
An.-Ceylon..	28/0	–9d	Empire ..	1⅝2*	..
Assam Co. ..	30/6	..	Galaha ..	2⅝16	..
Assam Front.	1⅛2	..	Imperial Tea	1⅜	..
Bogaw'tawa	3½	..	Jhanzie ..	2⅜16	..
Brahmap'tra	28½	..	Jokai ..	3⅛*	..
Brit. Indian	2⅜16	..	Jorehaut ..	3⅛	..
Budla Beta	68/0	+6d	Lanka Plant.	37/6	..
Carolina ..	2½2*	..	Lebong ..	4	..
Ceylon Plant.	41⅛	..	Lungla ..	10/9	+9d
Chargola ..	8⅜	+3d	Mahum ..	1⅛16	..
Chubwa ..	3½	..	Nedeem ..	1⅛16*	..
Cons. T. & L.	21½	..	New Dimbu a	5⅛16	..
Darjeeling ..	21⅜16	+1½2	Nuwara Eliya	5⅜16	–1/16
Darj. Cons.	3⅝	..	Pabbojan ..	4⅛16	..
Deundil ..	15/9	+9d	Sect. T. & L.	2⅛16	..
Dooars ..	2⅝6*	..	Singlo ..	2⅛16	..
DoomDooma	3⅞2	..	Travancore ..	2½	..
East'n Assam	3⅜16	..	Upper Assam	1⅝	..

OIL

A.-Ecuador	15/0	..	Lobitos ..	1⅜2	..
A.-Egypt, B	2⅛	..	Mex. Eagle	12/4½*	..
A.-Persian ..	3½2	–1/32	Do.. 7% Pf.	8/3	..
Apex Trin. ..	19/6	..	Phœnix,Lish.	10/10½	..
Attock ..	7⅛	..	R. Dutch ..	3½16*	–⅛
Brit. Borneo	8/9	..	Shell ..	42½2*	–1/32
Brit.Burmah	5/0	..	Spies (2/-)	0/4½	..
Brit.Cont'lPt	6/0	..	Steaua Rom.	7/9	..
Burmah ..	4⅛16	–1/32	Trinidad C.	5/6	..
Canad. Eagle	11/0	..	Trinidad L.	2⅜	..
Do.,7% Pf.	12/6	..	U.-Brit. Trin.	5/3	–6d
Creole ..	1¼2	–1/32	Ural Caspian	0/6	..
Kern River	4/1½	..	V.O.C., Ord.	2⅜2	–1/32

SOUTH AFRICAN MINES

At.& Europ'n	15/0	..	Modder,Deep	17⅜2	–1/32
Anglo-Amer.	1⅝2	–1/32	Modder, East	1¼	..
An.-French	2⅜2	..	Mozambique	8/6	..
Brakpan ..	2¾	..	Natal N. Col.	¾	..
C.Mining, Br.	16¼	..	New Jagers.	1½	..
City Deep ..	6⅜	..	New Modder.	4⅜	..
Cons. Diads.	8/0	–1½d	New State A.	1⅜2	..
Cons. G.Flds.	1⅛2	..	Nourse ..	9/6	–3d
Cons. M.R.	16/9	–3d	Randf'n E.	8/7½	+1½d
Cons. N. Sel.	12/0	–3d	Rand Mines	5	..
Crown ..	3⅝	..	Rand Select.	8/3	–3d
Daggafontein	1⅛2	..	Rob. Deep B.	8/9	..
De Beers D.	7⅛	..	S.A. Town	8/0	..
Durban Deep	11/3	–3d	S.W. Africa	16/6	..
East Geduld	2	..	Springs ..	5⅜16	–1/32
East. Rand ..	9/9	..	Sub Nigel ..	2¾	–1/32
Geduld ..	1⅝2	..	T. Cons. Lds.	1¼	..
Gen. Mining	2⅛2	..	Union Corp.	3⅛	–1/16
Govt. Areas	1⅝	..	V. Ryn Deep	1⅛2	..
J'b'gC'nslnv	36/3	–3d	Vereen'g Est.	1⅜2	..
Knights ..	9/6	..	Village Deep	3/0	..
Langlaagte ..	24/6	..	W. Rd. Cons.	6/0	..
Meyer & C.	1⅛16	..	West Springs	12/0	–1/9
Modder., B.	14/0	..			

RHODESIAN MINES

Bwana M'Kb.	12/7½	–4½d	Rhod.Cong.B	12½	–⅛
Cam.& Motor	3⅛	..	Rhod. K'l'ga	1⅜16	..
Chartered ..	32/7½	–1½d	Rhod.Sel.Tr.	1⅞	–1/16
Gd. of Rhod.	7/9	..	Roan Antel.	5⅛2	–1/32
Loangwa ..	3/4½	–1½d	Selukwe ..	3/0	..
Lonely Reef	1	..	Shamva ..	1/0	..
N'Changa ..	2¼	–1/16	Tang'ka Con.	1⅝	–1/32
Rhod.Ang..	1	–1/16	Wankie Coll.	21/0	..
Rhod. B. H.	2/6	..	Zambesia Exp.	1⅛2	..

NIGERIAN AND WEST AFRICAN MINES

Anglo-Cont.	6/6	..	Fanti Cons.	11/0	..
Ashanti ..	28/3	..	Kad'naSyn'd.	12/6	..
Assoc.Nigeria	5/0	..	Naraguta ..	7⅛	–1/16
Bisichi ..	6/3	–3d			

EASTERN TIN MINES

Ayer H

Smith's (Mexico) Stores, 10% Pref., 21/-
Smith's Potato Crisps, 8/6 -/8
Smithfield and Arg. Meat, 5% Certs., 28
Smithfield and Provnl. Racecourses, Preftd., 8/6
Standard Motor, 11/6¼△
Steel Theatres Corp., 5/10 -/10½
Sunday Pict. Newsp., 5% Pf., 35/9
Surrey Brick, Defd., 1/9 -/8¼ -/9
Sussex and Wells, 18/12½† 18/- 17/4½ -/11½ -/3 -/9¾
-/3 18/9 -/3
Do., 6% Deb., 102
Do., 6% Redmp. Pref., 20/7½ -/7½
Tate and Lyle, 5½% Deb., 103½
Taylors' (Chemists' London), 7½% Pftd., 17/4½ -/4½
Do., Defd., 1/10½ -/10½
Taylors' (Chemists') Trust, Defd., 2/3¼
Telephone Mfg., 1/1½ -/1½
Thawrat, -/6¼
Thine-Stevens Motors, 10/-††
Tobacco Securities Trust, £100 of Stock, 284½†† 78‡ 84 3 5 8 9 78‡ 83 78‡ 6 85
Do., Defd., £100 of Stock, 395‡ 400 395‡ 85 95‡ 5
Unilever, New, iss. at 60/-, 30/- pd., 21/9 2/6 -/6 2/- -/1½
-/6 1/10 2/3
Ud. Drapery, 24/- 4/- -/3 3/9
Ud. Molasses, New 6% Pref., 10/- pd., 9/9†† -/9 -/9 10/-
Do., Defd., 2/-
Veno Drug, 5% Pref., 17/10½
Venture, 2/- 2/-††
Vickers (Vig. Tst. Bemax Certs.), 2/- -/1½ -/1½ 2/-
Wembley Stadium, 7½% Ptg. Pref., 17/- -/1½
Do., Defd., 2/9¼ 2/- -/9¼ -/1 2/-
West Ham Pftd., 7½% Ptg. Pref., 9/3
West (George), Successors, Defd., 1/-††
Weymann Motor Bodies, 1/-
White (Timothy), 7½% Pftd., fully-pd., 20/9 -/7½
Do., Defd., 2 3½ 2 -/3
Wiggins, Teape, 22/3
Do., Pref., 21/9
Do., Deb., 97½
Do., 5½% Deb., 97½
Do. iss. at 95½, partly pd., 1/- 1/- 1/-

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE
(Continued from Page 25)

PURLEY—SURREY HILLS.
KNIGHTON PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL. Delightfully situated, 30 minutes Town. English food, own produce; tennis, billiards; garages; near links. Illustrated tariff post free. 'Phone, Purley 1730.

ROSECLIFF COURT, Bonchurch, ISLE OF WIGHT; comfort, privacy; 20 acres enchanting grounds to sea; sunshine, wonderful climate; R.A.C.—Write for booklet.

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SURREY HILLS.
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35s WEEKLY.—Full Board and charming rooms in lady's country cottage.—Mrs. de Freville, Bisley, Stroud, Glos.

WANTED
ACCOMMODATION REQUIRED by advertiser and wife, August 8th to 22nd, where good trout fishing available.—R. 2, Annandale-road, Croydon.

PARIS.—FRENCH GENTLEMAN and Daughter (17), good middle class, want English family staying on South Coast to receive them in August. Would take back Paris young English girl of good family "AU PAIR" during September.—Write immediately for particulars and conditions to Monsieur Fare, 5, rue des Deux Gares, Paris 10e.

CONTINENTAL
BAVARIAN ALPS.—German family highly recommended by surgeon's wife for PAYING GUESTS; excellent opportunities for languages, music, &c., for young girls, and every care; interview London.—Write Box 05638, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

BONN on the RHINE, GERMANY.—For students or holidaymakers; excellent up-to-date ACCOMMODATION; every comfort; bed rooms with running water; long or short periods; terms moderate; English spoken.—Apply Miss Merten, 31, Ritterhaustrasse, Bonn.

BRITTANY, ST. SERVAN-SUR-MER, Ker-Mélanie.—Pension Famille; garden; good cooking; five minutes from shore and tennis. From 200frs. weekly.

FRANCE.—A FEW PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED; large Park; all comforts.—Château de la Fresnaye, Ingrandes-sur-Loire, M.-L.

NORMANDY.—French Lady receives GUESTS, 6s. 6d. day inclusive; fruit, vegetable garden; lovely country, river; pine forest; fishing.—Les Ramiers, Léry (Eure).

VERSAILLES.—French family highly recommended by English Ladies receives adults or children wishing to study French.—Mme. Bertin, 30, Rue Albert-Sorel.

IF you are looking for a BEAUTIFUL SPOT at the SEASIDE in FRANCE, with comfortable accommodation and French atmosphere, where you could spend agreeable vacations with and be given at the same time every opportunity to study and practise the French language under expert guidance, apply to the INSTITUT DU PANTHEON, Paris, des Ecoles. Paris, for information about its BRITTANY BRANCH. Grown-up guests only. Registration for one, two, or three months.

NURSING HOMES
A Delightful BABIES' HOME; beautiful grounds; special care difficult children.—The Manse, Totteridge-lane, London, N.20. 'Phone, Hillside 1661.)

BACKSETTOWN, HENFIELD, SUSSEX.—Recuperation from illness, overwork, or operation; matron; from £4 4s.—Secretary, 15, Eaton-gardens, Hove.

COMFORTABLE quiet HOME semi-invalid needing kind care; bright, sunny room.—5, Nessar-avenue, Clapham Common, S.W.

CONVALESCENT Invalids, Elderly People cared for; special food; minute Harley-street; 3gns.—OSNABURGH HOUSE, REGENT'S PARK Museum 2088.

GENERAL NURSING HOME; permanent and convalescent patients; private wards; charming grounds. 'Phone, Sydenham 2636. Ivy Bank, Queen's-road, Forest Hill.

OAKFIELD, 20, Shoot-up-hill, N.W.2.—Rest, care, maternity; residential nurseries; excellent food, comfort; beautiful large garden. 'Phone, Hampstead 1610.

PHYSICIAN can RECEIVE ELDERLY LADY or GENTLEMAN, mild mental senile case; old established home; large house, with extensive grounds; highest references possible; terms from £4 4s. 0d. weekly inclusive.—Write Box G.1480, The Times, E.C.4.

VACANCY for INVALID at "Courtsfold," Haslemere, Surrey-skilled nursing; diet speciality; own vegetables, poultry, &c.; lovely garden; comfortable rooms; no irritating rules; moderate.—'Phone, Haslemere 22.

WALDEN HOUSE, BRONDESBURY, N.W.6.—Registered Nursing Home for MATERNITY, MEDICAL and CHRONIC PATIENTS.—Principal, Mrs. Ivett-Turner, S.R.N. 'Phone, Willesden 1147.

BUSINESS PREMISES
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

CHANCERY-LANE (fast off).—Excellent OFFICE or BUSINESS PREMISES; splendid repair; completely modernized; good light; 1st floor area 3,000 sq. ft. Rent £450 per annum exclusive of rates or reasonable offer will be considered.—T. H. Wilson, 34, King-street, Cheapside, E.C.2. MON. 2181.

FOR SALE, the valuable long LEASEHOLD RIVER-SIDE WHARF PROPERTY with Private Dock situate in one of the best positions in the district close to London Bridge, together with hoists, counting-house fixtures and fittings, area nearly 40,000 sq. ft.; either as a whole or divided. With vacant possession.—For further particulars and plans apply to Messrs. VENTOM COOPER & Co., 35, Old Jewry, E.C.

FOR SALE, exceedingly well-built and modern five-storied BUILDING, 6,000 sq. ft.; well lighted; hydraulic crane to all floors; will stand any weight. Lease 30 years unexpired, ground-rent £55; rateable £200. PRICE £3,000.—Apply Owner, 82, Bermondsey-street, S.E.1.

FEW MINUTES OF KING'S CROSS. FREEHOLD PROPERTY for SALE, comprising TWO SHOPS and UPPER PART of EIGHT ROOMS, with separate entrance. All let to good tenants, producing a total net rental of £340 per annum. Several hundreds just expended on new drains and roof.—Particulars of Messrs. SUMMERSELL & WADSWORTH, Surveyors, 11, Sackville-street, W.1. Regent 7783.

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PALL MALL HOUSE.—Excellent SUITE of exceedingly well-lighted OFFICES, overlooking St. James' square, to LET. Reasonable inclusive rental.—Inspected and recommended by HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James' square, S.W.1.

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TO BE SOLD,
The LEASE of the IMPORTANT OFFICE BUILDING,
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occupying a fine corner site and being exceptionally well lighted and fitted and having a total floor area of about 8,200 SQUARE FEET. This building is one of the most attractive and distinctive in this part of London and in every way suitable for a Publishing Business, Insurance Company or important Professional or Commercial firm. The whole premises are in sound order and vacant possession could be given immediately. 99 years' Lease held direct from The Law Life Assurance Society. Rent £1,600. Moderate price. All particulars can be obtained from the Sole Agents,
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THE ADVENT OF PROTECTIVE TARIFFS will create a considerable demand for factories. The BEST FACTORIES can be had of
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COVENT GARDEN.—Substantially constructed WAREHOUSE of six floors and basement. Net floor area about 17,000 square feet; loading bank; lift; electric crane; open floors; draw-in yard from street at rear; three dwelling houses.
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MODERN FACTORY and WAREHOUSE PREMISES for DISPOSAL.—Two excellent buildings linked by covering an area of 11,500 sq. ft.; electric lifts, radiators, electric light and power; in good repair, recently redecorated throughout; let at low ground-rent.—Particulars of Messrs. SUMMERSELL & WADSWORTH, Surveyors, 11, Sackville-street, W.1. Regent 7783.

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GROUND-FLOOR SPACE, approximately 15,000ft. lighted, CAMDEN TOWN. Two rooms if desired. Can be let temporarily lease, £1,500 per annum. Would be extended to 21 years. Premises can be inspected any time.—VICTOR BROOM and Co., 17, Rochester-mews, Rochester-road, Camden Town. Sloane 9131.

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(close to).
LOW PRICE.
DELIGHTFUL little well-modernized and redecorated HOUSE, with paved garden and South aspect; four bed rooms, two bath rooms, two large reception rooms, compact kitchen, &c.; parquet flooring; independent boiler.
Price £4,250.
Lease about 60 years.
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HYDE PARK-GATE.
DELIGHTFUL OUTLOOK; accommodation on three floors; central heating, lavatory basins in bed rooms; parquet flooring; very light and sunny; nine bed rooms, four bath rooms, three reception, ground-floor kitchen, &c.; maximum of comfort with minimum of labour.
FREEHOLD FOR SALE.
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3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

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CHESTER-SQUARE.
REDUCED PRICE long Lease. Eight bed rooms, two baths, four reception; small private garden; newly decorated.

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COTTAGE in Mews; £135 per annum; two bed rooms, bath, large sitting room, kitchenette; £500 for cost of conversion.

FURNISHED HOUSES & FLATS.
AVAILABLE FOR AUTUMN, WINTER, OR YEAR.
PARTICULARS and Cards to view the above and of other excellent HOUSES and FLATS for DISPOSAL or to be LET FURNISHED, can be had on application to Messrs. GEO. TROLLOPE and SONS, at their new Offices, 5, West Halkin-street, S.W., and as above. 'Phone, Sloane 2201-2.

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REGENT'S PARK (overlooking).—BIJOU RESIDENCE of exceptional charm, comprising three-four bed rooms, bath room, two double reception rooms, &c.; independent hot water and other modern conveniences. Lease 10 years. Rent only £70 per annum.
PRICE £1,600 or near offer.
Apply Sole Agents, FOLKARD and HAYWARD, F.A.I., 115, Baker-street, W.1. (Welbeck 8181.)
Modernized, redecorated and improved. Central Heating. Three bath rooms. Service Lift. Double garage and chauffeur's flat over.
The above advantages in addition to that of

BEAUTIFUL WEST VIEWS
are to be found in ONE of the best HOUSES in REGENT'S PARK. Just in the market. Seven bed rooms, three reception (parquet floors). Premium required for Crown Lease at £240 per annum. Property Agents, FOLKARD and HAYWARD, F.A.I., 115, Baker-street, W.1. (Welbeck 8181.)

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A SMALL NON-BASEMENT HOUSE for SALE in a quiet cul-de-sac close to Brompton Oratory. THREE BED ROOMS, BATH, TWO RECEPTION ROOMS.
Designed to save labour and fitted with every modern improvement.

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AN EXCEPTIONALLY SUNNY HOUSE for DISPOSAL in one of the best terraces on the South side; there are eight bed, two bath, four reception rooms, &c., fitted with every modern convenience, including electric heating, and in splendid order throughout. Owner is anxious to realise, and will accept really moderate terms for the Crown Lease.—Apply to the Sole Agents, SAMUEL B. CLARK and SON, 16a, New Cavendish-street, Portland-place, W.1.

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TO BE LET, FURNISHED.
A Well-appointed RESIDENCE, having 12 bed, three bath, four reception rooms, and offices; moderate rent to careful tenant.—Recommended by HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James's-square, S.W.1.

CAMPDEN HILL, KENSINGTON.—Modernized RESIDENCE in excellent order; seven bed, bath, four reception rooms, &c.; lease 23¼ years; premium £350.
£160 P.A.
MARSH and PARSONS,
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CHARMING double-fronted NON-BASEMENT COTTAGE; one reception, two bed rooms, bath room, kitchen, &c.; entirely remodernized and redecorated. Owner's Agents, BERRYMAN and Co., 1814, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Sloane 7345.
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NO PREMIUM.

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DIRECT ACCESS TO GARDENS.
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£180 P.A.

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CLOSE to OVINGTON-SQUARE.—A most attractively FURNISHED and decorated BIJOU HOUSE to be LET from any time now for four or short let, or the LEASE may be DISPOSED OF; three bed, bath, one double reception room; every modern convenience. Rent 5gns. per week, or about 14 years at £175 per annum. Premium £300.—Apply to W. A. ELLIS, 176, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Sloane 2164-5.

CLOSE TO THE PARK.
£3,000
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FREEHOLD. DOUBLE GARAGE.
DELIGHTFUL well-arranged NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE in favourite position near West Heath Estate; all modern improvements; parquet floors; six-seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, three-two reception rooms, lounge hall, usual domestic offices; pretty garden. £9,000.—ERNEST OWERS, Ltd., 200, Finchley-road, N.W.3 (Hampstead 4910); and at West Hampstead and Golders Green.

HAMPSTEAD.—FREEHOLD RESIDENCE; garage; five bed; exceptionally well fitted; £3,250. No agents.—Box E.46, Willings, 86, Strand, W.C.2.

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AN EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE FINELY APPOINTED MODERN DETACHED RESIDENCE.
In PERFECT ORDER, planned on TWO FLOORS ONLY, and containing charming hall with cloak room, three reception rooms, eight bed and dressing rooms (fitted lavatory basins, hot and cold), ideal offices, servants' hall.
EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE.
GARAGE FOR TWO CARS.
Delightful Countrified Garden of HALF-AN-ACRE.

11,000 GUINEAS, FREEHOLD.
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HAMPSTEAD.—Luxuriously appointed NON-BASEMENT Double-Fronted HOUSE, ready to step into. Central heating; all modern conveniences; six bed, two bath, three reception rooms. Lease 62 years. PRICE £4,350.—SAUNDERS, 150, Finchley-road, Hampstead 0108.

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DELIGHTFUL VIEWS.
REGENT'S PARK (overlooking).—BIJOU RESIDENCE of exceptional charm, comprising three-four bed rooms, bath room, two double reception rooms, &c.; independent hot water and other modern conveniences. Lease 10 years. Rent only £70 per annum.
PRICE £1,600 or near offer.
Apply Sole Agents, FOLKARD and HAYWARD, F.A.I., 115, Baker-street, W.1. (Welbeck 8181.)

KENSINGTON GARDENS, two minutes from.—Well-built, medium-sized MODERN RESIDENCE in very favourite position, to be LET; five bed, three reception, two baths; garden; parquet floors, &c.; rent £200; premium of £200.—Apply FRANK SWAIN, 170, Notting Hill-gate, W.11.

KENSINGTON.—FREEHOLD.—For SALE. Double-fronted DWARF HOUSE; two large reception rooms, five bed rooms, and studio, all parquet, six bed rooms, bath, &c., roomy kitchen, premises in good repair; paved gardens. Write Box B.216, The Times, E.C.4.

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GARDENS FRONT AND REAR.
KNIGHTSBRIDGE (close to).—To be LET without premium, a delightful modern RESIDENCE, situate in a quiet position, facing south, and containing eight bed, bath, three reception, square hall, and compact offices. Recommended by W. A. ELLIS, 176, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Sloane 2164-5.
£350 P.A.

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KENSINGTON.
PARTICULARLY CHOICE CORNER FLAT, overlooking Gardens, facing East and South. In excellent order; central heating, constant hot water; five bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, lounge hall. Rent £550 per annum. Nominal premium for Lease.—Agents: HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

KENSINGTON GARDENS.
MANSION FLAT of exceptional attraction in an open and quiet position overlooking Gardens; constant hot water; passenger lift; new decorations; lavatory basin in bed rooms; five bed rooms, tiled bath room, three reception rooms, hall, kitchen, and other offices.
Rent £550 per annum.
Very nominal premium. Recommended by HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

RENT ONLY £250 PER ANNUM.
SOUTH KENSINGTON.
MANSION FLAT, containing good accommodation and overlooking gardens; five bed rooms, bath room, two reception, kitchen, and other offices.
Lease 12 years. Premium £150. Available at once.
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TOWN HOUSES (continued)
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Within a few minutes' walk of Belsize Park Tube Station.
COMMODIOUS Semi-detached PROPERTY, well contented into two maisonnettes and one flat; estimated rental would produce £480 per annum; centrally heated; redecorated throughout; lease 35 years; ground-rent 10gns. To be SOLD Privately, or by Public Auction on Thursday, July 24th, 1930, by Messrs. HUGHES and NORTON, 1, Canfield-gardens, N.W.6. Maida Vale 0141-2.

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LOW RESERVE.
A TTRACTIVE CORNER RESIDENCE, comprising six rooms, kitchen, and bath room; garage; part-furnished and well fitted throughout, overlooking gardens and having direct access to gardens in rear; three fine reception rooms on ground floor, 10 bed rooms, three bath rooms, splendid kitchen and offices; parquet floors, oak panelling, central heating; good garage with rooms over if required. PRICE £8,000.
Strongly recommended by the Agents,
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

RENT ONLY £142.
MAYFAIR.—Exceptionally charming BIJOU RESIDENCE, beautifully appointed, close to Park and clubs; three bed rooms, bath room, drawing, and dining rooms, and entrance hall with parquet floors.
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MODERN RESIDENCE to be LET; very tastefully appointed; six bed, three bath, three reception rooms, &c.; polished floors; independent hot water installation.—BOND and Co., 16, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Victoria 7860.

CHELSEA FREEHOLD WITH GARAGE.
NEAR SOUTH KENSINGTON STATION, this charming little labour-saving HOUSE has four bed rooms, easily re-run by one maid. The price of the unrestricted freehold is £3,800, which includes certain fixtures and fittings. Rates amount to about £40.—Write Owner, Box J.734, The Times, E.C.4.

OVINGTON-SQUARE, S.W.3.
ON the QUIET and SUNNY SIDE.—ONE of the best HOUSES to be LET FURNISHED for Autumn and Winter or longer; five bed, two bath, three reception rooms, fitted and appointed with every modern convenience. Rent 10-12gns. per week, according to period.—Apply to W. A. ELLIS, 176, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Sloane 2164-5.

ONSLOW-SQUARE (adjoining).—Quite an exceptional three bath rooms, and excellent domestic accommodation; to be LET FURNISHED for the autumn and winter or from now for three months; rent asked only 15 guineas per week.—Apply Messrs. KING and KING, 15, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Telephone Numbers Sloane 2294 (three lines).

RUTLAND-GATE, S.W.7.
ON the BEST SIDE, facing South-West over the gardens.—ONE of these favourite HOUSES to be LET FURNISHED for the autumn at this BARGAIN RENT for the autumn and winter months; eight bed, two bath, four reception rooms, &c. Recommended by W. A. ELLIS, 176, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Sloane 2164-5.
RENT ONLY 12GNS. PER WEEK.

PORTMAN-SQUARE.
On the North side in a situation seldom obtainable.
FACING SOUTH.
OVERLOOKING GARDENS.
12-14 bed rooms, six superb Adam entertaining rooms, spacious hall, galleried staircase.
Extensive valuable garage premises in rear.
Low lease for 53 years at £250 per annum, or house would be sold alone.
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NEAR THE BOLTONS.
SOUTH KENSINGTON.—ONE of the BEST arranged HOUSES in this district, direct access to gardens; perfect order; magnificent rooms, six bed rooms, three reception and three bath rooms. Rent £180, rising to £220. Moderate price for long lease and fittings. Apply JOHN MEADOWCROFT and Co., 9, Pelham-street, adjoining South Kensington Station. Ken. 5682 and 8375.

SOUTH KENSINGTON QUAINT STUDIO COTTAGE.
£150 P.A. Inc. RESIDENCE; modernized; constant hot water supply; studio, bed room, bath, kitchen. Fittings, &c., £80.—DRAKE and RUCK, 39, Alfred-place, South Kensington (opposite Station).

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.
WITH VACANT POSSESSION.
ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—ONE of the most delightful BIJOU RESIDENCES in the neighbourhood, standing in its own grounds. Accommodation, four bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms; good garage. Lease 48 years; moderate ground-rent. PRICE £4,500.—Agents, LEOPOLD FARMER and SONS, 61, High-road, Kilburn, N.W.6.

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TO BE LET FURNISHED.
REGENT'S PARK.
PASSENGER LIFT and GARAGE WITH ROOMS.
WELL-FURNISHED and decorated modernized RESIDENCE, overlooking Park; 11 bed and dressing rooms, nurseries, three bath rooms, four reception rooms, complete offices. Radiators and electric heating, constant hot water; service and electric lifts. Available immediately; rent according to period, long or short term.
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

HAMPSTEAD HEATH.
Within 100 yards of the West Heath, on high ground.
A DETACHED NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE.
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EGERTON-GARDENS, S.W.3.
Close to the Oratory and the Park.
4,000 GNS. accepted for 45 years' lease of ONE of these popular HOUSES; ground-rent only £2 per annum; nine bed, bath, four reception, first, parquet, dinner lift, and all modern conveniences.—Inspected and recommended by the Sole Agents, W. A. ELLIS, 176, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Sloane 2164-5.

REGENT'S PARK.
£120 PER ANNUM.—Unique RESIDENCE to be LET, quietly situated close to Clarence-gate; short lease.—HALL and DIXON, Ltd., 39, Wigmore-street, W.1. Welbeck 4294.

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NO. 5, QUEEN'S GATE-TERRACE-MEWS, S.W.7.—To be LET, TWO LARGE LOCK-UP GARAGES with FLAT over; three good rooms and bath room. Rent £185.—Apply 19, Queen's Gate-terrace, S.W.7. (Kensington 1075.)

FLATS AND CHAMBERS
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

LONDON AND SUBURBS
ALBEMARLE-STREET, W.1.
A Charmingly FURNISHED SELF-CONTAINED THIRD-FLOOR FLAT, with two bed rooms, one very large reception room, bath room and kitchen. To be LET at a sacrificial rental, period by arrangement.—BAXTER, PAYNE and LEPPER, 14, Sackville-street, W.1. Gerr. 0616.

A Delightful SELF-CONTAINED FLAT, Shoot-up-Hill; four rooms, kitchen, bath, constant hot water, lounge hall, superior house; £150. Also one central heating and constant hot water, £200.—Ambassador 1869.

A FURNISHED FLAT on the CADOGAN ESTATE to be LET for the autumn and winter; excellent accommodation; three reception rooms, six bed rooms, bath room, and kitchen. Rent asked 15 to 20 guineas per week, according to period. Beautifully Furnished throughout. Should be inspected without delay.—Agents, Messrs. KING and KING, 15, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Telephone Numbers Sloane 2294 (three lines).

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.
AN excellent FIRST FLOOR FLAT; three bed, bath, two reception rooms; to bear tennis P.A. courts, &c.—Further particulars from SAUNDERS, 150, Finchley-road, N.W.3. Hampstead 0108.
£200

ATTRACTIVE SERVICE FLAT; reception, two bed rooms, bath room; constant hot water; telephone; 2gns.—50, Hogarth-road, Kensington. Frobisher 2142.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS (continued)

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For all the best Flats.
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All rooms facing Park or Gardens.

SERVICE FLAT
IN AN EXCLUSIVE BUILDING, to be LET Unfurnished; three good bed rooms, luxurious bath room and separate shower bath, two excellent reception rooms. Central heating, constant hot water and every improvement. First-class service and cuisine. Mayfair 8022 (Extn. 1).
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SIX BED ROOMS, two reception rooms, lounge hall, two well fitted bath rooms and complete domestic offices. Central heating, constant hot water, refrigeration and all improvements.
RENTAL ONLY £550 PER ANNUM.
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KNIGHTSBRIDGE.
With beautiful uninterrupted views over the Park.
LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED FLAT with every conceivable improvement and labour-saving device; five bed rooms, two bath rooms, two reception rooms, lounge hall and domestic offices.
GARAGE FOR ONE CAR.
To View.—Telephone, Mayfair 8022 (Extn. 5).
WAY and WALLER, 5, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.

LARGE LIGHT ROOMS.
A Bright sunny FLAT in favourite building close Baker-street Station and Regent's Park; five bed, bath, two reception, kitchen; CONSTANT HOT WATER. Rent £425 inclusive. No premium.
Agents, FOLKARD and HAYWARD, F.A.I., 115, Baker-street, W.1. (Welbeck 8181.)

PORTMAN-SQUARE (Off).
A DELIGHTFUL Self-contained MAISONNETTE, in perfect order throughout; five bed rooms, two bath rooms, white-tiled kitchen, pantry, &c., very light. Service lift. Long lease.—Sole Agents, RICHARD ROBINSON, WILLIAMS and BURNANDS, 80, Mount-street, W.1. Grosvenor 2430.

A FURNISHED FLAT, adjoining KNIGHTSBRIDGE, to be LET for three or six months; five bed rooms, four bed rooms, bath room, kitchen; passenger lift, &c. Rent asked 10 guineas per week (near offers submitted). Immediate possession if required. Highly recommended.—Apply Messrs. KING and KING, 15, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Telephone Sloane 2294 (three lines).

A FURNISHED FLAT in TEMPLE, overlooking gardens; reception, two bed, kitchen-dining room, bath, &c.; August to October; 4gns.—Write Box A.1714, The Times, E.C.4.

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COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES (Continued from Page 26)

KING & CHASEMORE,

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WEST SUSSEX, near HORSHAM, only 37 miles from London.—For SALE, a choice small RESIDENTIAL and SPORTING ESTATE of about 60 ACRES, with modern residence occupying a lovely position almost centrally among surrounding beautiful views; three reception rooms, seven bed rooms, two bath rooms; electric light, central heating, lavatory basins in all bed rooms; two garages, farmery, three excellent cottages. A very reasonable price will be accepted for a quick sale, and a small farm of 30 Acres adjoining may be purchased if required.

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BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES.

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Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (22,103.)

TO BE LET.

SUSSEX, HAYWARDS HEATH.—Excellent residential position, few minutes from station, &c., Gentleman's RESIDENCE containing six bed rooms, two dressing rooms, box room, bath room, inner and outer halls, three reception rooms, excellent offices; gas, electric light, company's water, main drainage, garage, &c.; good water and drainage, electric light; outhouses, garage; attractive gardens, small farmery and sound meadowland, 20½ ACRES. For SALE privately or by Auction in August, as a whole or in lots.—GEERING and COLYER, Rye, Sussex.

PRICE ONLY £3,750.
A BEAUTIFUL OLD COTTAGE RESIDENCE.
ADJOINING A GREEN IN ONE OF THE PRETTIEST PARTS OF BERKS.

FULL OF OLD OAK.
The accommodation consists of:—
Lounge hall, two reception rooms, four bed rooms, bath, &c.
Practically adjoining is a LUXURIOUSLY FITTED GUEST HOUSE, with additional bed and bath rooms.
A SUPERIOR COTTAGE.
12 ACRES OF LAND INCLUDING OLD-WORLD GARDENS.
Strongly recommended by the Sole Agents, Messrs. NICHOLAS, 1, Station-road, Reading.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES (continued)

SUSSEX COUNTRY HOUSES.—Pevensey, £1,150; Willingdon, £1,725; Battle, £3,250; Uckfield, £2,500, CHARTERS, Estate Offices, Eastbourne.

By direction of Col. C. E. St. J. Harris-St. John, D.S.O.

WEST COURT ESTATE,

FINCHAMPSTEAD, BERKSHIRE.
THIS charming ELIZABETHAN COUNTY SEAT (partly reconstructed during the reign of Queen Anne) for SALE by Private Treaty at a KNOCK-OUT PRICE, the remainder of the Estate having been sold at the recent auction.
Five reception, 18 bed rooms, three bath rooms.
Original XVIIth Century panellings and mantelpieces.
Well matured gardens and grounds, stately parklands, and in all up to 124 ACRES.
Four Cottages (or more).
PRICE FREEHOLD for IMMEDIATE SALE, £10,500.
Further particulars of the Agents, Messrs. JACKSON STOPS and STAFF, Stops House, Queen-street, W.1. (Gros. 3344.)

SHORT DRIVE OF ALDEBURGH GOLF LINKS AND COAST.
THE choice RESIDENTIAL, AGRICULTURAL, and SPORTING ESTATE known as "Darsham Hall," with delightfully placed medium-sized gentleman's Residence with modern conveniences and well-equipped farm with house, buildings and cottages; suitable for occupation or letting; excellent shooting, 343 acres in all. FREEHOLD, great tithe free. Sacrificial price, or by AUCTION July 29th.—Illustrated particulars of WOODCOCK and SON, Ipswich.

THE "PRIORY," MILDENHALL, near NEWMARKET.—FREEHOLD; four bed, two reception; garage, stables; usual offices; all conveniences; 1½ acres. Lovely spot, near station, golf, &c. £1,250 or offer. Local Agents, please note.—LEACH and Co., 15, Seymour-place, W.1.

THE OLD RECTORY, BLAKENEY, NORFOLK.—Very beautiful XVI.-CENTURY HOUSE with Tudor panelling, beams, fireplaces; all modern improvements; magnificent tithe barn; lovely gardens and woodland; sea, coast, between Sheringham and Hunstanton; dry, bracing air; golf, yachting, fishing.—Write "Owner," above address.

"BLACKLANDS."
EAST MALLING, KENT.
TO be LET from September next, UNFURNISHED or FURNISHED; lounge, two reception, seven beds, three dressing rooms, bath, kitchen, &c.; electric light, central heating; gardener's cottage; garage. Apply PHILIP CHAMPION and SONS, 5, Market-buildings, Maidstone.

BUCKLAND & SONS,

Surveyors, Valuers, &c.,
WINDSOR (Tele. 48, Slough (Tele. 28).
WINDSOR.—Early GEORGIAN HOUSE, close to entrance to Long Walk; three reception, five bed rooms, bath room, &c.; company's gas and water, main drainage; garage. PRICE ASKED £1,400 FREEHOLD.

MUST BE SOLD AT ONCE.

£5,500

will be accepted for a most delightful COUNTRY PROPERTY in beautiful part of Berks, an hour from London. In splendid order and superbly appointed. Hall, four reception rooms, 10 bed rooms, two bath rooms; central heating, &c. Garage, stabling. Lodge and cottage. Lovely old-world gardens, 6½ acres.

A WONDERFUL BARGAIN.

Immediate inspection advised.
Agents, WILSON and Co., 14, Mount-street, W.1.

WEST SURREY GOLF LINKS.

ARCHITECT'S LABOUR-SAVING HOUSE.
£2,000 STYLE RESIDENCE quite close to the Club House and a well-known fishery; two reception, six beds, bath, and offices; co.'s water, wired for electric light; space for garage; 1½ ACRE.
WALLIS and WALLIS, 31, High-street, Guildford. 'Phone, Guildford 1307.

SURREY.

TO GARDEN LOVERS AND COUNTRY LIFE.
£100 PER ANNUM inclusive will secure a half of attractive COUNTRY RESIDENCE, within 35 minutes of Town; private entrance; three bed rooms, bath room, two large reception rooms, kitchen, &c.; lovely grounds 3½ ACRES; tennis court, &c.; garage available; all modern conveniences.—Apply Owner's Agents, WARING and GILLOW, Ltd., 164-182, Oxford-street, W.1.

DON'T BUY A HOUSE.

Build a home to meet your exact requirements in the district of your choice. Our complete and inclusive building terms operates in all districts.—Write for brochure "A." with prize-winning designs.
Universal Housing Co., Ltd., Rickmansworth.

HOUSEBOATS

HOUSEBOAT, with or without land, best part of Thames; built and fitted luxuriously by millionaire; cost £30,000; perfect condition. Very low price for quick SALE.—Purvis, 362, Mare-street, Hackney.

FURNISHED COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

AT TAIN, ROSS-SHIRE.—FURNISHED HOUSE to be LET for September and October; four bed rooms, three reception, bath room, kitchen, scullery, maid's room, &c.; large garden with tennis court; close to sea; fishing and first class golf course.—Apply Mrs. Munro, Ferindonald, Tain.

ATTRACTIVE OLD-WORLD COTTAGE (Surrey), FURNISHED, August-September; three or four bed rooms; garden; electric light; near station, golf; 'phone; 600ft. up.—Box 911, Harrods Advertising Agency, S.W.1.

BEXHILL & COODEN BEACH.
Furnished and Unfurnished Houses.
STAINES and Co., 28, Devonshire-road. 'Phone 349.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA & COODEN.
FURNISHED HOUSE AGENTS. STEVENS and SONS.

BOURNEMOUTH (three miles).—FURNISHED HOUSE, quiet locality, near motor buses; two reception, four or five bed, bath, &c.; pleasant garden. Low rental 3 guineas weekly for nine months or longer.—HANKINSONS. Estate Agents, Bournemouth. (H.721.)

FURNISHED COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES (continued)

BUCKS.—Charming OLD COTTAGE, modernised, FURNISHED; garage; garden; moderate rent.—11, Primrose Hill-road, N.W.

CHARMING COTTAGE will be available FURNISHED for six months from Sept. or Oct.; pretty garden; lovely district; four bed rooms; small rental suitable tenants.—Mrs. Foote, Beacon Beech, Dormansland, Surrey.

CHILTERN HILLS, 500ft. above sea.—To be LET, well FURNISHED HOUSE, October till May; lounge hall, two sitting rooms, six bed rooms fitted lavatory basins; modern conveniences; garage; hard and grass tennis courts; well-stocked kitchen garden, orchard; golf three minutes. Reasonable price careful tenant. Apply H. N. C., "The Hive," Felden, near Boxmoor, Herts.

COODEN BEACH.—Attractive COTTAGE to be LET, September 1st to 21st; sitting room, one large, two small bed rooms; electric light.—Owner, Riviera, Cooden Beach.

COTSWOLDS, close golf, hunting.—Delightfully situated medium-sized COUNTRY HOUSE; all comforts; six months from autumn.—Write Box Z.466, The Times, E.C.4.

FRINTON-ON-SEA.—To be LET, lady's tastefully FURNISHED Detached HOUSE for two or three months, containing four bed rooms, two bath rooms, handsome reception room, large kitchen, and offices, with garden and young orchard in the rear; close to the Parade.—Particulars of Mr. Harman, 32, Sussex-place, South Kensington, S.W.7.

GERRARDS CROSS.—WALDEN COTTAGE, facing Common; five bed; hot and cold; three reception; garage, garden; boiler, gas cooker. Let Furnished from October, six months, £4 10s. weekly.—Mrs. Price Harris.

GOODWOOD.—Charming RESIDENCE in Bognor; six bed, three reception; available for week or till end August.—GENTLE and GREEN, West Bognor Regis.

KENT, near HAYES COMMON.—Well FURNISHED for a YEAR or LONGER, old-fashioned RESIDENCE; four bedrooms, reception room, two bathrooms; all modern comforts; garage, chauffeur's quarters and cottage; beautifully timbered grounds, spacious lawns, rose garden.—Apply HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (K.14703.)

LITTLESTONE-ON-SEA, 2 miles (near Folkestone), FURNISHED HOUSES.—Particulars from REEVE and FINN, New Romney.

NEWBURY 3½ miles; beautiful position; old HOUSE; six bed, bath, three sitting; telephone; garage; good water supply; linen, and gardener's maids if wanted; 6½gns. per week; five or six months from Sept. or Oct.—Bacon, Malt House, Burghclere.

NEWBURY.—For particulars of all FURNISHED HOUSES available in and around NEWBURY apply to—
THAKE and PAGINTON, Land Agents, Newbury.

NORTH OXFORD.—To be LET, FURNISHED, self-contained HOUSE; eight bed rooms, three reception, bath (hot and cold); garden; garage; good servants' rooms available.—Write Box J.756, The Times, E.C.4.

PORLOCK WEIR, SOMERSET.—FURNISHED COTTAGE, August and September; garage; telephone; sea, moor.—Miss Pollen, Rodbourne Cleeve, Malmesbury, Wilts.

QUANTOCK HILLS.—Charmingly FURNISHED COTTAGE; four bed rooms, two sitting, bath room, hot and cold, modern sanitation, kitchen; garage; situated in a really peaceful, beautiful spot; excellent maid left (daily). Rent, including use of electric light, £5 per week.—Apply Innerley Sharp, Esq., 75, Shaftesbury-avenue, London.

SANDWICH.—Modern COTTAGE; three bed rooms (one double with hot and cold), two sitting, bath, two w.c.'s; electric light and heating; gas cooker; Ideal boiler; garage; garden; small orchard; 4½ guineas or offer from mid-August.—Write Box B.296, The Times, E.C.4.

SHERINGHAM.—Available August.—Golfer's Holiday HOUSE to be LET FURNISHED, one minute links and sea. Rent, owner open to offer.—Apply LIMMERS, Furnished House Agency, Sheringham (Tele. 4), Cromer (Tele. 26).

BRAMLEY & WONERSH (near).

SMALL TUDOR MANOR HOUSE, BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED, and with a delightful walled garden, with tennis court, to be LET for six or eight weeks; seven beds, four reception, two baths, and all services; moderate rent would be accepted from careful tenant; near golf.
Strongly recommended.
WALLIS and WALLIS, 31, High-street, Guildford. ('Phone Guildford 1307.)

FIVE BED ROOMS, FIVE BATH ROOMS, FIVE SITTING ROOMS.
HARD TENNIS COURT.
SURREY, 28 miles London, really perfect XVIth CENTURY MODERNIZED HOUSE, with every convenience, to be LET FURNISHED, long or short period.—For further particulars apply GIFFARD, ROBERTSON and LUCEY, 106,

AUCTIONEERS,
ESTATE AGENTS,
SURVEYORS,
VALUERS.

HAMPTON & SONS,

20, ST. JAMES'-SQUARE, S.W.1.

Branches { HEATH STREET, HAMPSTEAD Telephone: 2727 Hampstead. WIMBLEDON COMMON Telephone: 0080 Wimbledon.

Correspondents in all the chief towns in the British Isles.

SOLD NOTICES

SOLD.

CHESTERS ESTATE, NORTHUMBERLAND, MOSS KENNELS FARM, EAST CRINDLE DYKES and GRANDEES KNOWE.

HAMPTON and SONS announce they have now disposed of the above remaining capital HILL FARMS (Lots 89 and 90, which completes the sale of the outlying agricultural portions, extending to about 20,000 acres.

SOLD.

"THE FIRS," INNER PARK-ROAD, WIMBLEDON COMMON.

Attractive FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, with valuable building frontage to Victoria-road.

HAMPTON and SONS (in conjunction with Mr. HENRY LITTLE, F.S.I.) announce they have SOLD the above prior to the auction advertised for to-day.

SOLD.

8, CATHCART-ROAD, KENSINGTON.

An excellent Bijou RESIDENCE in splendid repair throughout.

HAMPTON and SONS announce they have SOLD the above by private treaty.

SOLD.

199, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.

A Spacious Town HOUSE only two doors from the Park.

HAMPTON and SONS announce they have SOLD the above by private treaty.

SOLD.

"GARRATTS HALL," BANSTEAD.

Valuable Freehold Property comprising Seventeenth Century HOUSE, garage, lawns, &c., and grounds of about 32 ACRES.

HAMPTON and SONS announce they SOLD the above privately prior to the Auction.

SOLD.

"MOUNT PLEASANT," BLACKBOYS, SUSSEX.

An old-world FREEHOLD RESIDENCE with Oast House, quaint barn and old English Gardens and grounds of some 14 ACRES.

HAMPTON and SONS announce they SOLD the above at their Auction on Tuesday last.

SOLD.

LOT 2.—UPMINSTER LODGE ESTATE, UPMINSTER, ESSEX.

A Fine High-Lying Building Plot.

HAMPTON and SONS announce they SOLD the above at their Auction on THURSDAY LAST.

The other lots all as described in the particulars remain unsold and may be treated for privately.

SOLD.

49, CAMPDEN HILL-COURT, KENSINGTON.

A Delightful Modern HOUSE, having direct access to large ornamental Gardens.

HAMPTON and SONS (in conjunction with Messrs. CHESTERTON and SONS) announce they have SOLD the above by private treaty.

SOLD.

"THE CEDARS," CRONDALL, HANTS.

Comprising the RESIDENCE, stabling, garage, cottage and delightful grounds of TWO ACRES.

HAMPTON and SONS announce they have SOLD the above by private treaty.

SOLD.

"THE MIRRIE," DENHAM, BUCKS.

Choice modern HOUSE, adjoining the Golf Course, together with garage and about TWO ACRES.

HAMPTON and SONS announce they have SOLD the above by private treaty.

SOLD.

6, QUEEN'S GATE-TERRACE, S.W.

A Fine, Modernized Freehold RESIDENCE, in an excellent situation.

HAMPTON and SONS (in conjunction with Messrs. WAY and WALLER) announce they have SOLD the above by private treaty.

SOLD.

"SHERWOOD," RICKMANSWORTH.

Attractive FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, with bungalow, cottage and grounds of 3¼ ACRES.

HAMPTON and SONS announce they SOLD the above privately prior to the Auction.

SOLD.

46, DEVONSHIRE-MEWS EAST, W.1.

Spacious GARAGE with beautifully fitted FLAT.

HAMPTON and SONS announce they have SOLD the above by private treaty.

SOLD.

"HILL FARM," RODMELL, NEAR LEWES.

An interesting HOUSE of old Sussex architecture, thoroughly modernized, together with garage and about 10 ACRES.

HAMPTON and SONS announce they have SOLD the above by private treaty.

SOLD.

2, CATHCART-ROAD, KENSINGTON.

The lease of this charming small HOUSE, situate just out of the Boltons.

HAMPTON and SONS (in conjunction with Messrs. WILLIAM WILLETT) announce they have SOLD the above by private treaty.

SOLD.

"THE OLD RECTORY," HARPENDEN.

A delightful HOUSE on two floors only, situate in old-world gardens of TWO ACRES.

HAMPTON and SONS announce they have SOLD the above by private treaty.

COUNTRY PROPERTIES

NORTH-EAST ESSEX.

On high ground, South aspect, lovely views.

About ten miles from Colchester.

For SALE, FREEHOLD, or would be LET with or without land, a choice residential Property, comprising charming old-fashioned RESIDENCE and beautifully timbered parklands of about

59 ACRES.

Approached by a drive. Lodges for gardener and chauffeur. Three other cottages, stabling, garage, useful outbuildings, small farmery.

Accommodation: Hall, three reception, billiard room, 13 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, complete offices.

Electric light. Central heating. Company's water. Modern drainage.

Beautifully matured pleasure grounds, two tennis lawns, productive kitchen garden (walled). *A few minutes from station, village, church, &c.*

HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (M.40280.)

By Order of EXECUTORS.
QUICK SALE. DESIRE TO REALISE ESTATE.

GODALMING.

Occupying a secluded position on high ground, with beautiful views and convenient for Station.

A well-planned HOUSE, of most pleasing elevation, in admirable order, and containing nine or more bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, billiards or play room, &c.

All Companies' supplies installed.

Central heating, independent hot water system. Garage for two cars with man's rooms.

CHARMING GARDENS OF UNIQUE DESCRIPTION, including good tennis lawn, the whole about

3½ ACRES.

HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (S.20266.)

Famous secluded beauty spot of

YORKSHIRE COAST.

UNIQUE SMALL PROPERTY

FOR SALE ON FAVOURABLE TERMS.

The House is of superlative construction of hand-wrought stone with oak timbering, linen-fold panelled doors and hardwood floors.

Large hall, drawing and dining rooms, offices, six bed rooms (three with basins), bath room.

Electric light. Main water.

GARAGE.

Fine tennis lawn. Rock gardens. Fruit and flower gardens. Paddock.

GLORIOUS VIEWS OF SEA AND MOORLAND.

Inspected and strongly recommended by HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (N.40418.)

NEAR TAUNTON.

IN A CAPITAL HUNTING DISTRICT.

For SALE, a thoroughly modernized old-fashioned RESIDENCE standing well back from the road, with lodge at entrance, and enjoying lovely and distant views.

It contains eight bed rooms and maids' rooms, two bath rooms, three good reception rooms, servants' hall, and good offices.

Electric lighting and pumping. New drainage.

Pretty old well-timbered gardens with tennis and other lawns, fine forest garden, and a pasture field of about five Acres.

CAPITAL GARAGE, STABLING, and SECOND COTTAGE.

Recommended from inspection by the Owner's Agents, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (W.41073.)

ONE OF THE MOST GLORIOUS SPOTS IN

DEVON.

In a wonderful situation overlooking THE TEIGN VALLEY.

Shooting, boating and fishing available.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD.

Well appointed RESIDENCE approached by drive with lodge entrance. Four reception, eight bed rooms, two bath, servants' hall, &c.

Main electric light and water.

Magnificent grounds of about

16 ACRES

include flower and walled kitchen gardens, two tennis courts, paddocks, &c. Stabling and garage. Two cottages.

GOLF LINKS ONE MILE.

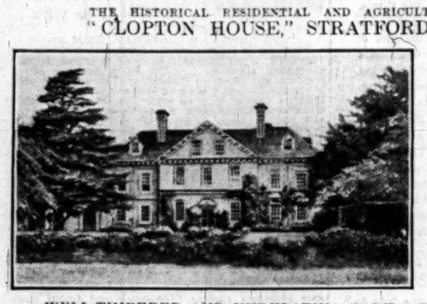
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (C.41266.)

RESIDENTIAL & SPORTING ESTATES

SALE ON FRIDAY NEXT, AT STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

WARWICKSHIRE.

THE HISTORICAL RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL ESTATE, "CLOPTON HOUSE," STRATFORD-ON-AVON,



including the BEAUTIFUL PERIOD HOUSE, partly dating from the Tudor period, but mostly rebuilt in the reign of Charles II., and retaining the exquisite panellings and other features. Entrance hall, four reception rooms, 16 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, complete offices.

RADIATORS, TELEPHONE, Petrol Gas, &c.

LOVELY OLD PLEASURE GROUNDS,

only to be described as a fit setting to the House. Ornamental water and ancient well associated with Shakespeare's "Ophelia."

Ample STABLING, GARAGE, FOUR COTTAGES.

WELL-TIMBERED AND UNDULATING PARK, ABOUT 155 ACRES.

LOWER CLOPTON FARM.

A FIRST-RATE AGRICULTURAL HOLDING OF 250 ACRES.

THREE COTTAGES. WOODLANDS.

VALUABLE BUILDING SITES,

the whole extending to an area of about

440 ACRES.

To be offered by AUCTION, at the TOWN HALL, STRATFORD-ON-AVON, on FRIDAY NEXT, 25th JULY, at 2.0 p.m. precisely (unless sold privately), in 7 Lots.

Vendors' Solicitors: Messrs. Broughton, Holt and Middlemist, 12, Great Marlborough-street, W.1.

Land Agents: J. W. Earle, Esq., 32, Old Queen-street, Westminster, S.W.1.

Particulars from the Auctioneers, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

ON THE COTSWOLD HILLS.

IN THE CENTRE OF THE HEYTHROP HUNT.

FOR SALE,

A VERY CHOICE RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING ESTATE of about 1,400 ACRES.

THE MAGNIFICENTLY PLACED STONE-BUILT OLD ENGLISH HOUSE

contains some 17 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, five reception rooms, complete offices.

Electric light. Central heating. Telephone.

EXCELLENT STABLING. GARAGE. THREE LODGES.

TRULY LOVELY OLD GROUNDS.

FINELY TIMBERED PARK AND WOODLANDS.

MODEL HOME FARM.

The remainder consists of four capital farms and the pretty village; the estate possessing some 35 cottages.

STRETCH OF TROUT FISHING.

VERY STRONGLY RECOMMENDED BY THE SOLE AGENTS, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

BEST CENTRE FOR THE GRAFTON HUNT.

Convenient for Meets of the BICESTER, PYTCHLEY and WHADDON CHASE HUNTS.

FOR SALE,

A VERY ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL ESTATE of about

226 ACRES.

Admirably situated about 450ft. above sea level with extensive views.

WELL-APPOINTED QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE, approached by two carriage drives (one with picturesque lodge).

Lounge hall, three reception rooms, study, complete offices, 14 bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms, &c.

BEAUTIFUL GARDENS AND GROUNDS with stone-paved terrace, ornamental pool, sunk rose garden, hard court, covered racquet court, lawns, &c.

LARGE GARAGE. MODEL HUNTER STABLING. Groom's cottage and bothy.

EXCELLENT FARM. FIVE OTHER COTTAGES.

The land, mainly pasture, with water laid on to practically every field.

The property has been the subject of a large expenditure, and the whole is in almost faultless order throughout.

Full particulars and photos from the Agents, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

By Order of Executors.

ON A SOUTHERN SLOPE AT THE FOOT OF THE

SUSSEX DOWNS.

IN THE FAVOURITE DISTRICT NEAR CHICHESTER AND GOODWOOD.

A MOST ATTRACTIVE SMALL ESTATE of

445 ACRES (or less).

THE OLD-FASHIONED HOUSE possesses considerable charm and stands in a BEAUTIFULLY TIMBERED PARK with drive and lodge entrance.

Accommodation: Four reception and 10 bed rooms, two baths, &c.

EASILY MAINTAINED GROUNDS OF CONVENIENT EXTENT.

Electric Light. Central Heating. Good Outbuildings and Farmery.

FIRST RATE HOME FARM.

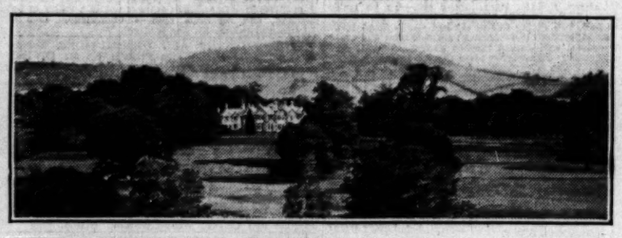
NEARLY ALL PASTURE WITH TWO FARM HOUSES AND NINE COTTAGES.

FOR SALE AT A MOST REASONABLE PRICE AS A WHOLE OR WITH 150 ACRES.

Particulars of HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

WEST OF ENGLAND

FIRST-CLASS SALMON FISHING FOR OVER A MILE IN WELL-KNOWN RIVER.



FOR SALE,

A MOST ATTRACTIVE RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING ESTATE,

279 ACRES.

EXCELLENT COUNTRY HOUSE,

occupying a very beautiful situation with magnificent views to South.

Two halls, five reception rooms, 17 bed and dressing rooms, five bath rooms, &c.

All modern conveniences installed. Gravel soil.

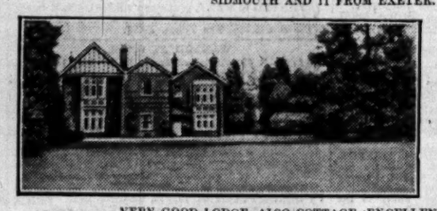
GARAGES. STABLING. COTTAGES. CHARMING PLEASURE GROUNDS. MODEL HOME FARM. FISHING LODGE. SALMON AND TROUT FISHING.

Full particulars of the Land Agent, G. W. ORR, Esq., Estate Office, Compton, Petersfield, or of the Estate Agents, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

COUNTRY PROPERTIES

EAST DEVON.

UP ON THE HILLS AND ON GRAVEL SOIL, SIX MILES FROM SIDMOUTH AND 11 FROM EXETER.



To be SOLD, a compact and charmingly quiet and secluded PROPERTY OF ABOUT

19 ACRES,

of which nine are fine fir and larch plantations, the remainder grassland and grounds including tennis lawn and prolific gardens.

THE HOUSE is replete with central heating throughout, lighting, estate water supply, &c., and contains 10 bed rooms, three bath rooms, good lounge, three reception rooms, servants' hall, &c.

VERY GOOD LODGE, ALSO COTTAGE, EXCELLENT GARAGE, &c.

Inspected and recommended by the Owner's Agents, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (C.27310.)

IN A VERY CHARMING SETTING AT

PURLEY

Picked position on high ground, in a most beautiful lane with views to the South.

ONLY 25-30 MINUTES FROM TOWN.

FOR SALE.

ARTISTIC MODERN HOUSE

Enjoying quietude and seclusion. Entrance and lounge halls, two or three reception rooms, seven or eight bed and dressing rooms, tiled bath room and excellent offices; all main supplies; telephone; excellent garage; well laid-out grounds of about 1 ACRE, including tennis lawn, flower and kitchen gardens.

Personally inspected and strongly recommended, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (S.24762)

FOR SALE OWING TO OWNER LEAVING ENGLAND.

BETWEEN GUILDFORD & HASLEMERE

300FT. ABOVE THE SEA. SOUTH ASPECT AND SANDY SOIL.

This Beautifully Appointed FREEHOLD RESIDENCE commands magnificent UNSURPASSED VIEWS, enjoying absolute Privacy.

Entrance and Lounge Halls, spacious Drawing and Dining Rooms, fine Billiard or Dance Room, with pitch pine floor, complete offices, with servants' sitting room.

Eight or nine Bed rooms, four Bath rooms, Linen room, &c.

Manservant's Bed room.

Electric Light, Gas, Town Water, Central Heating.

Garage with Rooms over.

WELL-LAID-OUT GROUNDS with large lawn. Tennis Lawn with Pavilion, Flower and Kitchen Garden, Orchard, Wooded Walks, &c. In all about 2½ ACRES.

Highly recommended from personal knowledge by the Owner's Agents: HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (S. 31576a.)

AUCTION SALES

AT THE ST. JAMES' ESTATE ROOMS, S.W.1.

ORDER OF SALE TO-DAY

AT 2.30 P.M.

By direction of His Grace The Duke of Norfolk, K.M.

1. ST. JAMES'-SQUARE, "NORFOLK HOUSE."—The FREEHOLD of this HISTORIC MANSION together with Old Norfolk House, the private garden and the stabling, the whole extending to an area of nearly 30,000 square feet. Free from restrictive covenants.

2. ST. JOHN'S WOOD, 38, GROVE END-ROAD.—A Modern Non-basement FREEHOLD HOUSE and Garage, close to Lord's.

3. HAMPSTEAD, 4, AKENSIDE-ROAD, N.W.3.—An Attractive FREEHOLD Non-basement RESIDENCE with a charming private garden.

4. HAMPSTEAD, 1, ALVANLEY-GARDENS, FINCHLEY-ROAD, N.W.6.—Detached labour-saving RESIDENCE standing in a delightful private garden with room for tennis and garage.

By Order of Executors.

5. SURREY, "KINELLAN," WIMBLEDON COMMON.—On the repose ful side adjoining the famous Royal Wimbledon Golf Course. A solidly built RESIDENCE with garage, cottage, and charming grounds of about 2½ ACRES.

6. SUSSEX, "IFIELD PARK," Nr. CRAWLEY.—Comfortable FREEHOLD RESIDENCE with stabling, garage, glasshouse and well-wooded pleasure grounds, and grassland in all nearly 5¼ ACRES.

7. KENT, "ARBORFIELD," MEOPHAM.—Attractive FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, garage, and well-timbered grounds of about 2½ ACRES.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

LOW UPSET PRICE OF £3,250.

STAPLEHURST, KENT.

1¼ *mile from the Station.*

"STAPLEHURST PLACE."

A GEORGIAN RESIDENCE,

originally the Dower House to Iden Park, approached by a carriage drive and containing:—Spacious corridor, lounge, four reception rooms, handsome winter gardens, principal and secondary staircase, complete offices, six principal and four servants' bed rooms, dressing room, nurseries, and three bath rooms. Chauffeur's and Gardener's flats, stabling, garage, engine house, swimming pool.

Company's water and gas. Own electric light. Central heating. Constant hot water.

Delightful and well-wooded grounds with wide-spreading lawns, paddock, and kitchen garden, in all over SEVEN ACRES.

VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION.

To be SOLD by AUCTION on TUESDAY NEXT, 29th JULY (unless sold privately).

Solicitors: Messrs. Dudley M. Paul and Co., 3, New-court, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.

Particulars from the Auctioneers: HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

BUSHEY HEATH.

The Old-fashioned and Luxuriously-appointed FREEHOLD FAMILY RESIDENCE,

"BIRCHVILLE."

500ft. ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

ALMOST ADJOINING STANMORE COMMON.

Carriage drive approach, oak-panelled lounge hall, four reception rooms, compact offices, eight or nine bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms.

Central heating. Company's electric light, gas, and water. Main drainage.

Garage for several cars. Stable and outbuildings.

Well-arranged GARDENS, including lawns, walled kitchen garden and paddock, in all over

4¼ ACRES.

With Vacant Possession.

To be SOLD by AUCTION on TUESDAY NEXT, 29th JULY (unless previously sold).

Solicitors: Messrs. G. W. Bower and Son, 60, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.2.

Particulars from the Auctioneers, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

BOURNE END.

About a mile from two railway stations, and within easy reach of several excellent golf courses.

A very Picturesque and well-equipped FREEHOLD RIVERSIDE RESIDENCE,

"THE GRANGE."

Standing in one of the prettiest reaches of the Thames, and commanding a charming view.

The house is approached by a carriage drive, and contains lounge hall, drawing room, dining room, long verandah, billiards or dance room, eight bed rooms, three bath rooms, offices.

Central heating. Constant hot water.

TWO GARAGES. STABLING. BOATHOUSE.

Delightful gardens, which are inexpensive to maintain, include lawns, tennis court, space for kitchen garden, &c.

Also

on the opposite side of the river to a piece of grassland, having 200ft. of river frontage.

In all about 3¼ ACRES.

With Vacant Possession, or complete with Furniture by valuation if desired.

To be SOLD by AUCTION on TUESDAY NEXT, 29th JULY (unless previously sold).

Solicitors: Messrs. Haines and Wedlake, 6, Serjeants Inn, E.C.4.

Particulars of the Auctioneers, EDGAR BINGE and SON, Bourne End, Bucks, or from HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

WORPLESDON, SURREY.

One mile station. Close to 'bus route. An exceedingly attractive Modern House,

THURRA,

WHITMOOR COMMON.

Enjoying delightful views over the Common.

Artistic lounge and inner halls, cloakroom, two reception rooms, five bed, two dressing, bath room, balconies, and two attics; complete offices, including servants' sitting room.

Company's water; petrol, gas, telephone.

Stabling, double garage, and man's accommodation. Charming and well-timbered Pleasure Grounds of nearly ¾ of an Acre.

WITH VACANT POSSESSION.

To be SOLD by AUCTION on TUESDAY NEXT, 29th JULY (unless previously sold).

Solicitors: Messrs. Torr and Co., 38, Bedford-row, W.C.1.

Full particulars from the Auctioneers, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

HENDON.

About a mile from Railway Station.

Immediately opposite the Hendon Golf Course.

The Valuable FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL or BUILDING PROPERTY,

"HOLDERS HILL HOUSE,"

occupying a commanding position.

The comfortable house contains hall, cloak room, four reception rooms, two staircases, 12 bed and dressing rooms, usual domestic offices.

Company's electric light, gas, and water.

GARAGE for two cars. Entrance lodge.

ALSO

A brick and timber erection with a large recreation room and four smaller rooms.

THE CHARMING GARDENS include wide gravelled terrace, tennis and other lawns, flower garden, kitchen garden, in all about

2¾ ACRES.

WITH VACANT POSSESSION.

To be SOLD by AUCTION on TUESDAY NEXT, 29th JULY (unless previously sold).

Solicitors: Messrs. George W. Bower and Son, 59-60, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.

Particulars from the Auctioneers, P. H. EDWARDS, Ltd., 237, Golders Green-road, N.W.11. or HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

UPSET PRICE, £650

WITH OPTION TO PURCHASE FREEHOLD.

AN ELIZABETHAN JEWEL.

In ideal setting, over 300ft. up, at

HENHAM, ESSEX.

"PRESTON."

An interesting and delightful COTTAGE, teeming with oak timbers, approached through an old-world flower garden, and containing on two floors only, three reception rooms en suite, four bed rooms, bath room (hot and cold), partly brick-floored offices, the whole pervaded by an air of antiquity.

GARDENS, orchard, and paddock, with beautiful trees and tennis lawn, also barn and other useful outbuildings; in all over

SIX ACRES.

Good Water Supply. Vacant Possession.

Held on lease to Lady Day next, with option to purchaser to acquire the Freehold for £800.

To be SOLD by AUCTION on TUESDAY NEXT, 29th JULY (unless sold privately).

Solicitors, Messrs. Merton, Jones, Lewsey and Jefferies, 11, Old Jewry-chambers, London, E.C.2.

Particulars from the Auctioneers, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

WEST WILTS.

FAVOURITE SOCIAL AND SPORTING DISTRICT.

"DOWNSIDE" & "HILLSIDE," WARMINSTER.

TWO attractive medium-sized RESIDENCES of Freehold tenure, the first containing hall, three reception rooms, ample offices, two staircases, eight beds, bath room.

Detached stabling, garage and greenhouse. Standing in well-wooded gardens and paddock of over

3¼ ACRES.

The second provides halls, three reception, seven bed rooms, dressing and bath rooms, offices.

STABLING, GARAGE, GREENHOUSE.

Well-kept gardens and two meadows, nearly

FIVE ACRES.

Company's water, gas and main drainage to both properties. Electric light available.

To be SOLD by AUCTION on TUESDAY NEXT, 29th JULY (unless previously sold).

Solicitors: Messrs. Ponting and Marshall, Warminster, Wilts.

Particulars from the Auctioneers, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

COUNTRY PROPERTIES

CHESHIRE

ABOUT HALF AN HOUR FROM LIVERPOOL AND THREE-QUARTER HOUR FROM MANCHESTER. ENJOYING LOVELY VIEWS OVER THE DEE TO THE WELSH HILLS. ADJOINING FAMOUS GOLF LINKS, WITH PRIVATE GATE THERETO.

SUMPTUOUSLY APPOINTED IN EXQUISITE TASTE AND REPLETE WITH ALL COMPANIES' SUPPLIES AND EVERY LABOUR-SAVING DEVICE.

To be SOLD, an admirably-planned and extraordinarily well-built RESIDENCE, standing nicely back from road and containing:—

Seven principal bed and dressing rooms and four bath rooms.

Seven secondary and maids' bed rooms and two bath rooms. Boudoir and upstairs sitting room.

GALLERIED LOUNGE HALL, (18ft. by 14ft. 6in.)

BILLIARDS OR DANCE ROOM.

Three reception rooms. Servants' hall and complete offices, linen and sewing rooms.

SECLUDED AND WELL LAID-OUT GROUNDS OF ABOUT 2½ ACRES,

with lawns for croquet, tennis and badminton, rose garden and a fine range of glass houses, &c.

LARGE HEATED GARAGE. FINE STABLING.

Very strongly recommended from personal inspection by the Owner's Agents:— HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (N.40642.)

"THE RED HOUSE," PURTON, WILTS.

ONLY FOUR MILES FROM THE KENNELS V.W.H. CRICKLADE.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD.

This delightful OLD-FASHIONED RESIDENCE,

well-placed 400ft. above sea. Well-arranged accommodation.

Entrance hall, lounge, 21ft. by 14ft., dining room, 24ft. by 15ft., charming drawing room with oak floor, 25ft. into bay by 14ft., with additional bay, 14ft. by 9ft., boudoir, study, cloak room, &c., eight or more bed rooms, three bath rooms, complete offices.

Company's water, electric light and power. Independent hot water supply. Lavatory basins (h. and c.) in principal bed and dressing rooms. Sand and gravel soil.

Large garage. Splendid cottage with bath room.

PRETTILY TIMBERED GROUNDS OF ABOUT

FIVE ACRES.

With tennis lawn, delightful flower gardens, kitchen garden, and pine wood.

Personally Inspected and recommended. HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (S.43684.)

COMMANDING UNEQUALLED VIEWS OF THE ALPS.

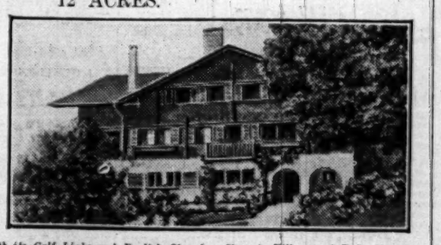
SUNNY SWITZERLAND.

ABOUT 5,000 FEET UP. SOUTH AND SOUTH-EAST ASPECTS.

For SALE FREEHOLD, A VERY BEAUTIFUL CHALET, set in wonderful gardens with terraced walks, kitchen garden, fine shady trees, &c., in all over

12 ACRES.

Spacious lounge hall, cloak room, oak staircase, loggia, three very fine reception rooms, all oak panelled and with beamed ceilings (two of these rooms lead on to cloistered terrace and the third leads on to the garden), seven principal bed rooms with hot and cold basins, nine other bed rooms (two with balconies), three well-fitted bath rooms, two attics, and full complement of domestic offices.



Good water supply. Electric light. Telephone.

SMALL CHALET CLOSE BY, two rooms and bath room.

Only half a mile from Montana with its Golf Links and English Church. Close to Village and R.C. Church.

LOW RATES AND TAXES.

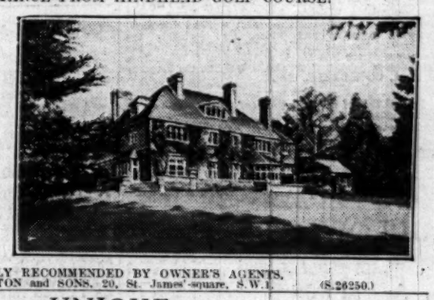
Price, further details, and photos from HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

HASLEMERE, SURREY

SITUATE 700FT. UP WITH FINE VIEWS AWAY TO THE SOUTH DOWNS AND HAMPSHIRE HILLS. ON DRY GRAVEL AND SAND SOIL.

A SHORT DISTANCE FROM HINDHEAD GOLF COURSE.

For SALE, this beautifully appointed HOUSE, having RADIATORS IN EVERY ROOM; ELECTRIC LIGHT; FOUR FINE BATH ROOMS. The accommodation includes charming hall, four reception rooms, including a beautiful lounge or music room with polished floor for dancing, 12 bed and dressing rooms, &c.



GARAGES. COTTAGE.

LOVELY GARDENS.

Hard tennis court, grass court, and fine woodlands affording delightful walks, in all nearly

17 ACRES.

STRONGLY RECOMMENDED BY OWNER'S AGENTS, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (S.26250.)

UNIQUE.

OCCUPYING AN ISLAND SITE, 350 FEET ABOVE SEA, ON GRAVEL, IN THE GLORIOUS AND ENTIRELY RURAL DISTRICT LYING

SOUTH-WEST OF FARNHAM

AND COMMANDING A BEAUTIFUL PANORAMA.

The RESIDENCE, an architectural masterpiece, is equipped with every conceivable labour-saving device, including Company's electric power for central heating, lighting, cooking, &c., and Company's water. *Oak woodwork and panelling predominate, and lavatory basins with hot and cold water are fitted to every one of the 11 principal and maids' bed rooms, also the four chauffeurs' and messengers' rooms, six bath rooms, delightful reception rooms, loggia, complete offices.*

GARAGE FOR FOUR OR FIVE CARS with petrol tanks and pumps.

BADMINTON COURT WITH GALLERY.

Two hard and also grass tennis courts, lawns, walled formal garden, magnificent old trees, two long carriage drives, woodland, and grassland, the whole about

29 ACRES.

PRICE, WITH or WITHOUT the APPROPRIATE FURNITURE, and full particulars drawn from personal inspection, may be obtained from HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (S.34688.)

HAMPSHIRE

OVERLOOKING MILES OF THE BEAUTIFUL NEW FOREST, IN THE HIGHEST PART, ONLY 4 MILES FROM THE SEA.

FOR SALE,

A COMPACT FREEHOLD ESTATE OF NEARLY 70 ACRES, including the above charming COUNTRY HOUSE OF MODERATE SIZE in a lovely secluded situation approached by long drive.

The House contains lounge hall, four reception, 13 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms. Garage for four or five cars. Stabling. Excellent outbuildings.

TWO PICTURESQUE COTTAGES, EACH HAVING SIX ROOMS.

EXCELLENT MODERN FARMERY.

CHARMING GARDENS AND GROUNDS, two tennis courts, orchard, kitchen garden, woodland, &c.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. RADIATORS.

The land is mostly good grass. Highly recommended by HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (H.27702.)

Occupying a very beautiful position facing and overlooking the famous

WORPLESDON GOLF COURSE

With private gate thereto. Lovely views extending to the Hogs Back.

For SALE FREEHOLD, Attractive modern RESIDENCE in retired situation with winding carriage drive. The accommodation is on two floors only, and comprises porch, hall, three reception rooms, fine billiard room, nine bed and dressing rooms (one with bath), two bath rooms, maids' sitting room and other offices.

Large garage. Splendid cottage with bath room.

Company's water, electric light and power. Independent hot water supply. Lavatory basins (h. and c.) in principal bed and dressing rooms. Sand and gravel soil.

PRETTILY TIMBERED GROUNDS OF ABOUT

FIVE ACRES.

With tennis lawn, delightful flower gardens, kitchen garden, and pine wood.

Personally Inspected and recommended. HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (S.43684.)

COMMANDING UNEQUALLED VIEWS OF THE ALPS.

SUNNY SWITZERLAND.

ABOUT 5,000 FEET UP. SOUTH AND SOUTH-EAST ASPECTS.

For SALE FREEHOLD, A VERY BEAUTIFUL CHALET, set in wonderful gardens with terraced walks, kitchen garden, fine shady trees, &c., in all over

12 ACRES.

Spacious lounge hall, cloak room, oak staircase, loggia, three very fine reception rooms, all oak panelled and with beamed ceilings (two of these rooms lead on to cloistered terrace and the third leads on to the garden), seven principal bed rooms with hot and cold basins, nine other bed rooms (two with balconies), three well-fitted bath rooms, two attics, and full complement of domestic offices.

Good water supply. Electric light. Telephone.

SMALL CHALET CLOSE BY, two rooms and bath room.

Only half a mile from Montana with its Golf Links and English Church. Close to Village and R.C. Church.

LOW RATES AND TAXES.

Price, further details, and photos from HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

TOWN HOUSES

MAYFAIR.

BACKING TO CHARMING GARDENS.

AN IDEAL HOUSE IN BEAUTIFUL ORDER and ready for occupation without any expenditure.

The decorations and the fitting of the House generally have been carried out in perfect taste without regard to cost, and to anyone requiring a medium-sized House easily worked it has not its equal.

Eight bed rooms, three bath rooms, three reception rooms, model offices.

Long lease. Moderate price and ground-rent.

Inspected and highly recommended by HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

WESTMINSTER.

CLOSE TO BUCKINGHAM PALACE AND THE GREEN PARK.

A Delightful little HOUSE, in beautiful order and ready for immediate occupation.

Five bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, and usual offices; all modern conveniences. RENT ONLY £250. Moderate premium.

FREEHOLD COULD BE PURCHASED.

Inspected and highly recommended by HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

CLOSE TO EATON-SQUARE.

A delightful small HOUSE of great charm. THE LAST WORD IN LUXURY.

Hall, two double reception, five bed rooms, two baths.

Modern decorations and appointments.

Moderate premium for lease at low rent.

Recommended as being one of the choicest small houses at present in the market and occupying a fashionable and sought-after position.

HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

ON THE CADOGAN ESTATE.

Facing South over beautiful Gardens.

A SUNNY AND AIRY HOUSE that should appeal to anyone requiring limited accommodation.

Six bed rooms, two bath rooms, three receptions, offices.

SMALL PRIVATE GARDEN.

Price and further particulars may be obtained of the Owner's Agents, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

CLOSE TO LOWNDES-SQUARE.

Quite an exceptional RESIDENCE in excellent order, containing eight bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, four reception rooms, and offices.

Independent hot water. Service lift, &c.

Lease about 18 years. Rent £325. Moderate premium.

Inspected and recommended by HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

MULBERRY WALK, CHELSEA.

A BEAUTIFUL NON-BASEMENT HOUSE.

Really low price for quick disposal of one of the choicest Houses in this favourite locality.

Seven or eight bed rooms, three tiled bath rooms, three ground floor reception rooms, ideal domestic offices.

ATTRACTIVE PAVED GARDEN.

The Residence, which is double-fronted, is planned all on three floors and has light, large rooms.

Sole Agents, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

ACCESS TO BEAUTIFUL GARDENS.

CAMPDEN HILL.

ON HIGH GROUND.

For SALE, a really delightful modern HOUSE, *in splendid order, and without a dark corner.*

FACING SOUTH.

Eight bed rooms, two well fitted bath rooms, three charming reception rooms and complete offices.

PRICE £5,500.

THIS IS A SPECIAL HOUSE, most COMPACTLY ARRANGED and EASILY RUN.

Strongly recommended from personal knowledge by HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

REGENT'S PARK.

PRICE GREATLY REDUCED FOR DIRECT CROWN LEASE.

Attractive medium-sized HOUSE.

Beautifully light and airy.

Four reception, seven bed, two bath.

Electric power. Parquet floors.

FACING EAST AND WEST.

Recommended by SOLE AGENTS, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

THE ACME OF COMFORT.

Occupying a wonderful position in one of the favourite Terraces overlooking

REGENT'S PARK.

Enjoying a maximum of sun and air.

A COMPACT HOUSE OF UNPARALLELED CHARM AND DISTINCTION.

Sumptuously appointed in exquisite taste, recently remodelled and appointed regardless of cost.

Three reception, four bath, 6-10 bed, offices.

Latest American heating and H.W.S. installation. Every conceivable modern convenience.

Garage for two cars. Stabling.

Direct CROW